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AN

ETYMŌLOGICAL

DICTIONARY

OF THE

LATIN LANGUAGE.

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“*Etymologia vi nominis ἔτυμα, hoc est, vera promittit. Quàm
grande hoc et quàm magnificum !*”

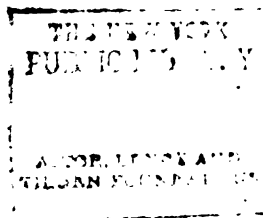
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PREFACE.

THAT the Latin language is intimately connected with the Greek, is manifest. Whoever compares the prepositions *Ex*, *Pro*, *Ab*, *In* with *Ἐξ*, *Πρὸ*, *Ἀπ'*, *Ἐν*,—the numbers *Duo*, *Tres*, *Tria*, *Sex*, *Septem*, *Octo*, *Decem* with *Δύο*, *Τρεῖς*, *Τρία*, *Ἑξ*, *Ἑπτὰ*, *Ὀκτώ*, *Δέκα*,—the pronouns *Ego*, *Me*, *Tu*, *Te*, with *Εγώ*, *Μέ*, the Æolic *Tὺ* and *Τί*,—the nouns of daily occurrence *Pater*, *Mater*, *Sus*, *Bos*, *Domus*, *Ovis*, *Ovum*, *Pes*, *Aër*, *Genu*, *Ambro* with *Πατήρ*, the Æolic *Μάτηρ* and *Σῦς*, the Æolic *Βῶς*, *Δόμος*, *Οἶς*, *Ὦν*, *Πῶς*, *Ἀγέ*, *Γόνυ*, *Ἀμφω*,—the verbs *Edo*, *Es*, *Est*, *Neo*, *No*, *Sto*, *Do* with *Ἔδο*, *Ἔσ*, *Ἔστί*, *Νέω*, *Νάω* *Νῶ*, *Στάω* *Στῶ*, *Δῶ* *Δῶ*,—the terminations in *amO*, *musA* and the old Latin *salvOS* with *πράσσω*, *ἄκαρθΑ* and *φίλοΣ*,—must be convinced of the truth of the assertion.

But of what kind is this connexion? Is it that of mother and daughter, or of sister and sister? If it is of the former kind, then it is sufficient for the Etymologist to trace a Latin to a Greek word. If of the latter, he has gained but little by so doing, but must go on to some other language which produced both. The question then is of essential importance to the Etymologist.

Let us try the words *Domus* and *Δόμος*. Can we carry *Domus* any further back in Latin?—No. But we can carry *Δόμος* further back in Greek, and can refer it to *Δέω*, to build, whose perfect middle is *Δέδομα*. We may go perhaps further, and refer *Δέω* itself to *Δίω*, to bind, to bind together: the perfect passive of which is *Δέδεμαι*, whence is the word *Δέμα*. The Latin word *Domus* therefore is allied to the Greek language not as a sister, but as a daughter. Thus also *Argentum* can be traced no further in Latin. But in Greek is *Ἀργός*, white; and *Ἀργήεις*, genitive *Ἀργήεντος*, *Ἀργήντος*, white. *Trimo* is from *Τρέμω*, and *Τρίμω* from *Τρέω*, *Τίτρεμαι*. So *Pompa* is from *Πομπή*, this from *Πέμπω*, *Πέπομπα*. *Tragicus* is from *Τραγικός*, this from *Τράγος*. *Poëma* is from *Ποίημα*, this from *Ποίω*, *Ποιόημαι*. In Latin we have no *Dëmo*, or *Argeis* in the sense of white, or *Treo*, or *Pempo*, or *Tragus* in the sense of a goat, or *Pojeo*. Therefore the Latin is not a sister of the Greek, but proceeds from it, as a daughter from a mother. And the Latin Etymologist is justified in tracing a Latin to a Greek word—I speak not of later Greek—and there leaving it, thinking that it then becomes the province of the Greek

Etymologist to trace it further back in the Greek or to carry it on to some other language. Had Vossius been thus satisfied, from how many absurdities had his great work been free !

But some words must be noticed which seem to be a set off against us. Do is a Latin word—*Δῶ* is not found in Greek, and yet the word *Δώσω* is : *Δώσω* therefore must be referred to the Latin Do.—Not so : for, as *Πληρώσω* is from *Πληρόω*, so *Δώσω* must be from a verb *Δόω*, the contracted and therefore not primary form of which is *Δῶ*, Do. The fact is, that the Latin language was an early product from the Greek, and therefore adopted forms which were early in use in that language, but afterwards fell into disuse. *Δόω*, *Δῶ*, fell into disuse, and *Δίδωμι* and *Δόσκω* were used instead of it. In fact the old word *Δόω* belonged to a class of GREEK words *Δάω*, *Δείω*, *Δίω*, *Δόω*, *Δύω*, which signified separation and division, and *Δόω* signified to give, from the idea of distributing. “Distributing to the necessities of saints,” is an expression in our Bibles : and the Latin *Partior* and *Impertior* are from *Pars*, *Partis*. So again *Tueor* is to be referred to a word which produced *Τιτύσκω*—to a word *Τύω*, which belonged to a class of GREEK words *Τάω*, *Τίω*, *Τίω*, *Τόω*, *Τύω*, which meant to stretch forth or extend. The Reader will remember a passage in Virgil, which combines the meanings of *Tueor* and *Τιτύσκω* : “*Oculos pariter telumque TENDIT.*” The verb *Suo* exists in Latin. But that *Σύω* once existed in Greek, is clear from the verb *Κασσύω*, that is, *Κατασύω*, and by *Καττύματα* which is nothing but *Κατασύματα*, formed from *Κασσύω*, *Καττύω*. The verb *Alō* also may be traced to a class of words which existed in Greek. *Ἀλινδέω*, to roll, *Ἀλίζω*, to collect, *Ἐλίσσω*, *Ἐλελίζω*, to roll, *Ἰλιγξ*, a whirl, bear testimony to a class of words *Ἀλω*, *Ἐλω*, *Ἰλω*, to roll. So *Ὀλω*, to roll, is seen in *Ὀλλυμι*, to ruin. Tacitus uses *Volvo* in a similar sense : “*Fortunis provolvebantur.*” *Alō* then is nothing but a Greek verb *Ἀλω*, which signified to roll, to conglomerate by rolling, to collect, to increase, to make thick or large or solid or stout, and so to fatten and nourish. The Greek language supplies us with a root : not so the Latin. For a similar illustration of the Latin verb *Meo* the Reader is referred to page 258 of this volume.

We may now, it is hoped, be warranted in believing that the Greek is not the sister, but the parent of the Latin. Nevertheless, the writer has not chosen to avail himself exclusively of this opinion, but has frequently added to a Greek word analogous words in other languages. He is aware that some learned men contend that the Latin is to be traced not to the Greek but to the Northern languages. Yet it is satisfactory to know that the great German Etymologist, Wachter, though he refers his language, as much as was in his power, to a northern origin, is frequently obliged to

abandon his attempts and to leave German words with the Greeks and the Latins. With regard to the Cornish and Armorican languages the learned Welsh linguist Lhuyd observes: "The Damnonian and other southern Britons, being on account of their situation earlier conquered, and consequently more conversant with the Romans than we of Wales, it is not to be admired if several Latin words occur in the Cornish and Armorican dialects not owned by us." Indeed we may often detect a derivation from the Latin from the nature of the word. Thus the Armorican *Pirgrin* and *Relizhon* must be corruptions of *Peregrinus* and *Religionis*, the Cornish *Paun* of *Pavonis*, and the German *Ente* of *Anatis*—and not vice versâ. So the Northern *Recht*, *Richt*, *Right*, are from the Latin *Rectus*, and not vice versâ.

But it will be said that there are numerous words which we cannot show to be taken from the Greeks. Doubtless it is so, although the number of such words is constantly decreasing. When Vossius published his *Etymology*, he was ignorant that *Pruina* was nothing but *Πρωίνη*. So it was with numerous other words. And future generations will probably supply from the Greek sound derivations of words, which to this time have been investigated in vain.

Such words we have, as far as we have been able, traced on the one hand to the Northern, on the other to the Oriental languages. Not that these sources have been exhausted: much doubtless might have been added, but it is hoped that not a few valuable analogies have been here collected, and that on the whole the claims of the Northern and Eastern languages have received a patient and an attentive hearing.

One word in regard to the Hebrew. Mr. Horne Tooke thus expresses his objection to the derivation of Latin from that language. "It is a most erroneous practice," he says, "of the Latin Etymologists to fly to the Hebrew for whatever they cannot find in the Greek:—for the Romans were not a mixed colony of Greeks and Jews, but of Greeks and Goths, as the whole of the Latin language most plainly evinces." This seems a reasonable proposition: yet I have not omitted to indulge the fancy of those who are not persuaded by it.

Mr. Tate is of opinion that the Latin language came in great measure from the Sanskrit. Dr. Jones too carries us to the Indians. The note on *Latus*, borne, supplies the Reader with an instance of this kind. *Barrus* and other words will be found traced to an Indian source. Mr. Tate cites the following passage from Sir William Jones: "The first race of Persians and Indians, to whom we may add the Romans and Greeks, the Goths and the old Egyptians or Ethiops, originally spoke the same language.

The Jews and Arabs, the Assyrians or second Persian race, the people who spoke Syriac, and a numerous tribe of Abyssinians, used one primitive dialect wholly distinct from it." I have selected the following Sanskrit analogies from the 26th Number of the Edinburgh Review :

Latin	—	Sanskrit	Latin	—	Sanskrit
<i>as</i>	—	<i>ayas</i>	<i>navis</i>	—	<i>nav</i> , (Pers. <i>nash</i>)
<i>anser</i>	—	<i>hansa</i>	<i>nomen</i>	—	<i>nam</i> (S. and Pers.)
<i>bellum</i>	—	<i>vala</i> (force, violence, an army)	<i>novem</i>	—	<i>nora</i>
<i>dens, dentis</i>	—	<i>danta</i>	<i>novus</i>	—	<i>nava</i>
<i>Deus</i>	—	<i>deva</i>	<i>pater</i>	—	<i>pitara</i>
<i>dies</i>	—	<i>divos</i>	<i>pes, pedis</i>	—	<i>pada</i>
<i>femina</i>	—	<i>vamini</i>	<i>potis</i>	—	<i>poti</i> (lord or master)
<i>frater</i>	—	<i>bhratara</i>	<i>prælium</i>	—	<i>pralaya</i>
<i>genu</i>	—	<i>janu</i>	<i>quatuor</i>	—	<i>chatur</i>
<i>genus</i>	—	<i>gana</i>	<i>rex, regis</i>	—	<i>raja</i>
<i>humus</i>	—	<i>bhumi</i>	<i>ritus</i>	—	<i>riti</i>
<i>idem</i>	—	<i>idem</i>	<i>rota</i>	—	<i>ratha</i> (a carriage)
<i>ignis</i>	—	<i>agni</i>	<i>septem</i>	—	<i>sapta</i>
<i>ita</i>	—	<i>iti</i>	<i>sine</i>	—	<i>kina</i>
<i>jugum</i>	—	<i>yugum</i>	<i>sop-ire</i>	—	<i>swop-tum</i>
<i>Juno</i>	—	<i>janoni</i> (a mother : "the manifest origin of the Latin appellation of the mother of the Gods.")	<i>suavis</i>	—	<i>suadu</i>
<i>juvenis</i>	—	<i>yuva</i>	<i>sunt</i>	—	<i>santi</i>
<i>lux, lucis</i>	—	<i>loch</i> (shine)	<i>sunto</i>	—	<i>sunto</i>
<i>malus</i>	—	<i>mala</i> (dirty, sordid)	<i>tepor</i>	—	<i>tapa</i> (and <i>tapitum</i> to warm)
<i>mater</i>	—	<i>matara</i>	<i>terra</i>	—	<i>dhara</i>
<i>medius</i>	—	<i>madhya</i>	<i>valeo</i>	—	<i>vala</i> (strength)
<i>mei-ere</i>	—	<i>me-tum</i>	<i>vates</i>	—	<i>vadi</i>
<i>memini</i>	—	<i>man</i>	<i>veh-ere</i>	—	<i>vah-illum</i>
<i>met-iri</i>	—	<i>met-tum</i>	<i>vert-ere</i>	—	<i>vuri-illum</i>
<i>modus</i>	—	<i>moto</i>	<i>vidua</i>	—	<i>vidhava</i>
<i>mor-i</i>	—	<i>mor-tum</i> (Pers. <i>mor-den</i>)	<i>vir</i>	—	<i>vir</i>
<i>musca</i>	—	<i>macsha</i>	<i>vincis</i>	—	<i>vincis</i>
			<i>com-ere</i>	—	<i>com-illum</i>
			<i>tox, vocis</i>	—	<i>vac</i> (S. and Pers.)
			<i>uterus</i>	—	<i>udar</i> .

Notwithstanding the analogy we have pointed out between the Latin and the Greek, so different are these languages, that, if we take at random a certain number of Latin words, we shall find but few of them correspond in sound to the Greek. A great reason is that the Latins formed new words from those which they introduced from Greece. Thus *Visio* has no alliance in sound with *Ὀψις*, nor *Visum* with *Ὀραμα* or *Φάσμα*, nor *Invideo* with *Φθονέω* : and yet *Visio*, *Visum*, *Invideo* are all from the Greek *Εἶδω*, through the Latin *Video*. So the modern Greeks express a chain by *ζόση*, a word which was unknown to their ancestors, but derived from *ζώω*, *ζώννυμι*. Another reason is that the Latins derived their language from the Æolic tribes, which had words peculiar

to themselves, and unknown to the Ionic and Attic races. Lastly, derivative languages apply words in a manner unknown to the early writers in the primary language. Thus the French express the head by *Tête*, or as it was anciently *Teste*, formed from *Testa*, a shell, and so the shell of the head. "*Mea testa*" for "my head" would have been thought a singular expression by Cicero.

From the analogy which exists between the Latin and the Greek in words of the most common use, we may be disposed to give attention to some derivations which appear at first sight strained and unnatural. We shall allow something for changes which take place at the breaking up of an old language, and at the formation of a new one out of it—for changes which are forced on a people by harmony of sound and by a different pronunciation of the same letters—for changes too which must often depend on the mere whim and caprice of individuals. *Forma* was softer than *Morfa*, and therefore took its place. *Canis* was pronounced for *Cūnis*, and *Calix* for *Cūlix*, doubtless because they were softer to a Roman ear.

The terminations of Latin words have not been here generally pursued. Partially they have been, as the Reader will find on *Pte*, on *Quispian*, on *Quisquam*. I have generally been satisfied to cite palpable instances of similar termination. Indeed a complete analysis of the terminations of the language,—to suppose the possibility of such a thing,—would demand a separate volume.

It is necessary to state that the Reader will not find here all the words of the Latin language. *Festus*, the ancient Glosses and Inscriptions, and the Fragments of *Ennius*, *Titinnius* and others supply words which are not found elsewhere, and which I have therefore not been anxious to trace. There are also barbarous words in the works of such late writers as *Vegetius*, which I have designedly passed over. The names of men and places I have almost totally neglected, as thinking that the investigation of them will in general afford to the inquirer nothing but failure and disappointment. The mere technical words from the Greek have not been inserted. *Pliny* is full of them. Of what use would it be to transplant them here? There are also numerous words which have occasioned much conjecture and dispute, especially in *Petronius* and *Apuleius*. Where one word has been exchanged for a dozen, according to the caprice of each succeeding editor, what would be the profit to fill these pages with the long and tedious inquiries, which have been made respecting it?

I must acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Haigh for some valuable conjectures in his little work, called "*Conjugata Latina*." To the labors also of my learned friend *James Bailey* I am indebted for some conjectures, as well as for his edition of the

Dictionary of the indefatigable Forcellini, whose system of orthography has been here usually followed. Wachter's German Lexicon has been attentively consulted. The Reader will bear in mind that many of the words attributed by him to the German are now obsolete in that language.

I have collected at the end such derivations as appeared the most dubious. I thought it advisable not to omit the words entirely, in order that the Reader might have an opportunity of knowing what has been conjectured respecting them by the best Etymologists, and that he might in some cases, perhaps, be led on by the hints which are given to the developement of their true origin. Some words have been left without any derivation. These omissions have been forced upon the writer either by the total silence of Etymologists on their origin, or by the absolute nullity of the opinions they have advanced concerning them.

The author is well aware of the extent and difficulty of his undertaking, and he trusts that the Reader will visit his errors of omission and commission not with the unrelenting severity of a censor, but with the kind indulgence of a patron and a friend. He will receive with feelings of sincere gratitude any suggestions towards the improvement of his work, and humbly begs to remind the Reader of the advice of the Latin Poet:

Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.

Lastly, he would adopt the language of a writer, who has himself labored in the field of Etymology: "That such a work is useful will perhaps be more readily admitted than that it has been usefully executed; but he, that has labored long in attempting to remove the obstructions to science, is not willing to add despondence to his difficulties, and to believe that he has labored in vain."

To the Abbreviations prefixed to the beginning of this Work it is necessary to add the following:

- Dn. is J. Donnegan in his Greek Lexicon.
- F. is Æ. Forcellini in his Lexicon Totius Latinitatis, lately published by Priestley.
- Tt. is W. Turton in his Medical Glossary.
- V. is G. J. Vossius in his Etymologicon Linguae Latinae.
- W. is J. G. Wachter in his Glossarium Germanicum.

The first syllable of the genitive of Fur is erroneously stated in some passages of this work to be short. The reader is requested to correct this mistake.

Vices has been referred to *alyes*, waves, which convey the idea of succession and reciprocation.

ETYMOLOGY

OF

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Al. is *Ut alii putant.*—*Fr.* is *From.*
pp. is *perfect passive.*

A

A, short for *ab*. As *E* for *Ex*.

Ab, from, by, &c. From ἀπὸ, ἀπ'.

Abācus, a table, desk, tablet, &c. *Fr.* ἄβαξ, ἄβακος.

Abāvus, a great grandfather's father. *Fr.* *avus*. *Ab* expresses remoteness from.

Abbas, an abbot. *Fr.* ἄββᾶ, father; a Hebrew and Syriac word.

Abdīco, I refuse, renounce, reject. *Ab* contradicts. I am very far FROM SAYING, I do the reverse from saying, οὐ φημι. So *Aborior*.

Abdīco, *avi*, I discard, renounce, disinherit. *Fr.* *dīco*, I say. Thus the Greeks say ἀνελ-
 πασθαι παῖδα. But I in *Dico*, *Dixi*, is long? Yet it is short in *Prædico*, *avi*, *Indico*, *avi*, *Dicax*, *Maledicus*. And we have *Edūco*, as, from *Dūco*, is. ¶ *Al.* from *dico*, as. I give away (*ab*)
Etym.

from myself to another. And, I give away from one person to another.

Abdo, I hide. That is, I put away from view. *Do* in its compounds is often to put or place, as in *Condo*, *Subdo*. For I give or consign to a place what I put in it.

Abdōmen, the abdomen. "Quodd *abdi* et tegi solet. Aut quodd alimenta in eo *abduntur*. Aut quodd intestina ibi sunt *ab-dita*." *F.* ¶ "From Arab. *abdomen*: from *ab*, a nourisher or container, and *domen*, the fæces." *Tt.*

Abēcēdāria, the alphabet. From *a be ce de*.

Abhorreo, I abhor. That is, I go from (*præ horrore*) in horror.

Abiegnus, made of fir. *Fr.* *abies*. *Gnus* is from the Greek — γυνος.

Abies: See Appendix.

Abiga, the herb groundpine.

A

Pliny: "Vim partús *abigendi* habet, unde nomen."

Ab̄isis, you may go. *Abi si vis*.

Abjūdico, I judge a thing away from any one, I take away by sentence; I take away.

Abjūro, I swear falsely. *Ab* contradicts, as in *Abdico*. I swear that is not which is.

Ablāqueo, I dig about or bare the roots of trees, remove the useless roots. For *ablacuo* fr. *lacus*, dat. *lacui*, fr. *λάκος*, a ditch. Compare *Lacus* and *Laquear*. That is, I make a ditch about a tree to cut off roots from it.

Ablecta ædes, houses neglected or abandoned, and so fetching no price. Fr. *ablego*, I do the contrary of choosing. See *Abdico*.

Ablegm̄ina, um, parts of entrails sacrificed to the Gods. Fr. *ablego*, as *Tego*, *Tegmina*. As neglected or abandoned.

Ab̄lego, I send away, remove out of the way. From *lego*, I send.

Ablūdo. Horace: "Hæc a te non multum *abludit* imago." This description has much allusion to you. *Abludo* is opposed to *Adludo* or *Alludo*, which see.

Abnuo, I refuse or deny by a nod. See *nuo*. *Ab*, as in *Abdico*.

Abōleo, I destroy, obliterate. Fr. *oleo*, I grow. That is, I make not to grow, I cause to fade. So *Aborior*. ¶ Or fr. *ἀπολείω*.

Abolla, a military robe. Fr.

ἀναβολή, a covering, whence *ἀναβολλά*, *ἀβolla*.

Abōm̄inor, I send away as being of a bad omen. I deprecate, execrate. Fr. *omen*, *inis*. Euripides has *Ἀποπέμποιμαι ἐν-νυχον ὄψιν*.

Abōr̄iḡines, the original inhabitants of a country. As being in it *ab origine*.

Abōrior, I die. That is, I am the reverse from rising or growing up. See *Aboleo*.

Abortus, an untimely birth. That in which children *aboriuntur*.

Abr̄ipio, I snatch away. Fr. *rapio*.

Ab̄rōgo, I annul, abolish. As opposed to *rogo*, I introduce a law.

Abrotōnum, the herb southernwood. *Ἀβρότονον*.

Abs, from. Fr. *ab*, for softness. *Abstineo* is softer than *Abtineo*. So *Obs*—for *Ob*. ¶ Al. from *ἀψ*, back. Terence: "Nunquam accedo ad te, quin *abs* te abeam doctior." Where *abs* implies return from.

Absens, absent. Fr. *abs*, and *ens*. *Ens*, *entis*, from *εἶμι*, participle *εἶς*, *ἐνός*, whence *entis*, *ents*, *ens*. Compare *Præsens*.

Absinthium, wormwood. *Ἀψινθιον*.

Absis, *idis*, the curvature or bend of an arch; &c. *Ἀψις*.

Absōnus, grating. That is, deviating FROM the proper sound.

Absque, except; without. Fr. *abs*, as signifying separation from. *Que* seems to be from *κη*, *ullo modo*; or from *κε*, a Greek

particle. Compare Undique, Quicumque, Plerique, Quisque.

Abstēmius, sober. For *abstemius*, from *abs*, without, (See Absque) and *temetum*, wine. Or from a word *temus* or *temum*. Compare *Temulentus*.

Abstīneo, I hold off from, abstain. For *absteneo*.

Absum, I am at a distance from a place or person, I am absent.

Absurdus, grating, discordant, not agreeing with the subject or purpose in hand, inconsistent, absurd. As said of that (*ab*) from which one turns away one's ears and is (*surdus*) deaf to it.

Abundo, I overflow, abound. Properly said of (*unda*) water rising (*ab*) out of its bounds. So *Exundo* is used. Or *ab* merely increases the sense.

Abūtor, I use a thing in a manner different from what I ought, I abuse it. So Gr. ἀποχρᾶσθαι.

Abyssus, an abyss. **Ἀβυσσος*.

Ac, and. Soft for *atc*, from *atque* whence *atq'*, *atc*, as *Neque*, *Neq'*, *Nec*. ¶ *Al*. from *xai*, transp. *ain*. ¶ *Ac* is considered by Jamieson as allied to *Mæso-Gothic auk*, *Anglo-Sax. eac*, *Engl. eke*. He adds: "It may have been originally written *aug*, from *aug-ere*, to increase; as we know that *C* was often pronounced by the Latins as *G*."

Aug, *auc*, *ac*. Wachter adds the Hebr. *ach*, Germ. *auch*.

Acācia, a kind of thorny shrub. **Ἀκασία*.

Acadēmīa, a place near

Athens where Plato taught; a school. **Ἀκαδημία*, *ἀκαδημία*.

Acanthis, some small bird. **Ἀκανθίς*.

Acanthus, the herb bear's-foot; &c. **Ἀκανθος*.

Acātus, a pinnace. **Ἀκατος*.

Accēdo, i. e. *cedo ad*, I come to. Also, I acquiesce in, coincide with, accede to; properly, I come up to a proposal; I come up and meet it.

Accendo, I light up, set on fire; I stir up, excite, raise, increase. Ovid: "Quin etiam accendas vitia." Hence, I add to, raise the price or value of anything. *Accendo* is fr. *cando*, I make to shine. See *Candeo*.

Accenseo, I reckon among the list of. Fr. *census*.

Accensi, supernumeraries, soldiers kept in reserve. As being added (*ad censum*) to the roll. ¶ Or fr. *accenseo*, *accensum*. As being attached to the legions.

Accensi, public officers whose business it was to attend on the magistrates, and summon courts; a macebearer, serjeant, beadle. Fr. *accenseo*, *uccensum*, to add to the number of. That is, ascripti, attached. The *accensi* were attached to the magistrates. Sometimes it expressed less inferiority. Forcellini: "*Accensum*, præter superiores magistratus, habebant etiam decuriones et centuriones, NON ut servum, sed ADJUTOREM seu ministratorem."

Accentus, song, melody; modulation of tone, of sound or voice, accent. Fr. *cano*, *cantum*.

Accerso: Written improperly for *arcesso*.

Accidens, a casualty, accident. That which (*cadit*) falls (*ad*) to our lot, that which befalls us.

Accio, I call, send for. That is, (*cio*) I rouse or excite to come (*ad*) to me.

Accipiter, a hawk, falcon. From *accipio*, *accipitum*; where *capio* is used in its stronger sense of seizing. From its rapacity. ¶ Al. for *occipiter* i. e. *occipitrus*, from *ὀξύπτερος*, having rapid wings; transp. *ὀξύπτερος*, *oxipetrus*.

Accūrātus, studied, accurate. Fr. *curo*. Much attended to. *Ad* increases the sense.

Accūsātīvus casus, the accusative case, called by Varro *Casus accusandi*. So Gr. αἰτιατικὴ πτώσις.

Accūso, I arraign, accuse. For *accauso* (as *Exclaudio*, *Excludo*) fr. *causa*, a judicial process. So *Incuso*.

Aceo, I am tart, sour. Fr. *ἀκίω*, a verb formed from *ἀκῆ*, a point, prick. That is, I am pointed, pungent.

Acer, sharp, tart, pungent, keen, brisk, &c. Fr. *ἀκῆ*, a point; or *ἀκίς*, sharpness. Or, as A is long, from *ἡκίς*, Æol. *ᾠκη*, as *Κέλης*, *Κέληρ*, *Celer*. *Ἠκίς* is explained by Hesychius *ὀξύ*, sharp.

Acer, ———

Acerbus, bitter, sour, tart. Fr. *aceo*, or *acer*. Compare *Superbus*.

Acerra: See Appendix.

Acersēcōmes, with long flowing hair. *Ἀκερσεκόμης*.

Acervus, a heap. For *ager-vus* fr. *ἀγρεῶν* fut. of *ἀγείρω*, I collect. V, as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*. ¶ Al. from *acer*, *aceris*. As properly a chaff-heap, Gr. *ἀχυροδόκη* and *ἀχυρμιά*.

Acētābūlum, a vessel for holding (*acetum*) vinegar, a vinegar-cruet. A vessel for holding anything. And hence used either for a dry or liquid measure. Also, the pan in the joints of bones; being, like the *acetabulum*, of a round form and hollow, and having a small brim. *Acetabula* are also cavities in the claws of crabs. Certain cavities in flowers or herbs. Also, jugglers' cups or boxes.

Acētāria, *orum*, a sallad. That is, raw herbs eaten with (*acetum*) vinegar.

Acētum, vinegar. Fr. *aceo*, *acetum*.

Achātes, an agate. *Ἀχάτης*.

Achōres, *um*, scurf. *Ἀχῶρες*.

Achras, a wild pear-tree. *Ἀχράς*.

Acia, a needle-full of thread. Fr. *acus*. Titinnius has "*Acus aciasque*."

Acidus, sour, tart. Fr. *aceo*. As *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Acies, the sharp edge or point of anything, as of a sword or spear. And hence used for a battalion, and an army in battle array. Also, the point of the eye, the pupil; &c. Fr. *ἀκίς*, a point; gen. *ἀκίδος*, *ἀκίος*.

Acīnāces, a scimitar. *Ἀκινάκης*.

Acīnus, a berry, stone, kernel. Fr. *ἀκίς*, a point. As acute or pointed; from its sharp extremities. At first, perhaps, applied

particularly to grape-stones, and then applied generally. ¶ Al. from *aceo*. Whiter: "Because the stones, in comparison of the fruit, are sharp or hard to bite."

Acipenser, ———

Actis, *īdis*, a kind of short dart or arrow. Fr. ἀγκυλῖς, (ἀγκλῖς, ἀκλῖς,) considered the same as ἀγκύλη, which means both the thong of a javelin, and a javelin. Festus says that the *aclides* were fastened with thongs.

Acna or *Acnua*, a measure of land. Fr. ἀκναῖνα, ἀκνα.

Acōlūthus, *Acōlītus*, an inferior priest. Ἀκόλουθος.

Acōnītum, wolf's bane. Ἀκόνιτον.

Acosmos, without ornament. Ἀκοσμος.

Acquīro, I gain, acquire. That is, (*quæro*) I seek so as to come (*ad*) at what I seek.

Acrēdūla, a woodlark, or some such bird. Ab *acri* cantu, from its sharp or shrill note. Some read *agredula* fr. *ager*, *agri*.

Acrimōnia, tartness. sourness. Fr. *acer*, *acris*. So Castimonia. *Monia* is perhaps from the Greek, as in ἀδημόνια.

Acroāma, *ātis*, a concert, opera; a musician, &c. Ἀκρόαμα.

Acroāsis, a lecture. Ἀκρόασις.

Acta, the sea-shore; retreat by the sea-shore. Ἀκτή.

Actio, a thing done or doing, act, action; business; action at law; the act of delivering a speech; &c. Fr. *ago*, *agtum*, *actum*.

Actor, an actor or performer of plays; a pleader or agent at the bar; an agent, steward, &c. See above.

Actuāria navis, a light galley. Fr. *actum*, &c. As being easily driven by the wind; or as being driven on by oars as well as sails.

Actuārius, one who writes out (*acta*) acts, deeds, decrees, &c.

Actum est, the business or evil is done, all is over, we are undone.

Actus, the right of driving a beast or waggon not loaded; a road between fields for beasts of burden, &c. to pass, i. e. *agi*, to be driven; the space of ground which oxen passed at one stretch without stopping. A part of the action or performance of a play, an act, like Gr. δράμα fr. δράω. Fr. *ago*, *agtum*, *actum*.

Actūtum, immediately. Fr. *ago*, *actus*, as *Cinctus*, *Cinctus*. "Ab *actu*, id est, celeritate," says Priscian. Vossius: "*Actutum* est tam cito quam *agere* possis: ut Mox tam cito quam possis *movere*."

Acūleus, a sting. Fr. *acuo*.

Acūmen, sharpness, or sharp point. Fr. *acuo*.

Acuo, I whet, sharpen, point. Fr. ἀκίζω, fut. ἀκίσω, ἀκισῶ, whence *acuo*, as ἰδῶ, vidUo. ¶ Al. from *acus*, a needle.

Acus, *ūs*, a needle, bodkin. The needle fish. Fr. ἀκίς, a sharp point. Or fr. *acuo*, whence the dative is *acui*.

Acus, *ēris*, chaff. Fr. ἄχυρ, Doric for ἄχυρον.

Ad, at, about, near, a place. Also, in a direction near to or about a place, to, unto. So ὑπὸ, under, is used in a sense of motion, as in ὑπὸ Ἰλίου ἔλθεν. We say, To aim *at* a mark. *Ad* is shortened from *apud*, as *Vis* from *Volis*. ¶ Jamieson refers it to *Mæso-Goth. at*. ¶ *Al.* for *ed* from ἔσσε, *Æol.* ἔττε, as πῆστις, *Æol.* πῆττις: whence ἔττ', *et, ed*. Or from ἐς δὲ, ἐσδ', ἰδδ'. ¶ "From Hebrew עַד." *V.*

Ad, in composition, increases the force of words. For, if I put anything (*ad*) to another, I increase that other thing.

Adæro, I value, appraise, rate, assess; compute, calculate. *Fr. as, aris*, money. I rate (*ad as*) according to the money a person has.

Adāgium, a proverb, saying. As being suited (*ad agendum*) for action, for the purposes of life. Or as being carried from its proper to a different signification.

Adāmas, *antis*, a diamond, adamant. Ἀδάμας, αἰντος.

Adaxint, for *adaxerint*, *fr. ago, pf. agsi, ari*. So *Rego, Rexi*. See *Axim*.

Adbūto, I go near to. *Fr. beto*.

Addico, I adjudge, sentence, assign, devote, make over; I sell, make over by private contract; &c. That is, I (*dico*) declare that a thing belongs (*ad*) to any one.

Addo, I add. That is, I place

a thing (*ad*) near to or by another. See *Abdo*.

Adduco, I draw tight or straight. That is, I draw towards myself.

Aded, to such a degree, to such a pass. From *ad ed*. *Ad* is joined to an adverb, as in *Adhuc*, and as we say in English *Hereto, Hitherto, Therefore*.

Adeps, *adipis*, fat, grease. *Fr. adipio fr. apio*, I join. From its cohering together or with the flesh. So *Gr. δημὸς* from *δεω, δίδημαι*, to bind.

Adeptus, for *adaptus*, *fr. adapiscor, adipiscor*.

Adesdum, come hither. *Dum* is a particle, as in *Elhodum*.

Adhibeo, I adopt, apply, employ, use; I use, behave to. That is, (*habeo*) I hold anything in my hand (*ad meos usus*), for the purpose of using it. Forcellini explains it "utor re aliqua *ad* aliquid faciendum." Or *adhibeo* is to hold forward one thing to another, and as it were present it to it; to bring it to another thing and apply it. Thus "Adhibere prudentias *ad* omnes res."

Adhuc, up to this point, hitherto. See *Aded*.

Adjectivum nomen, an adjective noun. As being (*adjectum*) added or applied to a substantive.

Adigo, I drive. *Fr. ago*.

Adjiciādis cæna, a public dinner, a splendid feast. "Those, who read *adjiciādis*, suppose it so called either because some new, luscious, and foreign dishes (*adjiciebantur*) were added

¹ *Al.* contracted from *agitur*, from *ago*, I drive, drive to. As perhaps from ἄγω, *pf. ἄγα, is ἄχρη*. From *agitur* we have *agit, agt*, then *at*, (as *Atque, Atq'*, *Atc, Ac*.) and *ad*.

or introduced to the feast; or from the mode of expression, *Adjicere* cœnam, for *Indicere*. Tacitus: 'Rhescuporis sanciendo, ut dictitabat, fœderi convivium *adjicit*.' Those, who read *aditialis*, derive it fr. *aditum*; these entertainments being particularly given on the entrance to a magisterial office." F. "Quodd *adjiceretur* publicæ lætitiæ." Answ.

Adîmo, I take away. Fr. *emo*, I take. *Eino* ex alio *ad* me, I take from another to myself.

Adîpiscor, I get, obtain. Fr. *apiscor*.

Adjûmentum, help. For *adjuvamentum*.

Adjûtus, helped. Fr. *juvo*, *javitum*, *jutum*.

Adminicûlum, a prop, stay, support. For *admanicûlum* fr. *manus*. That to which I apply my hands, that which I hold by. Cicero: "Vites claviculis *adminicula* tanquam *manibus* apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt ut animantes."

Admissârius equus est qui ad sobolem creandam equabus *admittitur*.

Admitto, I place near or by any one; I introduce to another; admit to my own presence, receive; admit to my own attention or approbation, give heed to, approve, allow. *Mitto* in its compounds usually means to place. For, what is put in a place, is sent or conveyed to that place from another. The primitive *to* in Greek is to place as well as to send.

Admitto facinus, I commit a crime. Forcellini: "It is taken from this, that he, who sins, admits or introduces sin into his mind." The full expression is *Admitto* facinus in me. Cicero: "Qualis quisque sit, quid agat, quid *IN SE* admittat." Again: "Ea *IN TE* *admisisti*, quæ audire non posses." Hence perhaps the proper meaning is to receive or give a crime a place in the mind, to harbour, allow, adopt it.

Admôdum, just, exactly, entirely, altogether. That is, *ad modum* justum, up to the just and proper measure; simply, up to the measure.

Adôleo, I burn in sacrifices. Properly said of burning odors. Fr. *oleo*, I send forth an odor. *Ad* may be *ad* aras. Or it increases the signification.

Adôlescens, one growing, one still growing, or still growing in strength and vigor: a young man. From *adolesco*. Cicero calls Brutus and Cassius *adolescentes* at the age of 40.

Adôlesco, I grow, grow up; grow in strength. *Olesco* is from *oleo*, I grow.

Adônîs, Adonis. **Adonis*.

Adopto, I desire, choose, select, adopt. That is, (*opto*) I desire to be (*ad* me) by me. Or *ad* is very much.

Ador: See Appendix.

Adôrea, an allowance (*adoris*) of wheat or corn to an army after gaining a victory; victory, glory.

Adôrior, I set about, take in hand. That is, *orior ad rem*

aggre^{di}endam. Also, I invade. That is, I RISE out of ambush (*ad* hostes invadendos) to attack.

Adōro, I adore, venerate. Fr. *oro*, I pray to. ¶ Al. from *os, oris*. I move my hand (*ad os*) to my mouth by way of reverence.

Adrastia, Nemesis. Ἀδρασ-
τια.

Adscisco, I approve, admit, receive. Fr. *scisco*. As properly said of Senātors decreeing or sanctioning.

Adsum, I am by or near another; I help; attend to.

Adventitius, foreign, derived from abroad. That is, which comes to us from abroad. So Gr. ἐπιπλῆς.

Adverbium, an adverb. As being joined (*ad verba*) to other words and having no meaning by itself.

Adversāria, orum, a note book, memorandum book, post-ing-book. From *adversa*, occurrences to which (*advertimus mentem*) we turn our mind so as to note them down. Tacitus: "Quoties novum aliquid *adverterat*."¹

Adversārius, one who bids against us at an auction, opposes us in a court of justice or in the field. Fr. *adversor*.

Adversus, turned towards, facing, or right opposite to another; opposite, opposed, hostile. Fr. *verto*.

Adverto, I warn, admonish. That is, I TURN the mind of another TO a circumstance.

Adūlo, Adūlor: See Appendix.

Adulter, an adulterer. For *adalter*, as Taberna, Contubernalis. One who betakes himself (*ad alteram*) to another wife, or (*ad alterius*) to another's wife.

Adultus, grown up, full grown. Fr. *adoleo*, (whence *Adolesco*), *adolitum, adoltum*.

Adumbrātus, shadowed, sketched, traced out faintly, represented; drawn from the original, not the original itself, counterfeit. Fr. *umbra*.

Advocātus, a friend called on by another to assist him with his advice or presence in court; &c.

Adytum, the innermost part a temple. Ἄδυτον.

Ædēpol: See Edepol.

Ædificō, I build a house. *Ædem facio*.

Ædilis, a magistrate whose business it was originally to preserve the decrees of the people (in *æde*) in the temple of Ceres; and to superintend the repairs (*ædium*) of the temples and other public buildings. Afterwards their office was enlarged, and they regulated the markets, games, weights and measures; &c.

Ædis, Edes, a house, habitation; a temple. For *ætis* fr.

¹ "Becman derives the idea from the things noted being *adversa*, cast before us, ready at hand. But it is from the notion of putting things down in the *ad-versa* pagina. In this page the Romans noted their expenses, as in the *aversa* pagina they noted their receipts. If the pages agreed, that is, if the receipts and payments were equal, they called it, *Utramque paginam facere*." V.

αἶρος, a house, which is used by Pindar.¹

Ædītīmus, the keeper or overseer of a temple. Fr. *ædes*; as *Finis*, *Finitimus*.

Ædituus, the same as *Ædītīmus*, and from *ædes*.

Ædon, a nightingale. *Ἀήδων*.

Æger, weak, infirm, sick. For *ægrus* from *ἀεργός*, transp. *ἀεργός*. That is, incapable of work or action. ¶ Al. from *αὔγος*, the Cretan form of *ἄλγος*, pain.²

Ægilops, a sty. Also, dardnel. *Αἰγίλωψ*.

Ægis, a shield. And perhaps a storm. *Αἰγίς*.

Ægōcēros, Capricorn. *Αἰγόκερος*.

Ægrē, ill. Fr. *æger*, *ra*. Hoc mihi *ægrē* est, I bear it ill, I am displeased at it.

Ælūrus, a cat. *Αἰλουρος*.

Æmūlus, a rival; invidious; that which rivals or is of equal worth with. Fr. *αἷμα*, blood. That is, lively, alert, ardent, sanguine, as *Sanguine* is from *Sanguis*.³

Æneātor, a trumpeter, one who sounds (*æneam tubam*) a brazen trumpet.

Æneus, brazen. For *ærineus* fr. *as*, *aris*.

¹ Al. from *ἔδος*, a seat, or from *ἦθος*, an abode. But neither of these accounts for the diphthong.

² "Ex Græco *ἀεργόν*," says Festus. Thence *αἰργόν*, whence *ægrum*. Hesychius explains *ἀεργόν* (inter alia) by *φαῦλον*, *κακόν*.

³ Haigh says: "From *αἰμύλος*, pleasing, gay, enticing." ¶ Some consider it a corruption from *ἄμλλα*, a contest. Perhaps through *αἷμα*, whence *æmulus*, as *Æsculapius* from *Αἰσκήπιος*. Or from *ἐφάμλλος*, whence *ἐάμλλος*, *ἀέμλλος*.

Ætym.

Ænigma, *ἄτις*, a riddle. *Αἰνίγμα*.

Æon, an imaginary deity said to exist from eternity. *Αἰών*.

Æquīpāro, I make equal. *Æquē parem facio*.

Æquor, any level or smooth surface, a plain, flat; the plain surface of the sea, the sea. Fr. *æquus*. Pindar has *πόντου πλακάκα*.

Æquus, just, equal; having just or equal proportions; like, similar, uniform, even, plain, even-tempered, &c. Fr. *εἰκώς*, just. Or rather from *αἰκώς* for *εἰκώς*, as *αἰ* was said as well as *εἰ*.

Ær, the air. *Ἄēr*.

Ærārium, a place where the public money was kept. Fr. *as*, *aris*, money.

Æro, *ὄνις*, a basket or bag. Fr. *αἶρων*, raising, bearing, carrying. ¶ Al. from *as*, *aris*. A money bag.

Ærūgo, rust (*aris*) of copper; verdigrise; poison; malice or spite, which poison and eat away like rust. *Go*, as in *Salsugo*.

Ærumna, toil, trouble, misery. For *æromna* fr. *αἰρομένη*, raised. As anciently said of a stick on which pedlars raised or carried their fardels; and metaphorically applied to toil and labor. ¶ Al. from *αἰρομένη* or *ἀειρομένη*, raised, hung up, suspended. From the notion of suspense and anxiety. ¶ Al. fr. *αἰρομένη*, as the Greeks say *αἰρεσθαι κίνδυνον*, to undertake danger. ¶ Al. from *as*, *aris*. Toil arising from digging the copper mines.

B

Ærusco, I get money by false tales of distress, &c. Fr. *æs*, *æris*. "Not from the idea of the antiquity of copper money, but because *æru* was used of money of the lowest kind." V.

Æs, *æris*, brass. Fr. *αἰς*, splendor. *Æs* in Greek would be *αἰς*. Homer has *αἰδοπα χαλκόν*, glittering brass. And Calimachus *διαυγία χαλκόν*, transparent brass. *Æris* might have been originally *æsis*. Or *æs* made *æris* on the model of *Thus*, *Thuris*; *Mus*, *Muris*. "Germ. *ær*, brass. Anglo-Sax. *ar*, *ær*, Franc. *er*, Island. *ær*. We now say *erz*. Hence Goth. *aiz*, money. Germ. *eren*, brazen. All perhaps from Lat. *æs*, *æris*, *æsis*." W.

Æscūlāpius, son of Apollo. *Αἰσκληπιός*.

Æscūlus, *Æscūlus*: See Appendix.

Æstas, the summer. Fr. *æstus*.

Æstimo, I value, estimate. Fr. *æs*, money; *timo* being considered as a termination, somewhat as *timus* in *Æditimus*, *Maritimus*. So from Germ. *ær*, brass, money, Wachter derives Germ. *wæren*, "taxare, pecuniā æstimare." Or *æs* may be viewed here as meaning a counter. Facciolati: "*Æra* dicebantur etiam nummi quibus calculones in subducendis rationibus utebantur." As then from *Calculus* is *Calculo*, to count, so from *æs* may be *æstimo*, to count.¹

¹ "From *æs*, money, *τιμῶ*, I value," says Vossius. But this is a hybrid compound, and I in *τιμῶ* is long.

Æstuārium, a creek or arm of the sea, in which the tide ebbs and flows; a frith. For the sea (*æstuat*) is violent there from the narrowness of the place. See *Fretum*.

Æstuo, I am hot, boil, rage, &c. Fr. *æstus*.

Æstus, heat, hot weather. Fr. *αἰστός*, burnt. Or at least from *αἰσται* pp. of *αἶθω*, I burn.

Ætus, an age; age, &c. For *ævitas* fr. *ævum*.

Æternus, eternal, lasting for ages or all ages. For *æviternus* fr. *ævum*, like *Semper*, *Sempiternus*. Or fr. *ævitas*, whence *etas*.

Æther, the ether, air, heavens. *Αἰθήρ*.

Æthra, the pure ether, serene sky; the sky. *Αἰθήρ*.

Ætia, *orum*, causes. *Αἰτία*.

Ævum, length of time, an age, generation, &c. Fr. *αἰών*, whence *ævum*, and *ævum*, as *boēs*, *bo Ves*.

Affābilis, one easy to be spoken to, courteous. Fr. *for*, *faris*. As *Mirror*, *Mirabilis*.

Affābrè, skilfully, exquisitely. Fr. *faber*, *ri*. *Ad modum fabri*. Workman-like. Or *ad* is, very.

Affāniæ: See Appendix.

Affūtim, largely, abundantly. Fr. *ἀφάρως*, inexpressibly. Calimachus: *Διψάσας ἀφάρων τι*. ¶ Or for *adfātim* from *fatim*. That of which much may be spoken.

Affectatio, an ardent desire to obtain or accomplish anything; over-eagerness and over-study to do anything. Fr. *affecto*.

Affectio, influence on or emotion of the mind through love, anger, desire, natural affection. *Quâ afficitur animus*. Also, the materials or elements by which bodies are MADE, or mode by which they are MADE, natural state, constitution, disposition, &c. Or *ad* expresses the objects to which things are fitted by nature.

Affecto, I endeavour to do anything with zeal, or with a too great or forced zeal. Some explain it, *habeo animum primum ad faciendum*, I am bent on doing anything. For verbs formed from supines often increase the force of the word, as *Pulso*, Ito. Or rather, *ad* has here the sense of, very much, too much: and *affecto* corresponds to our expression, To Over-do a thing.

Affectus, influenced, moved, acted on by love, anger, &c. See *Affectio* and *Afficio*. Made or constituted by nature, naturally disposed or inclined to anything. See *Affectio*. Affected, afflicted, worn out by sickness, ill-treatment, &c. See *Afficio*. Almost finished, nearly DONE or concluded, but not quite. *Gellius*: "Non confecto anno sed *affecto*." *Ad* seems here to mean, nearly. So as a preposition it means near to. This phrase is applied also to persons nearly worn out by sickness. *Suetonius*: "Jam quidem *affectum*, sed tamen spirantem adhuc Augustum." That is, On the point of death, but still breathing.

Afficio, I affect, influence,

move. *Quintilian*: "Primum est ut *afficiamur*, antequam *afficere* conemur." Hence *afficio* is used of affecting or moving with pleasure or pain: as *Afficio* aliquem lætitiâ, dolore. Hence *afficio* is said of anything which makes a change in or exerts a power over another. So the body is said *affici* morbo, to be acted on by, or afflicted with disease; and the face is said *affici* medicamine, to be acted on by paint, to be painted. *Afficio* seems to be primarily put for, *impello ad faciendum*, I excite or stimulate another to action. Some suppose *facio ad* here to mean, I act towards or upon, work upon, produce an effect on. But these words do not seem to admit such a sense.

Affinis, adjoining. That is, dwelling (*ad fines*) at or by the boundaries of another's estate or dwelling. Also, one joined or allied to another by marriage; or in crime, an accomplice.

Affirmo, I make firm or sure; I say firmly or positively. Fr. *firmus*.

Afflicto, from *affligo*, *afflictum*.

Affligo: See *Fligo*.

Affluens, abundant. From the notion of things flowing copiously. *Ad* increases the force.

Africus, the south-west wind. As blowing from *Africa*.

Agâga, a piap. Fr. *âyaya* or *âyaya* pm. of *âyw*, used in the same sense. But the reading is dubious.

Agâpē, love; a love feast. 'A-γάρη.

Agāso, an ostler, groom.
'Αγάζων.

Age, come on. *Αγε.

Agēma, a brigade. *Αγημα.

Ager, *āgri*, a field, farm, &c.

Αγρός.

Agger, a heap. Fr. *aggero*.

Aggēro, I heap. That is, I CARRY one thing TO another.

Aggrāvo, I make heavier, add to the weight of.

Aggrēdior, I enter upon, set about. That is, *gradior ad*, I come to a thing.

Agilis, nimble, active. That is, able or apt (*agere se*) to drive himself forward. Or able (*agere*) to do or execute.

Agīna, that into which the beam of a balance (*agitur*) is driven, or in which it is worked or turned.

Agilo, I drive much, stimulate; drive about; harass; spend or pass the time, &c. Fr. *ago*, *agitum*, whence *agtum*, *actum*.

Aglaspidēs, having splendid shields. 'Αγλασπίδες.

Agmen, anything being led, drawn, or driven; an army on march; troop, band; the act of driving or drawing. For *agimen* fr. *ago*. So 'Tego, Tegimen, Tegmen.

Agnōmen, a name or title bestowed for some particular action, as Germanicus, Africanus. For *adgnomen*. That which is added to a name. *Nomen* is properly *gnomen*.

Agnosco, I know, recognize, own. For *adgnosco*. *Gnosco* fr. γινώσκω, γνώσκω.

Agnus, a lamb. Fr. ἀγνός,

pure. As being a pure oblation or sacrifice. 'The aspirate dropt, as in *Ulcus* from 'Ελκος. ¶ *Al*. from ἀγμένος, led; whence *agmenus*, *agnus*. As being led, in a general sense. Or as being led to be sacrificed. *Isaiah*: "He was LED as a lamb to the slaughter." ¶ *Quayle* refers to Celt. *oan*, *uan*.¹

Ago, I lead, drive, drive about; I drive on or spend the time. *Αγω.

Ago, I do, act. Fr. ἄγω. That is, I carry on, carry forward a work, am driving it on, am about it. Thus *peractus* may be understood, as carried through, done. So *Nepos* has "Hæc dum GERUNTUR." Others understand it, I drive myself to act, *ago me ad faciendum*.

Agon, a contest. 'Αγών.

Agōnālia, *um*: See Appendix.

Agōrānōmus, a magistrate who presided over the market. 'Αγορανόμος.

Agrestis, rustic; unpolished. Fr. *ager*, i. e. *agrus*, *agri*.

Agrimonia, ———

Agrippa, ———

Agyieus, an epithet of Apollo. 'Αγυιεύς.

Ah, *Aha*, interjections. From the sound. Or from *ā*. "Hebr. *ah*, *ahah*. Germ. *ach*." W.

Ahēneus, brazen. For *aēneus*, *æneus*.

Ahēnum, a caldron. For *ahe-neum vas*, a brazen vessel.

Ai, alas. Αἶ.

¹ The derivations of *agnus* from ἀγνός or ἀγρός in no way account for the G.

Ain', do you say so? do you speak? For *ais-ne*?

Aio, I say, speak. Fr. *aïω*, formed from *āω*, whence *aŭω*, I cry out, and *αὐδῆ*, the voice. From this word *aïω* is *aïnos*, a word; and hence a fable, as *Fabula* is from *For*, *Faris*. ¶ “*Pezronius* derives *aio* or *ajo* from Germ. *jah*, Goth. *ja*, by metathesis.” *W*. It is perhaps allied to Engl. *ay* and *yea*.

Aius, a God so called from a voice which (*aiebat*) announced to the Romans that the Gauls were approaching the city. Cicero: “*Aius iste Loquens aiebat et loquebatur.*”

Alu, a wing; wing of an army; wing of a building. For *axilla*, says Cicero; as *Maxilla*, *Mala*; *Vexillum*, *Velum*. But whence is *axilla*? From *axula*. Whence *axula*? Fr. *ἄξω*, fut. of *ἄσσω*, *ἄσσω*, I rush impetuously. ¶ Or from *ago*, *axi*. Quā avis agit seu impellit se. ¶ Some consider the armpit the primary meaning, and derive *axula* from *μασχάλη*, whence (omitting *M*) *ἄσχαλη*, *ἄχσάλη*, *axala*, *axula*. ¶ Quayle refers *axilla* to Celt. *asguill*, (*agsuill*). ¶ Others suppose *alu* put for *avila* fr. *avis*. That which pertains to a bird. The wing being its distinguishing feature. Whence a bird is called *Ales*. ¶ “From Hebr. *ahla*, a leaf.” *Tt*.

Ala, an armpit. “Because it answers to the pit under the wing of a bird.” *Tt*. “Because hairs grow on it like FEATHERS.” *F*. “*Ala* ab avibus ad homines ob QUALIEMCUN-

QUE humerorum cum *alis* similitudinem profecta videtur.” *Wachter*, who adds that Hebr. *az-zil*, Anglo-Sax. *earle*, is an arm.

Alābarches. *Donnegan*: “*Ἀλαβάρχης*, a writing-master; a scrivener; a toll-gatherer. From *ἄλλαβα*, ink; and *ἄρχω*.” *Vossius*: “What this word means, is disputed. Cicero calls Pompey so. And Juvenal has: ‘Atque triumphales inter, quos ausus habere Nescio quis, titulos Ægyptius aut *Alabarches*.’ Some write *Halabarches* from *ἁλὸς ἄρχος*, the prefect of the salt. But thus it should be *Haliarches*. Cujacius thinks that *Alabarches* is called from *ἄρχος* and *ἄλλαβα*, ink. That is, *præfectus scripturæ*, a scrivener, a prefect of the taxes paid for feeding cattle in the public pastures. Cicero then called Pompey so, as having instituted taxes in many parts of Asia. Fuller asserts that this was much too low an office for this Governor, and derives *Alabarches* from the Arabic, so as to make it mean Sub-prefect. Some MSS. read *Arabarches*. If we adopt this reading, we are not to consider Cicero as calling Pompey so for levying taxes from the Arabs, as *Alciatus* says; but because he had subdued the Arabs. And thus the word will be of the same nature as *Asiarches* in *Strabo*. Or perhaps *Arabarches* may have been put for *Alabarches*; as we find *Palilia* and *Parilia*.”

Alābastrum, an alabaster box of ointment. *Ἀλάβαστρον*.

Alacer or *Alacris*, brisk, lively, alert, blithe, gay. *Alacris* is for *adacris*, (as *Ulysses* from *Ἰδυσσεύς*) fr. *ἀδακρυς*, without tears. ¶ *Al.* from *ala*. But the first *A* in *ala* is long.

Alāpa, a slap on the cheek, cuff on the ear. From Hebr. *al aph*, upon the face. For *alapha*.

Alaternus, ———

Alauda, a lark. A Gaulish word, as Pliny informs us. The French to this day, says Vossius, say *alouette*.

Alba, a pearl. As being (*alba*) white.

Albārium, whitewash, plaster. Fr. *albus*.

Albugo, a white speck on the eye. Fr. *albus*. As *Salsus*, *Salsugo*.

Album, a whited table in which the Prætors entered their edicts, actions, &c. A register. Fr. *albus*.

Alburnum, the white sap or inner bark of trees. Fr. *albus*.

Alburnus, a small white fish, supposed to be a bleak or a blay. Fr. *albus*. As *Tacitus*, *Taciturnus*.

Albus, white. Fr. *ἀλβός*, as *ἄμφο*, *ambo*. "In Celtic *alb*." W.

Alcæicum metrum, the *Alcaic* metre, invented by the poet *Alcæus*. *Ἀλκαϊκόν*.

Alce or *Alces*, an elk. *Ἀλκή*.

Alcēdo, *Halcēdo*, a halcyon, kingfisher. Vossius: "Fr. *κένω* *ἐν ἁλὶ*, to lie in the sea; as *ἀλκυών* is said from *κύνειν ἐν ἁλὶ*, to brood in the sea." I suspect there was a word *ἀλκυηδών*, the

same as *ἀλκυών*; formed from *ἁλ* and *κύνειν*. Fr. *ἀλκυηδών*, *ἀλκυηδών*, *ἀλκηδών*, is *alcedo*.

Alcēdōnia, *orui*, halcyon days, days of quiet and calm. For it was believed that there is always a calm during the incubation of the *alcedo*.

Alcyon, *Halcyon*, a kingfisher. *Ἀλκυών*, *ἀλκυών*.

Alca: See Appendix.

Alec and *Halec*, a kind of pickle, brine. Also, a herring or some small fish pickled. Fr. *ἀλκυός*, salted; or *ἀλκυις*, pickle, brine.

Alecto, one of the Furies. *Ἀληκτώ*.

Ales. "From *ala*. It differs from a bird, as a species from a genus. For some birds are *Oscines*, others are *Alites*; some give omens by their mouth, others (*alis*) by their wings." V. "*Ales* is a general name for such animals as have wings or feathers; *Volucris* is said of all that flies, whether it has feathers or not." F.

Alga, sea-weed. Fr. *ἀλική*, marine; whence *alca*, *alga*. ¶ *Al.* for *alliga* fr. *alligo*, as involving the feet of swimmers.

Algeo, I am grievously cold, am chill. Fr. *ἀλγίω*, I am in pain.

Alibi, elsewhere. For *aliubi* fr. *alius* and *ubi*. ¶ *Al.* from *alis*, (an old form of *alius*) whence *alibus*, *alibu*, *alibi*. ¶ *Al.* from *ἀλλοθι*, *Æol.* *ἄλλοφι*.

Alēca, a kind of corn resembling wheat. Pottage made of corn. Fr. *alo*. So *Unica*, *Tetrica*, *Manica*.

Alicārius, one who grinds or

bakes *alicam*. Hence *Alicaria*. Meretrices were harlots who took their stand before the shops of the *alicarii*. Plautus calls them "pistorum amicas."

Alicubi, somewhere. For *aliquubi*, fr. *aliquis* and *ubi*.

Alicula, a kind of short cloak. Fr. ἄλλυξ, ἄλλυκος, (which Hesychius explains a tunic with sleeves,); corrupted to ἄλιξ, ἄλικος. Some write it *allicula*: but Martial has the first syllable short.¹

Alicunde, from some place. For *aliquunde*, fr. *aliquis* and *unde*. Properly, from some whence. See *Alicubi*.

Alieno, I make (*alienum*) different, estrange; I make another's, transfer.

Alienum æs, debt. Money which belongs to another.

Alienus, belonging to another, derived from another source, foreign; different from; at variance with, &c. Fr. *alius*. As Terra, Terrenus.

Alioqui, *Alioquin*, in any other way, in other respects; in any other way but this, else. So from Ceterus is Ceteroqui, Ceteroquin. But what is *qui*? Is it the ablative of Quis? That is, *alio qui* or *quo*, *alio aliquo*, modo. But whence then the N in *quin*? Or is *qui* abridged from *quin*, and does *quin* mean "nay, moreover," as in Virgil: "Ausus quin etiam voces jactare per umbram," &c. Thus

we have in Livy: "Exercitum reducit ad Eneum oppidum in potestatem redigendum, et *alioqui* opportunè situm."

Aliptes, an anointer for the bath. Ἀλῑπτης.

Aliquandiu, for some while. From *diu*, a space of time, modified by *aliquam* or *aliquantum*. So *Aliquammultus* in Cicero is *Aliquam-multus* or *Aliquantum-multus*.

Aliquando, sometimes. From *aliquis* and *quando*. At some whiles. So *Alicunde*, *Alicubi*. ¶ Or from *alis*, or *alius*, some. See *Aliquis* and *Aliquot*.

Aliquantus, somewhat. *Quantus* is for "tantus *quantus*." *Ali* is some, as in *Aliquot*, *Aliquis*, &c.

Aliquis, somebody, some one. For *alius* or *alis quis*. *Quis* is here any one, from the enclitic τῖς, Æol. τις. *Aliquis* seems to mean at full "hic aut *alius quis*."

Aliquot, some, some certain, a few. For *aliqui-quot*, *aliqui* tot *quot* sint, some as many as there may be. Or, if *aliquot* is from *alis* or *alius* and *quot*, then *alis* or *alius* is here used for "some," as in *Aliquis*.

Alis, neut. *alid*, abridged from *alius*, *aliud*.

Aliiter, in another way, in any other way. Fr. *alis*.

Aliubi: See *Alibi*.

Alius, another; different. Fr. ἄλλος, as φύλλον, folium. In Celtic *eile*.

Allecto, I allure. Fr. *allicio*, *allectum*.

Allego, I send to any place. For *adlego*. Also, I allege or

¹ "Genus vestis brevioris, ita dictæ quod quasdam lacinias velut alas habebat. Erat e chlamydem genere." F.

adduce by way of excuse or proof. Here *lego* is used like *Mitto* in composition for *Pono*. As we say *To Submit* a proposition to another. See *Admitto*.

Allēgōria, an allegory. Ἀλληγορία.

Allēluia, halleluia. Gr. ἀλληλουῖα. From the Hebrew.

Allicio, I deceive, allure. Fr. *lacio*.

Allido, I dash to the ground, severely injure. That is, *lædo* impingendo *ad* aliquid, I hurt by dashing against anything.

Allifāna (pocula), cups made at *Allifa*, a town of Samnium.

Allium, garlic. Soft for *ag-
lium*, from ἄγλις, a clove of garlic.

Allōphῑlus, a stranger. Ἀλλόφῑλος.

Allūdo, I allude to, make allusion to. That is, I refer to a thing in a playful manner. Thus: Some refer *Adolescens* to ἀδολεσχῶν, fond of chit-chat. This is not a derivation, but an ALLUSION.

Alluo, I lave, flow just by. Fr. *luo*, fr. λούω, I wash.

Allus, *Hallus*,——

Allūvies, a landflood. For *alluies* fr. *alluo*. From the washing of places before dry by overflowing waters. See *Diluvium*.

Almus, nourishing, cherishing, genial. For *alimus* fr. *alo*. As *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. So Gr. τροφίμος from τροφή. "It is said of the Gods, particularly of such as are thought to give life or food to men, as of *Venus*

and *Ceres*; and of others also, to whom it is less applicable, by way of an honorary or respectful title, in which way it is applied to priests." F.

Alnus, an alder-tree. "From Hebr. *alon*." Tt. "Germ. *els*, *elr*, Anglo-Sax. *alr*, *alr*, Engl. *alder*." W.

Alo, I support, maintain, nourish. "Germ. *alen*, nutrire, educare. Lat. *alere*, Scandis antiquis *ala*. Convenit Hebr. *alah*." W. Perhaps *alo* is from a verb ἄλω, whence ἄλθω and ἄλδω, viz. through ἄλθην and ἄλδην. Perhaps this verb ἄλω is still extant in ἀλία, heat; by which plants and other things are nourished.

Alōē, an aloes-tree. Ἀλόη.

Alōgus, absurd. Ἀλογος.

Alōsa, *Alaus*, perhaps the chadfish. "Gallis hodieque est *alose*. Et inde accepit *Gallus Ausonius*." V.

Alpha, the first Greek letter. Ἄλφα.

Alphābētum, the alphabet. Fr. ἄλφα βῆτα.

Alphus, the leprosy. Ἀλφος.

Alsius, and *Alsus*, cold. Fr. *algeo*, *alsi*, *alsi*, *alsum*.

Altāni venti, winds rising from land, as *Pliny* explains them. Blowing from land (in *altum*) to the sea. So Greek ἀπὸ γαιῶν. *Isidorus* explains them of winds blowing (ab *alto*) from the sea. *Vitruvius* however explains the *Altanus ventus* of the South-west or South by West.

Altāre and *Altar*, an altar on which sacrifices were made to the *Dii Superi* as opposed to

Ara on which sacrifices were made to the Dii Inferi. Fr. *altus*, as *Lucus*, *Lucar* and *Lucare*. These sacrifices being offered (*altis locis*) on high places; or, as Festus explains it, in *œdificiis à terrâ exaltatis*. Whereas the sacrifices on the *Aræ* were offered in low places, or, as Festus explains it, in *effossâ terrâ*. ¶ *Al.* from *alta ara*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *altar*.

Alter, one of two, one of more, another, different. "Every body perceives," says Ihre, "that the first part is fr. *alius*: but what the meaning of the latter part is, is not equally obvious, unless it is viewed as equivalent to *Eorum*. So that *Alter* is *Alius eorum*, [the other of them,]; *Uter* is *Quis eorum*; *Neuter* is *Nullus eorum*. The Greeks have the same termination, with the addition of *ος*: *ἑτερος*, *πρότερος*, *ἐκάτερος*. In *Mæso-Gothic*, evidently in the same sense, the synonymous words end in *thar*. That the Greek and also the Latin owe theirs to the Goths, is evident from this, that *thera* (of them,) remains among us only. Thus: Gods *thera*, is Their goods, *Bona eorum*: *Thera* skip, Their ships, *Eorum naves*." Some Latin Etymologists derive *alter* from two Greek words, *ἄλλος ἑτερος*. Others refer it to *ἀλλότρητος*, the *Æolic* form of *ἀλλότριος*, foreign, different: i. e. one as different from another.

Altercor, I debate (cum *altero*) with another, I dispute, *Ety.*

jangle. It is for *altericor*. Or for *alternicor* from *alternus*.

Altercum, henbane. An Arabian word, as Pliny informs us, lib. 25, 17.¹

Alternus, one after (*alterum*) another, reciprocal.

Altis, which may be or is being reared, fed or fattened. Fr. *alo*, *alitum*, *altum*.

Altinsæcus, on one side or other; on either side; on both sides. For *alterinsæcus*. See *Secus*.

Altus, high. For *alitus* fr. *alo*. Reared, brought up. "Qui in longitudinem excrevit," says Nagel. When Euripides says, *Καλῶς τροφᾷσιν, ὥς τις πτόρθος, ἠΰξόμην, ἠΰξόμην* refers to height as well as to bulk. Herodotus: *Αἱ δὲ παραντίχ' ἀνά τ' ἔδραμον καὶ ἔβλαστον*: Ran up and flourished. ¶ The *Armoric* and Germ. is *alt*. Wachter refers *alt* and *altus* to the northern *alen*, to grow: "ut primò sit cretus in altum, mox omnis excelsus."

Altus, deep. For the deeper the water, the greater is the distance of the surface from the bottom; that is, the *HIGHER* is the water.

Alūcīnor, *Allūcīnor*, *Hallūcīnor*, I blunder, mistake. "Fr. *ἀλύω*, I wander. Or from *à luce* aberro. Or from directing the mind (*σι; ἄλλο*) towards something else than what we have in hand. [Or, in the same

¹ Hence the derivation of Scribonius Largus is erroneous: "Ex eo, quòd, qui eam biberint, caput grave venisque distentum habent, et mente abalienantur cum quādam verborum *altercatione*."

sense, from *aliud*, for *aliucinor*.] Or from striking (*hallum*) the great toe against anything, or blundering." V. *Cinor*, as in *Sermocinor*, *Latrocinor*, *Balbu-cinor*.

Alveāre, a beehive. Fr. *alveus*.

Alveus, the channel or bed of a river; a ditch, trench; the hull or hulk of a ship, as being in the form of the *alveus*; a ship, bark; beehive; gaming-board. Fr. *alvus*. The *alveus* of a river is its *alvus*. *Alveus* is properly "pertinens ad *alvum*." So *Ferrum*, *Ferreus*. ¶ Al. for *alveus*, *allueus*, ab *alvendo* ripas.

Alum, and *Halus*, the herb comfrey. A Gaulish word. Pliny: "*Halus*, quam GALLI sic vocant. . . ."

Alūmen, alum, a kind of mineral salt. For *halumen* fr. ἅλς, ἅλως, salt. ¶ "From Arab. *alum*." Tt.

Alumnus, one who is reared up, as a fosterchild, pupil; &c. Also, one who rears. Fr. *alo*, whence *alomenus*, (like ὑπτῶ, τυπτόμενος,) *alumnus*. See *Autumnus*.

Alūta, tawed or tanned leather. A shoe. For *aluminata*, as dyed with *alumen*. ¶ Al. for *abluta*, (as *Obmitto*, *Omitto*,) well soaked and cleansed.

Alvus, the belly, abdomen. The excrement. The womb. A beehive, as made in the form of the *alvus*. For *aluus*, (as *Solvo*, *Volvo*, for *Soluo*, *Voluo*,) *abluus*. "Quia sordes eā *abluuntur*." V. We have in

Virgil *Proluvies alvi* from *pro-luo*. ¶ "From *alo*. As being the place where the nourishment of the body is first deposited." Tt. As from *Cado* is *Cadivus*, from *alo* might be *alivus*, *alvus*. Some understand it as said primarily of the womb. ¶ Al. from ἀλῶξ, a furrow, channel; whence *alvor*, (as V is added in *Sylva* and *Arvum*,) whence *alvos*, (as *vulpeS* from ἀλώπηξ,) then *alvus*.

Am—, around, about. Ab-breviated fr. *amb*—.

Amalthæum, a library containing abundance of books or of learning. It is written in one place by Cicero in Greek letters, Ἀμαλθεῖον.

Amando, I dismiss. That is, (*mando*) I enjoin to go or I send (ā) from me.

Amānuensis, an amanuensis. A servant ā *manu*.

Amārācus, sweet-marjoram. Ἀμάρακος.

Amārantus, the amaranth. Ἀμάραντος.

Amārus, bitter. Fr. ἀλμῆις, salted; saline;¹ Dor. ἀλμάις, whence *almaus*, *almaRus*, (as νυμφῶαν, *nymphaRum*,) then *amarus*, somewhat as *Stimulus* for *StiGmulus*. ¶ Al. from *māre*, the salt sea. ¶ "From the Chaldaic *amrar*, [transp. *amarr*,] to be bitter." V.

Amb—, for *ambi*.

Ambactus, a hired-servant. Fr. *amb*— and *ago*. One who is driven about at the will of his

¹ "Ἀλμυρὸς, saline, salted; bitter." Dn.

master. Dacier explains it “ὁ ἀμφιφερόμενος, ὁ περιφόρητος, circumactus et nunquam consistens, qui hac et illac circumducitur mercedis gratiâ.” Cæsar has: “Plurimos circa se *ambactos* clientesque habet:” where *ambactus* is believed to be a Gaulic word. “In the old Belgic language *ambacht* signifies jurisdiction.” V. “*Ambacti* is a Belgic word, from *ambachten*, ministrare, which is derived from *umb*, *amb*, *emb*, around, about, and *achten*, to follow.” W.

Ambāges, *um*, windings, turnings; round-about stories, shifts, quirks. Fr. *ambi* and *ago*. Drivings round and round.

Ambarvālis hostia, a victim which was led around the fields for the prosperity of which it was going to be sacrificed. Fr. *amb*— and *arvum*. Virgil: “Terque novas circū felix eat hostia fruges.”

Ambe, the same as *Ambi*.

Ambegna hostia, a sacrifice led to the altar accompanied with a lamb on both sides of it. Fr. *ambi* and *agnus*.

Ambens, for *ambiens*, encircling; or *ambedens*, eating round.

Ambi, around, about; on both sides; in two directions. For *amphi* (as ἀμφω, *amBo*.) fr. ἀμφι, ἀμφίς.

Ambiga, a little pyramidal vessel. Fr. ἀμβίξ, ἀμβίχος.

Ambigo, I doubt, am in doubt. Fr. *amb* and *ago*. I drive myself, or go, in two directions or two different ways.

Ambio, I go round or about; encircle; hunt after favor or votes; sue earnestly. Fr. *ambi* and *eo*.

Ambitio, a going round; canvassing for posts of honor; desire of honor or popularity, ambition; parade, show, &c. Fr. *ambio*, *ambitum*.

Ambo, both. Ἀμφω.

Ambo, a pulpit. Ἀμβων is used in this sense.

Ambrōsia, the food of the Gods. Ἀμβροσία.

Ambrōsius, as sweet as *ambrosia*.

Ambūbaia, musical girls who prostituted themselves at Rome. As some say, from *ambu*, (See *Ambi*) about, and *Baia*. As born about *Baia*, a maritime town of Campania. ¶ But it is probably a Syriac word. “In Syriac *abbub* is a pipe; the Arabians insert N, *anbub*.” V.

Ambūlo, I walk. For *ampulo* fr. ἀμολῶ, versor in loco. ¶ Al. from *ambi*. That is, I go ABOUT. *Ulo*, as in *Ustulo*, *Postulo*, and perhaps in *Ejulo*.

Ambūro, I burn all about. That is, *amb-uro*, or *am-buro*. See *Comburo*.

Amellus: See Appendix.

Amen, verily. Ἀμήν. From the Hebrew.

Amens, mad. That is, one who is (à mente) far from his right mind.

Amentum, a strap to which javelins were tied to throw them with greater violence. For *apimentum* fr. *apio*, *apitum*, I bind,

tie, as *Monico*, *Monitum*, *Mòni-mentum*. ¶ *Al.* for *amen* (as *Momen*, *Momentum*) for *ammen* fr. *ἀμμη*, a chain. See *Ex-amen*.

Ames, *ētis*, a pole or staff to stay up nets. For *amis* fr. *ἀμινς*. ¶ Or fr. *am*—, and *eo*. From a net going round the poles. Compare *Comes*, *Trames*.

Amēthystus, an amethyst. 'Α-μέθυστος.

Amīcio, I clothe, dress. For *amjicio*, fr. *am*— and *jacio*. I throw round me.

Amictus, clothing. Fr. *amicio*, *amicitum*, *amictum*.

Amācus, a friend. That is, one who loves. Fr. *amo*, as *Pudet*, *Pudicus*. So *φίλος* fr. *φιλέω*.

Amīta, an aunt by the father's side. In Arabic *am* is uncle, *ammāt* is aunt. The Saxon *eam* is uncle. Fairfax: "Daughter, says she, fly, fly, behold thy dame Foreshows the treason of thy wretched *eame*." "From the Arabic *am*, uncle, is Lat. *amīta*, whence the Norman *ante* [for *amte*] and Engl. *aunt*." W. ¶ *Al.* from *avus*, for *avimita*. As *Avunculus* from *avus*.

Amitto, I send away from me, dismiss, let go; suffer to go, let slip, lose.

Ammōdytis, a serpent living among the sand. 'Αμμοδύτης.

Ammōniācus sal, sal-ammoniāc. 'Αμμωνιακόν.

Amnestia, an amnesty. 'Αμνηστία.

Amnis, a river. From Cel-

tic *avon*,¹ whence *avnis*, *amnis*, somewhat as so *Maus* for so *Paus*. ¶ *Al.* from *am* and *no*. Qui circumfluit. Wachter calls this an "etymologia percommoda." He derives the Germ. *am* from *amnis*. ¶ *Al.* from *am* simply. From its circuitous course. ¶ *Al.* for *ambnis* fr. *ambio* or *ambe*.

Amo, I love. Properly, I kiss or salute. Plautus: "Sine te *amem*." And so *φιλέω* is properly to kiss. Thus *amo* is fr. *ἀμᾶω*, *ἀμῶ*, I bring together, I grasp; translated by Damm "colligo; constringo." So *ἀμυσάμενος* in Od. 1, 247, is explained by the Scholiast, *συνελών χειρὶ καὶ συναγαγόν*. So *ἀσπάζομαι*, I salute, is from *a*, together (as in *ἄλλοχος*,); and *σπᾶω*, I draw. ¶ *Al.* from *am*—, (as in *Amicio*) around. I embrace, "amplector." ¶ *Al.* from *a*, much; and *μάω*, *μῶ*, I desire.

Amicus, pleasant, charming. Fr. *amo*. *Amicus* being a termination. Or thus: As from *Alo* is *Alomeneus*, *Alumnus*: so from *Amo* may be *Amomenus*, *Amoënus*, *Amœnus*. ¶ *Al.* from *ἄμυνος*, whence *ἀμυνίαν*, *ἐμνείων*, better. But this does not account for the diphthong.²

Amōlior, I put (à) out of the

¹ Classical Journal, 3, 121.

² *Al.* from the notion of retreats (procul à mœnibus urbis) far from the walls of a city. But *A* is short. This opposes also another derivation: from the notion of retreats (à munibus) from the offices of life or burdens of the city: "Quod immunes ibi essent ab oneribus urbanis," says Isaac Vossius.

way (cum quâdam mole) with an effort or difficulty. *Amolior* me, I retire.

Amōmum, a small shrub growing in Armenia, used in embalming; hence used for an ointment. 'Αμωμον.

Ampecto, I beat. From *am—* and *pecto*, I dress wool. So we say, I give a person a good dressing. But the reading of the word is dubious.

Amphibium, an amphibious animal. 'Αμφιβιον.

Amphibolia, a discourse of dubious meaning, equivocation. 'Αμφιβολια.

Amphisbæna, a serpent which had the power of moving either way. 'Αμφίσβαινα.

Amphitāpa, a garment frizzed or shagged on both sides. 'Αμφιτάπης.

Amphitheatrum, an amphitheatre. 'Αμφιθέατρον.

Amphōra, a vessel, flask, bottle. Fr. ἀμφορεύς. Or, more immediately, from accus. ἀμφορέα, ἀμφορεῖα.

Amplector, I clasp. Fr. *am—* and *plecto*. I fold myself about another. So *Complector*.

Amplexor, fr. *plecto*, *plexum*. See above.

Amplifico, I enlarge. *Amplum* or *amplius facio*.

Amplio, I encrease. *Amplius facio*.

Amplio, I delay judgment, adjourn. Fr. *amplius*. For the prætor pronounced the word *Amplius*, when the Judices declared that a trial must be heard further or more largely another day.

Amplus, full, large. Fr. ἀνάπλευς, ἀμπλίας.

Ampulla, a flask, flagon. As from *Puera* is *Puerula*, *Puella*, so from *amphora* may be *amphorula*, *ampholla*, whence *ampolla*, *ampulla*. ¶ Wachter: "Germ. *Bulle*, a bowl. From *boll*, a ball or sphere, and hence anything spherical. Whence also is Latin *ampulla*." But *am*, around, seems thus to be needlessly prefixed. ¶ Others refer *ampulla* to ὀμφαλός or τὸ ἄμβων, which both mean a boss. Others to *amb* and *olla*: for *ambolla*. Others to *amb* merely. Others to ἄμβρεξ, ἰκος, a cup with a narrow mouth. ¶ "Benson," says Wachter, "notices the Anglo-Sax. *ampellan*, *ampollan*, *ampullan*."

Ampullæ, bombast. Words swelling out as the *ampulla* did in the middle.

Ampūto, I lop off around or about. *Am-puto*.

Amſegētes, those whose land lies by the high way. That is, those (*am—*) about or around whose (*segetes*) cornfields the high way runs.

Amtruo, *Amptruo*, I turn or wheel round in the dance. Fr. *trua*, a ladle for stirring things round in a pot.

Amūletum, a charm, spell. For *amolatum* fr. *amolior*. That which sends away or dispels poison or enchantment.

Amurca, lees of oil. For *amurga* fr. ἀμουργή.

Amussis: See Appendix.

Amygdāla, an almond. 'Αμυγδάλη.

Amylum, a kind of frumenty.
'Αμυλον.

Amystis, a mode of drinking without drawing the breath; a bumper. 'Αμυστις.

An, whether? whether. From *an*, if. *An* is properly, Quæro *an*, I ask if. Shakspeare frequently uses *an* in the sense of If.

Ana, in equal parts. 'Ανά.

Anabasis, a courier. 'Αναβάς.

Anabāthrum, a pulpit. 'Ανάβαθρον.

Anāchōrēta, a hermit. 'Αναχωρητής.

Anādēma, *atis*, a garland, riband. 'Ανάδημα.

Anāglypta, *orum*, plate embossed. 'Ανάγλυπτα.

Anagnosta, a person employed to read to another. 'Αναγνώστης.

Anālecta, a slave who collects the fragments which are left at table. 'Αναλέκτης.

Anālectrides, little pillows or stuffings which girls set on their shoulders to correct their shape. 'Αναλέκτριδες. But the reading is doubtful.

Anālōgia, proportion, resemblance. 'Αναλογία.

Anancæum: See Appendix.

Anapæstus, an anapæst. 'Αναπαιστός.

Anas, *ātis*, a duck. Fr. νήσσα, Æol. νάσσα, transp. ἀνάσσ. ¶ Some suppose the *A* added; and *natis* to come fr. *nato*, to swim. Anacreon: "Ἴδε πῶς νήσσα κολυμβᾷ. So νήσσα is fr. *νάω*, *νήσσω*, to swim.

Anāthēma, *atis*, a votive offering. 'Ανάθημα.


Anāthēma, excommunication. 'Ανάθεμα.

Anāōcismus, compound interest. 'Ανατοκισμός.

Anāōmia, anatomy. 'Ανατομική.

Ancāla, the ham of the leg behind the knee. 'Αγκάλη.

Anceps, *ancipītis*, having two heads, or a head on either side. Soft for *amceps* fr. *am*—, and *caput*, *capitis*. So Biceps. In its other senses it is referred to *am*, and *capiō*, *capitum*. As seizing us and drawing us both ways, or as capable of being laid hold of on both sides. Hence the notion of doubtful, controverted, hazardous, &c. So Præceps, Princeps, Particeps.

Ancile, a small oval shield. For *ancisile* i. e. *amcisile*, fr. *am*—, and *casum*. Forcellini: "Extimam oram UNDEQUAQUE RECISAM habet minutis incisuris." Ovid: "Idque ancile vocat quod AB OMNI PARTE RECISUM est." Dacier thinks that the following figure will represent Plutarch's description of it: 

Ancilla, a maid-servant. Diminutive of *ancula*, from *anculo*, i. e. *amcolo*. See Anclo.

¹ Plutarch: 'Αγκλία καλοῦσι διὰ τὸ σχῆμα κύκλος γὰρ οὐκ ἐστίν, οὐδὲ ἀποδίδωσιν, ὥς πέλιτη, τὴν περιφερίαν, ἀλλ' ἐκτομὴν ἔχει γραμμῆς ἐλικοειδοῦς, ἥς αἱ κεραῖαι καμπτὰς ἔχουσιν καὶ συνεπιστρέφονται τῇ πυκνότητι πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἐγκυλον τὸ σχῆμα ποιοῦσιν. Some refer *ancile* to *agkōs*, allied to *agkylōs*, bent. As Cubo, Cubile. Others to *am* and *cheilos*, a lip. As having a lip all round.

Ancisus, cut round the edges.
For *am-cisus*.

Anclo, I wait on, serve. For *anculo*, i. e. *amcolo*.

Anclo, I draw out; drain. But it should in this sense be written *antlo*, from *ἀντλῶ*.

Ancon, a promontory. Also, the elbow of a rule where the base and perpendicular meet so as to form a right angle, as in the letter L. *Ἀγκών*.

Ancōra, an anchor. *Ἀγκυρα*.

Ancūli and *Ancūla*, Gods and Goddesses who ministered to the *Dii majorum gentium*. *Anculi* is for *ancoli*, *amcoli*; fr. *am-colo*. As attending about others. Gr. *ἀμφίπολοι*.

Ancus, one whose arms are so curved that he cannot straighten them. From a word *ἄγκος*, allied to *ἄγκων*, the arm held in a bent position. Or from *ἄγκος*, allied to *ἄγκυλος*, bent.

Andābata, a fencer who fought hoodwinked on horseback. For *antabata* fr. *ἀνταβάτης*, one who attacks another in front. But, as the idea of fighting on horseback is more prominent, *andabata* is better supposed to be put for *antunabata*, from *ἀνταναβάτης*, one who mounts against another. Or *D* is inserted, as in *Indigeo*; and *andabata* is put for *anabata* from *αναβάτης*, one who mounts a horse.

Andrachne, the herb purslain. *Ἀνδράχνη*.

Andrōgŷnus, an hermaphrodite. *Ἀνδρόγυνος*.

Andron, that part of the house in which the men resided. *Ἀνδρών*. Festus explains it "pars domūs LONGITUDINE ANGUSTIOR, in quā viri morantur." This explanation leads us to the senses of *andron*, where it means a passage or long gallery; and a long narrow space left between the walls of two houses for the rain to pass.

Andronium, "Gr. *ἀνδρόνιον*, a kind of plaster used for carbuncles, invented by the physician *Andron*." Tt.

Anēthum, dill. *Ἀνηθον*.

Anfractus, *ús*, a winding. For *am-fractus* fr. *am—*, around. That which is interrupted by breaks in its circuit.

Angaria, a compelled provision or charge for horses, carriages, &c. for the public service. *Ἀγγαρία*.

Angario, I press horses, teams, &c. for the public service. *Ἀγγαριάζω*.

Angēlus, an angel. *Ἄγγελος*, a messenger.

Angerona: See Appendix.

Angīna, a quinsy. Fr. *ango*, I strangle.

Angiportus, a narrow way or passage. For *angustiportus*. See *portus*. ¶ Or *angi* is fr. *ango*, I press close, contract, *ἄγχω*.

Ango, I press close, strangle; tighten, straighten; reduce to straights, press hard, oppress, afflict. *ἄγχω*. Wachter refers to Germ. *angen*, and deduces

¹ *Ancon* is used in various other technical senses, which are all referable to the Greek *ἀγκών*.

all from "the primitive Celtic *eng*, arctus, constrictus."

Angor, affliction, anguish. Fr. *ango*.

Anguilla, an eel. Fr. *anguis*. As being of the same form. ¶ Or from ἄγγελος, whence *enguella*, as from λιχῶ is *liNGUa*. See *Anguis*. Or from ἄγγελος might have been *enguella*, *enguella*.

Anguimanus, an elephant. "As moving its proboscis, which is in fact its (*manus*) hand, every way like (*anguis*) a snake." F.

Anguis, a snake. Fr. ἄγχις, whence *enguis*, as from λιχῶ is *liNGUa*; thence *anguis*, as *Anguilla* from Ἐγγεῖλος, and as *Annus* from ἔννος. ¶ Al. from a word ἀγκῆς, crooked, curved; allied to ἀγκύλος.

Angulus, a corner. Fr. ἄγκυλος, curved. ¶ "Ancient British *ongl*. This, as well as *angulus*, from *engen*, *arctare*." W.

Angustus, narrow. Fr. *angor*, as *Robustus*, *Onustus*. That is, pressed close. See *Ango*.

Anhēlo, I pant, puff. Soft for *anhelo*, i. e. *anhalo*, I pant all over.

Ānima, breath; life; the soul. Fr. *animus*, or fr. ἄνεμος, wind. See *Animous*.

Ānimadverto, I take notice of; I notice crimes in a judicial manner, I punish. *Verto animam ad*.

Ānimal, an animal. For *animale* fr. *animalis*.

Animālis, having breath. Fr. *anima*.

Ānimūsus, cordially. Ex *animō*. So *Funditus*.

Ānimus, wind, breath; life; spirit, mind; bold spirit, courage; disposition of the mind generally. Fr. ἄνεμος, wind. Compare ψύχω, to breathe or blow, and ψυχή, the breath and the soul. So *Spiritus*, the spirit, and *Spiro*.

Ānīsum, anise. Ἀνίσον.

Annāles, annals. Fr. *annus*. Histories of things done from one year to another.

Annīversārius, yearly. Fr. *annus* and *versus*. Returning with the revolution of the year.

Annōna, the year's increase, produce of the year, provisions; the price of provisions; scarcity or abundance of provisions. Fr. *annus*. As *Pomum*, *Pomona*.

Annōtīnus, of a year; yearly. Fr. *annus*. So *Serus*, *Serotīnus*.

Annūlus, *Anūlus*, a ring for the finger; &c. *Anulus* appears to be a diminutive of *anus*, which is referred to *an*, around. *An* being the same as *am*, as in *Anfractus*, *Ancile*, *Anhelo*, &c. From *an*, around, or *aneo*, to go round, might have been *anus*, a round figure, a circle, a ring. See *Anus*, i.

Annuo, I nod to, I beckon; I assent to by a nod. For *adnuo*.

Annus, a year. For *ennus* fr. ἔννος, or ἔνος, a year. ¶ Al. from *anus*, a circle. (See *Anulus*.) As revolving round and round.

Anōmālia, an irregularity. Ἀνωμαλία.

Anquīro, I search about. For *am-quero*.

Ansa, the handle of a cup. For *hansa* from *hansum* supine of *hando*, whence *prehendo*. By which we lay hold of.

Anser, a goose. For *hanser*, *chanser*, from *χανός*, (*χάνς*) gen. of *χάν*, Doric of *χῆν*, a goose. ¶ Or from the north. "Ancient and modern German, *ganz*, *gant*, *gans*, Armoric *ganz*, [Engl. *gander*,] Lat. *anser* for *canser*." W.

Antæ, *arum*, the posts or cheeks of a door; pillars at the sides of the gates, projecting a little without the wall. Fr. *ante*. Vitruvius: "In *antis* erit *ædes*, *cum* habebit IN FRONTE *antus parietum*, qui cellam circumcludunt," &c.

Antarius funis, in Vitruvius, is explained by Ainsworth "funis qui ad *antes* pertinet." Vossius: "Scaliger thinks that *antarii* funes are from *ante*. But they are ropes which belong to the *antes*. Or they are from *ἀνταῖα*, I raise anything against." Or simply from *ἀντί*.

Ante, before, opposite to. Fr. *ἀντα* or *ἀντί*.

Antea, formerly, aforeside. *Ante ea* negotia aut tempora. Or rather, for *ante* id factum *ea* tempestate. So *Antehac*, *Posthac*.

Antecello, I surpass. Fr. *cello*, I drive. I drive before another, I take the lead, like *Anteco*.

Antefero, I prefer. That is, I bear in my mind one thing before another.

Etym.

Antehabeo, I prefer. That is, I hold one thing in estimation before another.

Antehac, formerly, aforeside. See *Antidea*.

Antelógium, a prologue. Fr. *ante*, and *λόγος*, a speech.

Antenna, *Antemna*: See Appendix.

Antepagmenta, or *Antipagmenta*, garnishing in carved work set on door-posts. Fr. *antæ*, and *pago* whence *pango*. Quod *adpangitur* *antis*. Or from *ante*. Gloss.: "Antipagmenta, *προπήγματα*."

Antepōno, I prefer. That is, I set one thing in my mind before another.

Antequam, before that, before. For *ante quam* horam. Properly, *ante horam* quā horā. Or it is a translation of the Greek *πρὶν ἢ*. So *Postquam*, *Priusquam*.

Antērides, buttresses, props. *Ἀντηρίδες*.

Anterior, fore, foremost. Comparative of *anterus* from *ante*.

Antes, ium: See Appendix.

Antestor, I call another to be a witness to an arrest, &c. by touching the ear. For *antestor*, I make a witness before the trial comes on. Thus *antestari* is explained by Priscian *προδιαμαρτυροῦσθαι*.

Anthias, some fish. *Ἀνθίας*.

Anthrax, a carbuncle. *Ἀνθράξ*.

¹ Al. for *am-testor*. But the reason is not apparent.

Antia, forelocks. Fr. *ante*.

Anti—, against. 'Αντί.

Antichthōnes, the antipodes. 'Αντίχθονες.

Anticipo, I take or take in hand before another, get the start of, thwart. For *ante-capio*. So *Occupo*.

Anticus, one who is right against us. Fr. *ante*. So *Post*, *Posticus*.

Antidea, before this. For *ante id factum eā tempestate*.¹ So *Postidea*. ¶ Al. for *anteea*, *anteDea*, *antidea*.

Antideo, for *ante id factum eo tempore*. ¶ Al. for *Anteeo*, like *Antehac*. D, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*.

Antidōtum, an antidote. 'Αντίδοτον.

Antigēridō, particularly, very much: i. e., so that one thing (*geritur*) is done (*ante*) before anything else.

Antipōdes, the antipodes. 'Αντίποδες.

Antiquo, I annul, repeal. Fr. *antiquus*. I make old and obsolete; I set aside as being obsolete. On the other hand, *antiquo* is sometimes used of rejecting a new law and keeping to the old one. *Antiqua probo*, nihil novi statui volo. In *antiquum morem reduco*.

Antiquus, old, ancient; old-fashioned; antique. Fr. *ante*. That which was in the ages before us. It was formerly written *antīcus*. As *Amicus*, *Pudicus*.

Antistes, *stītis*, a president;

chief priest; prelate. Fr. *ante-sto*. As standing before others. Or fr. *sisto*, *stīti*.

Antlia, a pump. 'Αντλία.

Antlo: See *Anglo*.

Antrum, a cave. 'Αντρον.

Anulus: See *Annulus*.

Anus, *ús*, an old woman. Fr. *ēnos*, a year, as *Annus* from 'Εν-*νος*. That is, one in years or full of years. So *Vetus* from 'Ετος, *Senex* from 'Ενος. ¶ Al. from *άνους*, silly.

Anus, *i*, τὸ τρήμα. A formā orbiculari. Vide *Annulus*.

Anxius, harassed, disquieted. Fr. *ango*, *anxi*.

Apāge, avaunt. 'Απαγε.

Apāla or *Hāpāla* ova, eggs boiled soft. 'Απαλά αά.

Aparctias, the north wind. 'Απαρκτηας.

Apēliōtes, the east wind. 'Απελιώτης.

Aper, *ri*, a wild boar. From the North. "Germ. *eber*, a wild boar. Lat. *aper*, Franc. *ebir*, *eber*. Old Germ. *baer*, Anglo-Sax. *bar*, *bare*. *E*, *a*, increase the force of *baer*, wild. So that *eber*, *aper*, is a very wild boar." W. ¶ Some consider *aper* or *aprus* put for *caprus*, from κάπρος, as αία was put for γαία, εἶβω for λείβω.

Apērio, I open. For *adpario*. From *pario*, I produce to the light. So *Comperio*, *Operio*.

Aper, *āpīcis*, a little woollen tuft or tassel which the High-priest wore on the top of his cap. As tied with thread: from *apo* or *apio*, I bind, tie. Hence *aper* was used of the top or tip

¹ Classical Journal, No. 30, p. 352.

of anything. So of the mark or accent on the top of letters, as Vēnit, Vēnit; Mālus, Mālus, &c. Hence it was used of letters themselves; and even of letters or epistles.

Aperābo, ōnis, a kind of sausage. Fr. *aper*. As being tasted. Varro: "Quodd in hoc farcimine summo quiddam eminet, ab eo, ut in capite *aper*, *aperābo* dicta."

Aphractus, an open vessel without decks or hatches. 'Αφρακτος.

Aphrodisia, a festival of Venus. 'Αφροδισια.

Aphrōdita, Venus. 'Αφροδιτη.

Apīanæ uvæ, muscadel grapes. Fr. *apis*. Pliny: "*Apianis apes* dedere cognomen, præcipuè earum avidæ." *Apiana* is also chamomile, and for the same reason.

Apiastrum, balm, mint. Fr. *apis*. From bees being fond of it. Also, wild parsley, from *apium*.

Apīca ovis, a kind of sheep which has no wool on the belly. From *ἀπικος*, having no wool.

Apīna, trifles. See the account given by Pliny of this word under *Tricæ*.

Apinārius, a trifler, buffoon. Fr. *apīna*.

Apio: See *Apo*.

Apis, a bee. Fr. *apo* or *apio*. From the notion of bees hanging together in clusters. Virgil: "Pedibus CONNEXÆ ad limina pendent." ¶ Al. for *opis*, *ophis* fr. ὄφις, a serpent. Anacreon represents Cupid thus

speaking of a bee stinging him: "Οφίς μ' ἔτυψε μικρός: A small serpent has struck me."

Apiscor, I get, gain. Fr. *apio*, I tie, join. It seems to mean properly, I come up to a thing, JOIN MYSELF to it, touch it. Like Gr. ἀπτομαι, to touch, from ἀπτω, to join. Plautus: "Sine me hominem *apisci*." To come up to, To overtake.

Apium, parsley. Fr. *apio*, as binding or crowning the head of conquerors at the games. Or as tying or weaving festive crowns. Horace: "Est in horto, Philli, NECTENDIS *apium* coronis."

Aplūda, *Applūda*, chaff, husks; bran. Fr. *ad-plaudo*. As Claudio, Occludo. As being separated from the corn by dashing it with the hands. "*Applaudo* is properly, I dash one thing with another so as to produce a sound." F.¹

Aplustre, an ornament of a ship fixed up on the top of the stern. Fr. ἀπλαστον, the highest part of the stern. As θρίμβος, triUmphus.

Apo or *Apio*, I bind, tie. Fr. ἀπτω, I join, connect, fut. 2. ἀφίω, or ἀπείω, ἀπῶ.

Apocryphus, apocryphal. 'Απόκρυφος.

Apōdiris, a demonstration. 'Απόδειξις.

¹ Isaac Vossius supposes *apis* put for *abis*, and quotes the gloss of Hesychius: 'Αβεις' ἔχεις. Understanding ἔχεις to mean Serpents. Others understand it to mean, You have.

² Wachter refers to Celt. *blaud*, farina.

Apōdytērion, the undressing room in baths. 'Αποδυτήριον.

Apōlactīzo, I kick. 'Απολακτίζω.

Apōlecti, parts of the tunny-fish cut for salting; and the tunny-fish themselves. Also, the principal Senators. 'Απόλεκτοι.

Apollināris: See Appendix.

Apollo, Apollo. 'Απόλλων.

Apōlōgus, a story contrived to teach some moral truth. 'Απόλογος.

Apōphōrēta, presents given to guests at feasts to carry home with them. 'Αποφώρητα.

Apōplexia, apoplexy. 'Αποπληξία.

Apōriātio, doubt. Fr. ἀπορία.

Apostāta, an apostate. 'Αποστάτης.

Apostōlus, an apostle. 'Απόστολος.

Apōthēca, a storehouse; safe; winecellar. 'Αποθήκη.

Appārātē, sumptuously. Fr. *adparare*. With great preparation.

Appārītor, a beadle, serjeant, marshal. Qui *paret* i. e. adest magistratui. See Pareo.

Appello, as, I call to, call; I call upon, entreat, appeal to. Hence, I address or speak to, generally. As from *Duco*, is, we have *Educo*, as, so from *pello*, is, we may have *Appello*, as. Accordingly Ainsworth explains *appello*, "*ad me pello*," that is, I urge to come to me, and so call to. So *Accieo*, I call, is *Cieo ad me*. So *καλέω*, I call, is from *κέλλω*, I drive,

urge, fut. 2. *καλέω* or *καλώ*. Dammi: "*Καλέω*, venire jubeo, voco. A *κέλλω*. Homer: *Αὐτός σε καλεῖ*, hortatur ut ad se venias." Lennep: "*Καλέω* differs only in form from *κέλλω*, I impel." ¶ *Al.* from *πείλω*, *πείλω*, I draw near. ¶ "From Hebrew *PLL*, i. e. *pīlel*, to address." Becman.

Appendix, an addition. Fr. *adpendeo*. That which hangs at the side of something else.

Appēto, I vehemently desire. I aim at, assail, attack, strike at. Hence, I come near to or I come up to anything. Tacitus: "*Appetente jam luce*." Light now coming up, It becoming now light.

Appias, *ādis*, Venus to whom a temple was built at the *Appia* Aqua. Hence prostitutes were called *Appiades*.

Appiōsus, ———

Applico, I apply, attach, bring near or in contact with; apply to for help. Properly, (*plico*) I twine one thing (*ad*) about another. Or, I bring one thing to another and twine them so that they become attached.

Applōdo, for *adplaudo*.

Apprimē, particularly. Fr. *ad* and *primus*. In the very first place. *Ad* increases the sense.

Aprīcus, sunny, exposed to the sun. From *aperio*, whence *apericus*, *apricus*, as *Amicus*, *Pudicus*, *Anticus*. Open and so exposed to the sun.

Aprilis: See Appendix.

Apronia, ———

Aprugnus, belonging to a

boar. Fr. *aper*, *apri*. See Abiegnus.

Apto, I fit, adapt. That is, I make one thing (*aptum*) fitted to another. Or *apto* is fr. *apio*, *aptum*, as *Verito*, *Versum*, *Verso*.

Aptus, bound or fastened close, attached closely, adhering tightly; well suited, fitted, apposite, proper, convenient. Fr. *apio*, *apitum*, *aptum*. ¶ Al. from *ἀπτός*; fr. *ἵπται* pp. of *ἵπτω*.

Apud, at, close by, near. For *apnt* fr. *apio*, *apitum*, to join. As from *Jungo* is *Juxta*. ¶ Al. soft for *adpud* from *ad pedes*. At the feet of another.

Apūrinus, having no or little kernel. *Ἀπύρινος*.

Aqua, water. Fr. *αἰκνία*, equal, level; as *Æquor* from *Æquus*. Hence *αἰκνία*, (as from *αἰκνίος* is *οἰκνίος*, whence *Socius*), *aqua*. ¶ Al. from *ἀχά*, Doric of *ἄχῃ*, sound. From the murmur of flowing water. ¶ Al. from the North. "*Acha*, (Germ.) a stream, and all flowing water. Horn. in *Lex*. Ant. Brit.: '*Aches*, rivus, flumen.' Gloss. Keron.: '*Flumina, aha*.' Streams were called by the Goths *ah-wa*." W.¹

Aquāticūlus, the lower part of the belly; the stomach, ventricle. "Quia, ut *aqualis* aquam, sic ea pars urinam fun-

dat." V. "As being the cistern and containers of the excrements." Tt.

Aquālis, a waterpot, ewer. Fr. *aqua*. As *Æqua*, *Æqualis*.

Aquāriolus, qui se præbet ministrum meretrici. "Proprie, quodd *aquam* ferret meretrici, quā Veneri operata indigeret ad sese eluendam. Hinc apud Plautum meretrix: Aggerundāque *aquā* sunt viri duo defessi. Savaro scribit *aquariolos* dictos, quia ad *aquas* versarentur meretricum gratiā quæ olim cellas suas in actā seu littore constituebant. Cicero: In actā cum mulierculis jacebat ebrius." V.

Aquifolius, having sharp pointed leaves. Fr. *acufolius*. *Acuus* from *acuo*, as *Noceo*, *Nocuus*.

Aquila, an eagle. Fr. *aquilus*. From its tawny color. Homer has *αἰτρός αἰθων*, a tawny eagle. ¶ Al. from *ἀγός*, the Cretan word for eagle; whence *aquor*, (as perhaps loQUor from *λόγος*) and *aquila*, somewhat as *Viola* from *ἴον*. Dacier thus: "*Agor*, R changed to L, *agol*, *agul*, *agul*, *aquila*."

Aquila, a silver eagle with expanded wings placed on the top of a spear, and used as the standard of the Roman legions. Hence *aquila* is used for a legion.

Aquilex, *aquilēgis* and *aquilicis*, one skilled (*legendo*) in seeking out and collecting or (*eliciendo*) in bringing out (*venas aquarum*) springs to form aqueducts.

Aquificium is said, when

¹ "Aqua is from the pure monosyllable in our language, A, water. Then AA, flowing water. Then AHA. Then from AHVA is AQUA." Stiernhielm, as quoted by Wachter on *Acha*. ¶ Al. from *ἀχά*, the pouring, the stream.

(*aqua*) water (*elicitur*) is drawn down from Heaven by prayers in a time of drought.

Aquilo, the north-wind. Soft for *aquiro* (as *λείπιον*, *liLium*) fr. *ἀκίρως*, which is explained by Hesychius ὁ βορρᾶς, the north wind. ¶ Wachter understands *aquilo* to mean properly the north, and derives it from *aquilus*: "Quia nox ATRA ibi dominatur." ¶ Al. from *aquila*. The rapid blasts of this wind being compared to an eagle. This would be very well as a poetical allusion, but is hardly solid enough to allow of a word to be founded on it.

Aquilus, dark, dun, tawny. From *aqua*. That is, somewhat of the color of water. Homer has μέλαν ὕδωρ, black water. ¶ Al. from *aquila*. From the tawny color of the eagle.

Aquiminarium, a ewer, basin. As containing (*aquam*) water for washing (*manus*) the hands. Plautus: "Date *aquam manibus*."

Ara, an altar. Fr. *αἶρω*, I raise. Or from *ἀερω*, I raise. ¶ Al. from *ἀρά*, a prayer, imprecation. ¶ Al. cut down from *acerra*, which is explained by Festus, "*ara* quæ ante mortuum poni solebat, in quâ odores incendebantur."

¹ Varro says that *ara* was anciently written *asa*; and Macrobius suggests that *asa* was for *ansa*, as being that which was handled. Virgil: "Talibus orantem dictis arasque TENENTEM." Plautus: "TENES aram hanc: TENEO: Dejura te mihi argentum daturum."

Arābarches: See *Alabarches*: *Arachnē*, a kind of sundial. Fr. *ἀράχνη*, a spider. Its lines representing those of a spider's web.

Arānea, a spider. Soft for *arachnea* fr. *ἀράχνη*. Or from the adjective *ἀράχνης*, *ἀράχνης*, whence *arachnea*.

Arātrum, a plough. Fr. *aro*, *aratum*.

Arbiter, a referee, arbitrator. Soft for *adbiter* fr. *bito*, I go. One to whom parties go for his opinion. It is used also for a spy, a seer, a witness to a sight. That is, one who goes to a place to be on the look out, and see what is going on. Plautus: "Mihi arbitri vicini sunt, meæ quid fiat domi."

Arbitror, I judge a case, am of opinion. Ago partes arbitri.

Arbor, a tree. For *arvor* fr. *arvum*. Exodus: "The hail brake every TREE of the FIELD." Ezekiel: "The TREE of the FIELD shall yield her fruit." "All the TREES of the FIELD shall know, &c." Joel: "All the TREES of the FIELD are withered." *Arvum*, as well as *FIELD* in these passages, may mean tillable ground, covered by nature or planted by man with trees.

Arbustum, a plantation, shrubbery. Fr. *arbos*, whence *arbo-setum*, *arbo-stum*, *arbustum*. As *Salix*, *Salicis*, *Salicetum*, *Salicetum*.

Arbūtus, ———

Ara, a chest, coffer, desk. Fr. *arceo* or *ἀρξίω*, I keep in,

shut in. ¶ Or fr. ἀρκος allied to ἔρκος, that which incloses. Ἀρκίω and ἔρκίω were allied. ¶ Wachter notices the Welsh *arch*, Anglo-Sax. *earc*, *erce*. And Goth. *arka*, “loculi.”

Arca, a kind of square boundary to grounds, constructed in the form (*arca*) of a chest.

Arcānus, secret, close. As kept (*arcā*) in a chest. So *Oppidum*, *Oppidanus*.

Arceo, I keep off, ward off; I keep in, restrain. Ἀρκέω.

Arcāra, a sedan, litter. Fr. *arca*. As being closed in on all sides like a chest. *Era*, as in Ἑστίεα, *Patera*. ¶ Al. from *arcus*, from its being arched.

Arcesso, I call for, invite, summon; summon to a court of justice. Fr. *arcio* for *adcio* (as *Arbiter* was said for *Adbiter*, *Asfari* for *Affari*) fr. *cio*. From *arcio* was *arcesso*, as *Capio*, *Capesso*. Compare *Accio*.

Archaicus, old-fashioned, plain. Ἀρχαϊκός.

Archangelus, an archangel. Ἀρχάγγελος.

Archibuleum metrum, a metre said to have been not so much invented as used by some poet named *Archibulus*.

Archeōta, *Archiōta*, a keeper of records. Ἀρχιωτής.

Archētypon, an original copy. Ἀρχέτυπον.

Archiātrus, a chief physician. Ἀρχιατρός.

Archimāgirus, a chief cook. Ἀρχιμάγειρος.

Archimandrīta, the chief of a convent. Ἀρχιμανδρίτης.

Architectus, a contriver of a building, architect; deviser, author of anything. Ἀρχιτέκτων.

Archivum, a place where the public records were kept. For *archium* fr. ἀρχῆιον.

Archon, a chief-magistrate at Athens. Ἀρχων.

Arcio: See *Arcesso*.

Arciva or *Arcula avis*, a bird which in the auspices forbade anything to be done. Fr. *arceo*, I drive off, repel, forbid.

Arcto, I draw close or tight. *Arctum facio*.

Arctophylax, a constellation near the Greater Bear. Ἀρχτοφύλαξ.

Arctos, the constellation of the Bear. Ἀρκτος.

Arcturus, a star in the constellation of Bootes. Ἀρχτούρος.

Arctus, restrained, confined, tight, close. Fr. *arceo*, *arcitum*, *arctum*, to keep in, restrain.

Arcuo, I bend in the form (*arcus*) of a bow, I curve.

Arcus, a bow; an arch. From ἔρκος, that which shuts in, incloses. The inclosure made by the teeth is called by Homer ἔρκος ὀδόντων. A for E, as in *Annus* from ἔννος. And aspirate dropt, as in *Ulcus* from ἔλκος. ¶ Al. ab *arcendis* hostibus. ¶ Festus understands an arch to be the primary meaning: “Quia continet se. Arcere est continere.”

Ardea, a heron, hern. For *erdea* fr. ἐραδιός, ἐρδιός. So *Annus* from ἔννος.

Ardelio, a busybody, intermeddler, trifler. Fr. ἀρδαλος,

vain, futile. Hesychius: 'Αγ-
ζάλους· εικαίους.¹

Ardeo, I glow, burn, blaze ;
glow with heat or fervor ;
with the fervor of passion, love,
&c. Fr. *aridus*, *ardus*. Pro-
perly, to be dried up, scorched
with heat ; and hence to glow,
to burn with heat.

Arduus, high, lofty, steep.
Fr. ἄρδην, high, aloft. As Muto,
Mutuus. ¶ Al. from Goth.
hard, difficult.

Area: See Appendix.

Area, the scald on the head,
leaving (*aream*) a large flat
place on it, without hair. Mar-
tial: "Nec ullus In longâ pilus
areâ notatur."

Arēna, *Hārēna*, sand, grit.
Fr. *areo*. As Habeo, Habena.
Horace has *Arentes arenas*.²

Arēna, the part of the amphi-
theatre where the gladiators
fought, which was covered with
SAND.

Areo: See Appendix.

Areōpāgus, a council of judges
which met on Mars-Hill at
Athens. Ἀρειοπάγος.

Arepennis, *Arpennis*, *Arpen-
tum*, half an acre. Columella
states it to be a Gaulish word.
And the French to this day, ob-
serves H. Stephens, say *arpent*.

¹ Al. from *ardea*. Like the *ardea*,
flitting about and roving everywhere.
Al. from *ardere*. "Quòd ardore quodam
omnia occipiat, nihil peragat." Ainsw.

² It is an objection, but not an insupe-
rable one, that the A in *areo* is long. And
also that *harena* was a common mode of
writing. Varro says that *harena* was the
Etruscan *fasena*. *Asena* might come
fr. ἄσεν fut. of ἄζω, I dry. Or from ἀζάινω,
I dry ; whence ἄζαινα, *azena*, *asena*.

Ares, Mars. Ἄρης.

Arēālōgus. "Fr. ἀρετή, vir-
tue ; λόγος, a discourse. Not
as if such a person were a true
philosopher, but that he dis-
puted at table very grandly
about virtue among persons
stuffed with good eating. Or it
is for *arestalogus*, from ἀρεστά,
pleasing or pleasant things, and
λόγος, a discourse. One who
says pleasant or agreeable things.
The word was coined by the
Romans." V. It is explained
by Forcellini, "PLACITA LO-
QUENS ad sui ostentationem et
aliorum oblectationem."

Arēum judicium, the judg-
ment of the court of Areopagus.
See Areopagus. Ἀρείος means,
appertaining to Mars.

Argēi, places at Rome where
were the remains of certain illus-
trious Argives. From Ἀργεῖοι,
Argives.³

Argennum, white, or very
white silver. Fr. ἀργεννόν,
white.

Argentāria, a banking-house.
Fr. *argentum*.

Argentum, silver. Fr. *argens*,
entis, from *argeo* formed from
ἀργός, white, whence ἄργυρος,
silver. Or from ἀργήεις, ἀργῆς,
gen. ἀργήεντος, white.

Argestes, the North-west
wind. Ἀργέστης.

Argilla, white clay. Ἀργίλ-
λος.

³ *Argei* was also put for wicker sta-
tues of thirty men of ancient times
thrown annually into the Tiber by the
Vestals. Whether with any allusion to
the same Argives, seems altogether un-
known.

Argūmentum, an argument, reason, proof; matter taken in hand to prove; a subject for treating of and proving, theme, argument; the device or subject of a picture. Fr. *arguo*, I prove.

Arguo, I make clear or evident, prove; prove another to be guilty, convict; impeach. Fr. *ἀργός*, white, clear. ¶ Al. from *ἀγορεύω*, I discourse, contracted to *ἀγγεύω*.

Argutus, quick, ready, ingenious, smart, witty; too ready in talking, chattering, noisy, loud, clamorous, piping, shrill. Fr. *arguo*, *argutum*. Properly, one who is ready at proving anything. The sense of shrill may be from that of clear, as *Arguo* is to make clear.

Argyraspidēs, a company of soldiers with silver shields. *Ἀργυράσπιδες*.

Aridus, dry. Fr. *areo*. As Liveo, Lividus.

Aries, a ram; a battering-ram, having a head and horns like those of a ram. Fr. *ἑρπᾶς* or *ἑρπᾶς*, or *ἑρπῶδες*, or *ἄριξ*, a ram. *Ares* appears to have been the ancient word. ¶ Al. from *Ἀρης*, *Ἀρεος*, Mars, or from *ἄρειος*, warlike. As being an animal disposed to fight.

Arieto, I push or butt as a ram. Fr. *aries*, *ietis*.

Aritator, *Arrilator*, a broker who in buying, instead of paying on the spot, puts it off by giving (*arram*) a pledge.

Ariolus: See Hariolus.

Arista: See Appendix.

Aristolochia, the herb heartwort. *Ἀριστολόχεια*.

Etyim.

Arithmētica, arithmetic. *Ἀριθμητική*.

Arma, *orum*, arms, armour, instruments or implements of war; implements of agriculture, &c. The proper meaning seems to be that of instruments; and *arma* seems to come from *ἄρμαι* pp. of *ἄρω*, I fit out, instruct, whence *ἄρματα* are implements or instruments. ¶ Al. from *armus*, as properly said of such armour as protected the arms.¹ ¶ Al. for *arcima* fr. *arceo*. Instruments for repelling. So Glubo, Glubima, Gluma.

Armāmaxa, a Persian chariot or litter. *Ἀρμάμαξα*.

Armāmenta, *orum*, implements of agriculture, shipping, &c. Fr. *armo*, *ure*, from *arma*. We have *Oblectamentum* from *Oblecto*.

Armāmentārium, an arsenal, place where the implements of war are deposited. Fr. *armamenta*. See *Arma*.

Armārium, a place where any (*arma*) articles of dress, &c., are deposited.

Armentum, cattle, herd of cattle. For *aramentum* fr. *aro*. As useful for ploughing.

Armilausa, ———

Armilla, a bracelet or ring worn (*lævo armo*) on the left arm by soldiers who had dis-

¹ Wachter too remotely: "Cūm brachia sint arma hominis prima et naturalia, quibus a naturā ad propellendas injurias præ ceteris animantibus instructus est, nomen suum omnibus instrumentis, quibus injuria propellitur, communicare potuerunt."

tinguished themselves in battle ; and by women.

Armillum, a vessel for wine carried (super *armos*) on the shoulders at sacrifices.

Armo, I equip, fit out, especially (*armis*) with armour. Or *armo* may be from a word ἄρμω, ἄρμῶ, formed from ἄρω, ἄρωμαι. See *Arma*.

Armoracia : See *Appendix*.

Armus, an arm or shoulder. "Fr. ἄρμους, compages. For it signifies properly the knitting of the shoulder with the arm." F. "Tota compago ab humeris usque ad pugnus. Brachium quid est nisi talis compago?" W. ¶ *Ἀρμῶ*, the upper part of the shoulders, is quoted by Donnegan. ¶ *Al.* from the North. "Goth. *arm*, Anglo-Sax. *earm*, *eorm*." W.

Aro, I plough. Ἀρόω, ἄρω.

Arōma, ἄρις, a sweet spice or herb. Ἀρωμα.

Arquātus, arched. For *arcuatus*.

Arquatus morbus, the jaundice. "Because the color of the eyes is like (*arcus*) a rainbow, or from the rainbow-like arch which is under the eyelid in this disease." Tt.

Arquus, the same as *arcus*.

Arra : See *Arrha*.

Arrha, *Arra*, abbreviated from *arrhābo*.

Arrhābo, a token or pledge ; an earnest or earnestpenny given in token of payment. Ἀρραβών.

Arrigo, I lift or raise up ; raise another's spirits, encourage. For *adrego*. I raise

right up or upright. See *Rego* and *Rectus*.

Arrilator : See *Arilator*.

Arrōgantia, pride, presumption. Fr. *arrogans*, *antis*.

Arrōgo, I claim to myself ; claim more than I have a right to, arrogate. I arrogate unreasonably. Valde *rogo* quod juris mei est, I ask my right, I ask to be given to me. So we use to Ask of claiming. Todd : "To Ask : to DEMAND, to CLAIM. As, To ask a price for goods. Dryden : He saw his friends, who, whelm'd beneath the waves, Their funeral honors CLAIM'D and ASK'D their quiet graves."

Arrōgo, I confer or bestow on another. Horace : "Fortuna . . . Laudem et optatum peractis Imperiis decus arrogavit." That is, decreed, assigned by vote or decree. See *Rogo*.

Arrōgo, I adopt, take another as my son by adoption. Fr. *rogo*. For it was necessary (*rogare*) to ask the people or to propose a bill to the people to be able to do so.

Arrugia, a gold-mine. Apparently corrupted from *auro-rugia*, from αὐρον or *aurum*, and ὀρυγή, a digging.

Ars, *artis*, contrivance, method, skill, science, industry, occupation. Fr. ἄρται pp. of ἄρω, I fit one thing to another. Or. fr. ἀρτέω, whence ἀγρεύομαι, I put in order, prepare. Facciolati : "From ἄγω, whence a word ἄρς, ἀρὸς, *ars*, *artis*, nec-tendi et aptē copulandi ratio."

Arsenīcum, arsenic. Ἀρσενικόν.

Artāba, an Egyptian measure.

Ἀρτάβη.

Artemisia: See Appendix.

Artēmon, the mizzen-sail; pulley of a crane. Ἀρτέμων.

Artēria, the gullet, windpipe; an artery. Ἀρτηρία.

Arthritīs, the gout. Ἀρθριτις.

Articūlātīm, piece-meal. Fr. *articulus*. Joint by joint, limb by limb.

Articūlo, I utter distinctly. That is, divido in *articulos*. I bring out my words syllable by syllable.

Articūlus, a small (*artus*) joint, limb, or knot; a small limb or clause of speech; a small portion of time, instant, moment; the fit moment, the nick of time; the hinge on which a cause hangs, the important point; a case or point in a law, a law being made up of several cases or points. Julian: "Non possunt omnes *articuli* singulatim legibus comprehendī." A law cannot state singly every possible case which may belong to it.

Artifex, *artifīcis*, an artificer, artist. Qui *facit* aliquid *arte* seu per *artem*.

Artio, I drive in so as to fit tight. For *artio* fr. *artus*.

Artōcōpus, a breadcutter. Ἀρτοκόπος.

Artōcreas, a meatpie. Ἀρτόκρεας.

Artōlāgānus, a cheesecake, pancake. Ἀρτολάγανος.

Artopta, a vessel in which bread is baked. Ἀρτόπτης.

Artōtŷrītæ, heretics who offered on the altar (ἄγρον) bread and (τυρόν) cheese.

Artuātus, torn to pieces. Fr. *artus*. Torn limb by limb.

Artus: for *arctus*.

Artus, ūs, a joint; limb; knot. Fr. ἄρται pp. of ἄρω, I knit, join. As from a. l. p. ἄρθην is ἄρθρον, a joint. ¶ Al. from *arto*, i. e. *arcto*, *courcto*, *arctè* compingo.

Arvāles Fratres, a college or priesthood who made public sacrifices for the prosperity (*arvorum*) of the fields.

Arvīna, fat, grease, suet. Fr. *arvis*, (as *Ovis*, *Ovina*,) soft for *arvix*. Or for *arvigina* from *arvix*, *arvigis*. Properly, the fat of rams. ¶ Hesychius states that the Sicilians said ἄρβίνα for flesh.

Arvix, a ram. Fr. ἄριξ. *V* added as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*.

Aruncus, a goat's beard. For *arūngus* fr. ἄρυγγος, Doric for ἤρυγγος. So *Spelunca* from Σπήλυγα.

Arundo: See Appendix.

Aruspex, *Hāruspex*, *icis*, a soothsayer. Fr. *arvix* or *arvis*, a ram, was *arviga*, a victim at a sacrifice, that victim being properly a ram. From *arviga*, *aruiga*, *aruga*, and *specio*, was *arugispex*, *aruspex*, one who augured from victims as they were slain. ¶ Al. from *ara* and *specio*. From observing the entrails on the altar. But *A* should thus rather be long.

Arvum, a field ploughed but not yet sown; ground which may be ploughed; a field gene-

rally. As from *Čado* is *Cadivum*, so from *aro* is *arivum*, whence *arvum*. ¶ Wachter states the Celt. *erw* to be the same as *arvum*, and refers both to Celt. *ar*, terra, *arvum*. He notices also the northern *orca*, *urva*, to plough.

Arx, *arcis*, a lofty place, height, steep; citadel. Fr. *ἀρχα*, (transp. *ἀρχα*) the summit of a mountain, and also a citadel. ¶ Or fr. *ἐρχος*, an inclosed place. ¶ Or fr. *arceo*, or *ἀρχέω*. A place for repelling enemies. ¶ Or fr. *ἀρήγω*, *ἀρήξω*, (*ἀρξω*), to repel or to defend.

As, *assis*: See Appendix.

Asārōtum, floor variegated with pebbles or tiles of different colors. *Ἀσάρωτον*.

Ascaules, a bagpiper. *Ἀσκαύλης*.

Ascendo, I mount. For *ad-scando*.

Ascia, a chip-axe. For *ascina*, *acsina*, *ἀξίνα*. ¶ Or for *acsia*, *axia*, from *ἄξω* fut. of *ἄγω*, I break. ¶ Or from the North. Anglo-Sax. *æx*, *ear*, *æce*, *acse*, *acas*, *acase*.¹ *Acse*, transp. *asce*, would give *uscia*. Or *ascia*, transp. *acsia*, would flow from *acse*.

Ascōpēra, a leathern bag. *Ἀσκοπήρα*.

Asellus, a young ass. For *asinellus* fr. *asinus*. Also, some fish, From its being, says Varro, of the color of the ass, See above.

Asīlus, —

Asīnus, an ass. From *ἀσινής*, harmless. ¶ Al. from the north. "Welsh and Armoric *asen*, Goth. *asil*, Germ. *esel*, Anglo-Sax. *assa*." W.²

Asīnus, a mill-stone. Like Gr. *ὄνος*, which embraces both of the senses of *asinus*.

Asio: See Appendix.

Asōlus, prodigal. *Ἀσωπος*.

Aspārāgus, asparagus. *Ἀσπάραγος*.

Asper, rough, rugged, harsh. For *asperus* fr. *ἄσπερος*, unfit for sowing, as properly applied to rugged or craggy places.

Aspernor, I shun, avoid, despise. For *adspetnor* fr. *sperno*. *Ad* amplifies.

Aspīro, I breathe or blow upon. I favor, am propitious to, from the notion of gales blowing on the sails of a ship. I aspire to, desire to approach or come up to, from the notion of panting after anything. I approach or come up to, properly to that which I have panted after. For *adspiro*. Celsus: "Ut ne *ad eum* frigus *aspi*ret."

Aspis, an asp. *Ἀσπίς*.

Asprātiles pisces, scale-fish. Fr. *aspero*, *aspro*, *avi*. The scales being rough. So *Volo*, *Volatiles*.

Assēcla, a lackey, menial. For *adsecula*, *adsequula*, fr. *adsequor*.

Assefolium, —

Assentior, I agree to, assent. That is, (*sentio*) I think (*ad*)

¹ Wachter in Axt.

² "From Hebr. *athon*, as Greek *τίς* for *Θεός*." Ainsw.

according to the standard of another.

Assentor, I agree to, like *assentio*. Also, I agree with another for the sake of fawning and flattery, I flatter.

Asser, a small beam; pole, lever. Fr. *assero*, I join, apply to, lay close with. “*Quod asseritur* i. e. *adjungitur parieti trabibusque*,” says Ainsworth. That is, from *assero*, as from *Aggero* is *Agger*. In Greek *στρωτῆρες* (from *στέγω*, *ἐστρωται*, to strew,) are joists which rest on the larger beams in floors and ceilings: and laths which support the tiles of roofs. And Vossius explains *asserres* “*crassior angustaque materies, quæ trabibus insterni solet*.” Gloss. Philox.: “*Asseres, χοῦτοι, δοκοί, στρωτῆρες*.” Gloss. Cyrill.: “*Στρωτῆρες, asseres*.”

Assero manu, I take another by the hand, and (*adsero mihi*, join to myself, or) draw near me, and place my hand on his head, and so declare him free. Hence *assero* in *libertatem*, I make a slave free. And *assero* simply.

Assero, I claim. Properly, I join to or connect with myself, I take to myself. Also, I maintain, defend, vindicate. I maintain an argument, affirm, assert.

Assero, I assign, attribute. Seneca: “*Hæc non nego sentire sapientem: nec enim lapidis illi durtiam asserimus*.” Nor do we connect or couple with a wise man the idea of unfeelingness. Forcellini explains it by “*adjungo*.”

Asservō, I assert positively. That is, I affirm (*severè*) rigidly. *Ad* amplifies.

Assiduus, diligent, incessant, perpetual. Fr. *adsedeo*, as Muto, Mutuus. From the notion of sitting closely at any occupation. But *assiduus* was used anciently for a wealthy man or one of the higher class, and is derived by some from *asses duo* i. e. *do*. Charisius: “*Cùm a Servio populus in quinque classes esset divisus ut tributum, prout quisque possideret, inferret; ditiores, qui asses dabant, assidui dicti sunt*.” Becman derives it in this sense also from *adsedeo*. As properly said of one who has nothing to do but to sit idly at home, opposed to the poor who toil and work. Gellius uses *assiduus* of a writer of the higher class: “*Classicus assiduusque aliquis scriptor*.”

Assigno, I assign, appoint, allot, distribute, bestow. Fr. *signum*. Properly said of fields marked out by certain boundaries and distributed to individuals.

Assigno, I impute, attribute, ascribe, lay the blame on. Fr. *signum*. I mark or set down a thing (*ad*) to the account of another.

Assis, a board, plank. Soft for *axis*. *Assis* and *axis* are frequently confounded.

Assisto, I assist, help. That is, (*sisto*) I stop or stand (*ad*) by the side of another.

Asso, I roast, broil. *Assum facio*. As *Arcto* is *Arctum facio*. See *Assus*.

Assuēfācio, I accustom. *Assuetum facio*, assuetifacio.

Assūla, a thin (*assis* or *asser*;) board; a lath, shingle; a splinter, shiver.

Assūlātīm, in pieces, to atoms. Fr. *assula*. In shivers or splinters.

Assus, dry; roasted, broiled. For *arctus*¹ from *ardeo*, *arsum*. As Pansum becomes Passum. That is, scorched, burnt up. *Assa nutrix*, is a dry-nurse. *Assi lapides*, a dry wall, wall without cement. And hence perhaps *assa vox* is said of the voice in singing unaccompanied with any musical instrument; and *assa tibia* of a flute unaccompanied by the human voice. Some understand these last senses to flow from the notion of things broiled, which have only their own juices unmixed with any other.

Ast, but. "For *at*," says Vossius, but Tooke justly argues: "It is contrary to the customary progress of corruption in words to derive *ast* from *at*. I am not at all afraid of being ridiculed for the following derivation by any one who will give himself the trouble to trace the words (corresponding with BUT) of any language to their source: — *Adsit*, *Adst*, *Ast*, *At*." That is, let it be, grant it, nevertheless, and yet.

Aster, a star. Ἀστήρ. Hence various birds, fishes, earths, gems, &c. are called by this

name or by derivatives from it, (as *Asteria*, *Asterias*, &c.) as being of a bright color or as being marked like stars.

Astēricus, an asterisk or mark in form like a little star. Ἀστερίσχος.

Astipūlātor. Adam: "*Stipulator* was the person who required the promise or obligation in a bargain or stipulation. Sometimes, for the sake of greater security, there was a second person who required the promise or obligation to be repeated to him, called *astipulator*. Hence *Astipulari irato consuli*, in Livy: To humor or assist." Forcellini understands *stipulator* here to be the person who MADE the promise; *astipulator* to be one who stood by him and MADE a similar promise.

Astrāba, a saddle-bow. Ἀστράβη.

Astræa, the Goddess of justice. Ἀστράα.

Astrāgālus, a wave or wreath about a pillar. Ἀστράγαλος.

Astrōlōgus, an astrologer. Ἀστρολόγος.

Astrōnōmus, an astronomer. Ἀστρονόμος.

Astrum, a star, constellation. Ἀστρον.

Astu, the city of Athens. Ἀστυ.

Astūla: See Appendix.

Astur, a kind of hawk. Fr. ἀστρογλας. See Aster.

Asturco, a genet, a small-sized well-proportioned Spanish horse. From *Astur*, as coming from *Asturia*, a province of Spain.

¹ Al. from ἄζω, ἔσθω, ἔδω. Or from ἔσσαι pp. of ἄζω.

Astus, craft, cunning. Fr. *ἄστυ*, a city. Men living in a city being usually more acute and subtle than men living in the country. Wachter: "Urbanitas ab Urbe, Civilitas a Civitate, et *Astutia* (quæ Civilitatis nomen fuit, antequam ob CALLIDA civium ingenia in^o malam partem sumeretur) ab *ἄστυ*."

Astūtus, crafty. Fr. *astus*.

Asyla, ———

Asylum, an asylum, sanctuary. *Ἀσυλον*.

Asymbōlus, scot-free. *Ἀσύμβολος*.

At, but. Shortened from *ἀτάε*, or from *ust*.

Atābūlus, a very cold wind peculiar to Apulia. From a word *ἀτάβολος*, throwing out harm.

Atat or *At at*, an interjection of surprise, &c. From *ιαταταί*. ¶ Al. from *at*. The speaker is to be supposed to have been thinking of something else, to be interrupted, and to cry out abruptly—"But, but—"

Atāvus, a fourth grandfather. Soft for *adāvus* fr. *avus*. *Ad* increases the number. So *Adnepos* and *Atnepos*.¹

Atellāna, a kind of play or interlude full of mirth and humor. From *Atella*, a town of the Osci, where it was at first performed.

Ater, coal-black, sable, brown. For *ather*, fr. *αἰθῶς*, *Æol.* *αἰθῶρ*, *αἰθῶρ*, blackened by fire. So *Atrium* from *Ἀἰθριον*.

Athēnæum, a place for philosophical study or for declamation. *Ἀθῆναιον*.

Atheus, atheist. *ἄθεος*.

Athlēta, a wrestler. *Ἀθλητής*.

Athlon, a prize for the successful combatant, fr. *ἄθλον*. *Athla* are the labors, exertions, pursuits of life, fr. *ἄθλα*, contests.

Atlantion, the lowermost joint of the neck. From *Atlas*, *Atlantis*. As sustaining the rest of the joints of the neck, and as principally sustaining burdens placed on the back, as *Atlas* did the world.

Atōmus, an atom, mite. *ἄτομος*.

Atque, and. Soft for *adque*. As *Atavus* for *Adavus*. That is, (*que*) and (*ad*) in addition to or besides this. Et *ad hoc*. *Adque* is written in ancient inscriptions for *atque*. ¶ Others consider *atque* to mean "but and." As in the Translation of the Bible we find "BUT AND if that idle servant," &c.

Atqui, *Atquin*, but, but yet, however. From *at*. Compare *Alioqui*, *Alioquin*.

Atrāmentum, ink. Fr. *ater*, *atra*, whence a verb *atro*, *avi*.

Atrīcāpilla, a bird (*atris capillis*) with black feathers on its head, a blackcap, titling.

Atriplex, *Atriplexum*: See Appendix.

Atrium, a courtyard, a large oblong square surrounded with arched galleries. For *athrium* fr. *αἰθριον*, *ἄθριον*, as being in the open air, sub dio. Somewhat as the Greeks said *αἶ-*

¹ Wachter deduces it from *atta avi*. *Atta* being from Gr. *ἄττα*, father.

θουρα. ¶ Al. from *ater*, *atra*, as black with smoke. The family statues were placed here. Juvenal speaks of them as “*FUMOSOS cum dictatore magistratos.*”

Atrōphus, wasting with atrophy. *Ἀτροφος*.

Atrōpos, one of the Fates. *Ἀτροπος*.

Atrōtus, invulnerable. *Ἀτρωτος*.

Atrōx, *ōcis*, raw, crude; hence, like Gr. *ᾠμός*, hard in temper, unyielding, fierce, cruel. Fr. *ἄτρωξ*, raw.

Attāgen, a heathcock or woodcock. *Ἀτταγην*.

Attālicus is applied to anything splendid, rich, or ample, from the splendor and wealth of *Attalus*.

Attāmino, I defile. For *ad-tamino*. So *Contamino*. *Tamino* is fr. *tamen*, *inis*, for *tagimen* fr. *tago*, *tango*. Compare *Contages*.

Attat, *Attāte*, the same as *atat*.

Attēgia, a hut. Fr. *ad-tego*. Forcellini thinks it is a Moorish word from the line in Juvenal: “*Dirue MAURORUM attegias, castella Brigantum.*” But is *Castella* then a British word?

Attempōro, I apply just (*ad tempus*) in the proper time or place. *Tempus* formerly made *temperis*. See *Tempero*.

Attendo, I attend to. That is, *attendo animum ad*, I stretch my mind to a thing.

Atticē, *es*, a kind of ochre. As found in the mines of *Attica*.

Atticurgēs, is, done in the Attic style. *Ἀττικουργής*.

Attiguus, touching upon, bordering upon. Fr. *attingo*, *at-tigi*. As *Muto*, *Mutuus*.

Attilus, ———

Attōno, I amaze, astonish. Fr. *tono*. Properly, I thunder on another, amaze as if with thundering. Hence *attonitus*, thunderstruck, amazed.

Attūbus, the same as *Atypus*: and from *ἄτυπος*, whence *atubus*, *attubus*.

Atypus, stuttering, stammering. *Ἀτυπος*.

Au, *Ahu*, an interjection of fear, censure, &c. Formed from the sound. Priscian puts it among the interjections whose sound answers to the sense.

Avārus, covetous. Fr. *aveo*.

Aucella, a little bird. For *avcella*, *avicella* fr. *avis*.

Auceps, *aucūpis*, a bird-catcher, fowler. For *avceps*, *avcupis*. From *avis* and *capio*. *Avcupis* for *avcapis* as *Occapo*, *Occupo*.

Auctifīco, I make larger. *Auctius facio*.

Auctio, an auction. Fr. *augēo*, *augtum*, *auctum*. For in an auction a sum is proposed, and the bidders increase it, or bid above it.

Auctor, one who creates or makes; one who is the cause or author of anything. Virgil: “*Auctorem frugum tempestatumque potentem.*” So it is used of a founder or leader of a race. Virgil: “*Nec tibi Diva parens, generis nec Dardanūs auctor.*” So of an author or writer of a book. *Auc-*

tor is also one who authorizes, advises, directs the doing of anything. That is, the **AUTHOR** of its being done. "**Auctor** is from *augeo*, *auctum*; and properly means one who (*auget*) increases, i. e. generates and produces." **F.** Thus **Lucretius**: "*Quodcunque alias ex se res auget alitque.*" Thus **Ainsworth** says it means properly an increaser or enlarger: and adds: "*Quia augere fit creando, efficiendo, vel instituendo aliquid, patris, effectoris, et institutoris notionem induit. Cùmque talem causam multum pollere oporteat, sæpe denotat cujus virtute, consilio, suasu vel testimonio aliquid fiat.*" ¶ Some write it *autor*, supposing that it was afterwards changed for softness into *auCtor*; and derive *autor* fr. *αὐτός*, *Æol.* *αὐτός*, of himself, acting after his own will.

Auctor, the seller in an auction. **Forcellini**: "*Qui enim tradit alteri quidpiam, eum auget eâ re et ditiores facit.*" Others explain it from his being the **AUTHOR** of the buyer's purchasing.

Auctōrumentum, wages or hire given to induce persons to fight as gladiators or to perform any other service; the stipulating or contracting with such; any reward or hire. **Fr.** *auctoro*.

Auctōrātus, hired; obligated to serve for hire. **Fr.** *auctoro*.

Auctōritas, the act of authorizing a measure or giving authority to act. (See **Auctor**.)

Etym.

Livy: "*Tribuni plebis ex auctoritate senatûs ad populum tulerunt ut*" &c.: 'The tribunes of the people by the authority of the senate proposed to the people that' &c. So, **Servus** ab *auctoritate*: a servant authorized to act, delegated or commissioned. Hence *auctoritas* is any charge, office, commission; power to act, jurisdiction, authority. **Julian**: "*Interponere auctoritatem tutoris.*" *Auctoritas* is also weight, influence, force, properly as belonging to such as have jurisdiction or authority: or from the notion of advising and directing which *auctor* has. **Cicero**: "*Bibliothecas omnium philosophorum unus mihi videtur XII. tabularum libellus auctoritatis pondere superare.*" So it is applied to the weight and influence which men of probity, talent, wealth, have on the mind of others. **Cicero**: "*Ejus auctoritas magna est apud me.*" *Auctoritas* is also the power and dominion over any property, right to any privilege, &c. **Cicero**: "*Aquæ ductus, iter, actus a patre; sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur.*"

Auctōro me, I let myself out for hire, I engage to fight as a gladiator for pay; I engage or bind myself. **Fr.** *auctor*, a seller. I sell myself. **Vossius** explains it otherwise: "*Auctorare est aliquem sibi obligare, adeo ut quis non ampliùs sit sui arbitrii, sed alio res agat auctore.*"

Auctōro, I am (*auctor*) the

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author of. Velleius: "Romanis certam victoriam, partibus suis excidium, sibi turpissimam mortem pessimo auctoravit facinore." Forcellini explains it otherwise: "Auctorare sibi mortem, est Mortem quasi mercede sibi quærere et arcessere." See above.

Aucupium, birdcatching. Fr. *auceps*, *aucupis*.

Aucupor, I go a fowling, I seek after birds; generally, I seek after, watch curiously, go in quest of. Fr. *auceps*, *aucupis*.

Audax, daring, bold, confident. Fr. *audeo*. As *Fallax*.

Audeo, I dare, adventure. Fr. *aveo*, I am desirous, ardent; whence *avidus*, *avideo*, *avdeo*, *audeo*, as *Aviceps*, *Avceps*, *Auceps*. So *Gavidus*, *Gavideo*, *Gaudeo*.

Audio, I hear, hearken. Fr. *αὐδή*, a voice or sound. That is, I perceive a sound. ¶ As *αἰώ* from *ἄω* is to hear; so *αὐώ* from *ἄω* might be the same. Then from *αὐδῆν* (as in *Ἀρδῆν*) would be *audio*.

Ave, hail! From a Hebrew word, signifying To live, which produced *Eva* or *Chava*, *Eve*; that is, The mother of all LIVING. Or rather from *avo*, which, as we learn from *Plautus*, was a Phœnician term of salutation. "*Avo donni*," says the Phœnician. *Donni* is the same as Hebrew *Adonai*.*

Avellāna, a hazlenut. As being very common about *Avella* or *Abella*, a town of *Campania*.

Avēna: See Appendix.

Aveo, I long for, covet. Fr. *αἰέω*, same as *ἄω*, I pant after, I seek. *Hesychius*: "*Αὐ. ζῆται*."

Avernus, a lake in *Campania*, of an offensive nature, and used for Hell. For *ἀορνός*, *ἀΨορνός*, without birds. *Lucretius*: "*Averna* vocantur; nomen id ab re Impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis."

Averrunco, I turn away, avert. Fr. *verrunco*, I turn; which see. ¶ *Al.* from *ἀπερύκω*, *ἀπερύκω*.

Aversor, I turn from in disgust. Fr. *verto*, *versum*.

Averta. "A cloak-bag carried behind a horse. From its being carried on the (*aversa*) hinder part of the horse." *F.* But others understand it of a poitrel or headstall of a bridle to which the reins are fastened, and derive it (ab *avertendo*) from its turning the horse away from the direct course at the will of the rider.

Aufëro, I take away. For *abfero*, whence *aufero*, *aufero*. So *Avceps*, *Auceps*; *Abfugio*, *Aufugio*.

Augeo, I encrease, enlarge. Fr. *αὐξέω*, fut. *αὐξήσω*: whence *augeo*, for softness *augeo*. *Lenæp* conjectures that *αὐξέω* came from an obsolete verb *αὐγέω*, whence *augeo* would flow less remotely.

Augur, *ŭris*, a soothsayer, one who professes to foretell events by the manner in which

* "*Have* or *Ave* is nothing but *Habe*, have, possess, —riches, honor, health." *Whiter*.

(*aves se gerunt*) birds carry themselves in flying. For *auguris* is for *avigeris*, as *Aucupis* is for *Avicapis*, *Auspicium* for *Avispecium*.

Augūrāle, a place in a camp where the general made his (*auguria*) auguries. It is supposed to have been near the *prætorium* or to have been the *prætorium* itself.

Augustāles ludi, games instituted by *Augustus*.

Augustus, august, venerable, sacred. Fr. *augur*. As consecrated by an augur. So *Robur*, *Robustus*.

Augustus. Octavius Cæsar received this appellation from the Senate, and hence the month *Sextilis* was called so, as in this month Octavius entered on his first consulate, reduced Egypt, &c. Hence *augustus* became applied by way of honorary distinction, as in *Augusta Charta*, as we say *Royal Paper*; &c.

Avia, a grandmother. Allied to *avus*.

Avīdus, eager, desirous; greedy of money. Fr. *aveo*.

Avīs, a bird. For *aīs*, (as *Oīs* for *Oīs*), fr. *αἰσσω*, I rush; or fr. *αἰσσω* fut. of *αἰω* whence *αἰσσω*. As *ὄρνις* fr. *ὀρίνω*. ¶ "From *αῶν*, (*avo*), to cry out, to chirp." Haigh. ¶ "From *Hebr. oph*, flying, or *aph*, he fled." V.

Avītus, ancient. That is, belonging to our (*avi*) grandfathers.

Avius, solitary, lonely, impassable. That is, remote (*à viā*) from the public way.

Aula, a hall, courtyard; a palace, as having many halls or courtyards. Also, a stall, shed. *Αὐλή*.

Aula, a pot. See Appendix.

Aulacum, arras, tapestry, painted curtains. As used in (*aulis*) the halls of the rich. Also, the curtain of a theatre.

Aular, the cover (*aulæ*) of a pot.

Aulax, a furrow. *Αὐλαξ*.

Aulētes, a piper. *Αὐλήτης*.

Aulīci, the servants or ministers (*aulæ*) of a palace, courtiers.

Aulix. "It seems to be the same as *Aulax*." F.

Aulædus, a piper. *Αὐλαῖδος*.

Aura, a gentle gale, breeze, wind. *Αὔρα*.

Aura, splendor. Allied to *Aurum*.

Aurāta, a fish called also *Chrysophrys*, as having golden brows. Ovid: "Et auri *Chrysophrys* imitata decus."

Aurātus, gilt, gilded. That is, covered (*auro*) with gold.

Aurea, a bridle: See *Orea*.

Aurīchalcum, latten or yellow brass. Corrupted from *orichalcum*, *ὀρείχαλκος*.

Aurīga, a charioteer. For *aureiga* fr. *aureā ago*, as driving horses with a bridle. ¶ *Al*. from *ὀρείγας*, a muledriver. As *Aurichalcum* is a corruption of *Orichalcum*.

Aurīgo, same as *Aurugo*. So *Origo*.

Aurīpigmentum, a kind of ochre of the color (*auri*) of gold, and useful (*pigmentis*) for painters' colors.

Auris, an ear. Fr. *αὔς*, the Cretan form of *οὖς*. From *αὔς* is *auris*, as from *Mus* is *Muris*. Or at once from *οὖς*, for we have *hAUd* from *OYδ*. ¶ *Al.* from *αὔω*, considered the same as *αἰώ*, to hear. ¶ *Al.* from the north. "*Ohr*, (Germ.), Gr. *οὖς*, Lat. *auris* and *ausis*, Goth. *auso*, Engl. *ear*, Dutch *or*, *ora*, Belg. *oor*, Island. *eyra*." W.¹

Auritus, having long ears; having quick hearing. Fr. *auris*.

Aurōra, the dawn, the morning. Fr. *αὔρα* and *ἄρα*, the hour when the morning breezes blow. ¶ Or fr. *aurum* and *hora*. 'The hour or time of gold, the golden time.

Aurūgo, the jaundice. Fr. *aurum*, as *Æris*, *Ærūgo*. From the color (*auri*) of gold which the face of a jaundiced person assumes.

Aurum, gold. Fr. *αὔω*, to shine: whence a word *αὐρὸν* splendid. Donnegan has "*Αὔγον*, gold." Turton notices the Welsh *aur*, gold.

Ausculto, I listen. For *auribusculto*. *Culto* from *colo*, as *Occulo*, *Occultum*, *Occulto*. That is, *multum colo* aliquem *auribus*, I heed or attend to another with my ears.

Ausim, for *ausirim* fr. *audeo*, *audsi*, *ausi*.

Auspex, *auspīcis*, one who foretels events, a soothsayer. For *avspex*, *avispex* (See *Au-*

ceps), ab *inspiciendis avibus*. A leader, guide, head, as the principal magistrates alone had the right to take (*auspiciu*) the auspices. So *auspices* is applied to the Gods, as it was under their guidance that undertakings were supposed to be made. *Auspex* is used of a matchmaker, being the chief or principal part in it; or as the marriage is made by his guidance or superintend-ance.

Auspīcium, the guidance or superintendence of another; the authority or sway of one person over another: See above.

Auspīcor, I begin, undertake. Because in all undertakings the ancients began by consulting (*auspices*) the soothsayers.

Auster, the south wind. Turton: "Fr. *αὐστῆρ* fr. *αὔω*, [*αὔσται*,] to burn. This wind is hot² and moist and productive of putrid fevers." *Αὐσταλέος* is sun-burnt.³

Austērus, dry, harsh, severe. *Αὐστηρός*.

Ausum, an attempt. Fr. *audeo*, *audsum*, *ausum*.

Aut, or, or else, else. Fr. *αὐτε* or *αὐτάρ*, on the contrary, otherwise.⁴

² So Forcellini explains it, "*ventus meridionalis humidus et CALIDUS*."^o

³ *Al.* from *αὔω*, *ἄω*, I blow. But this is too general a meaning.

⁴ *Al.* from the North. Goth. *aiththan*, Anglo-Sax. *oththe*.†

¹ Helvigijs refers *auris* to *ἀρῶ*, (*αἰρῶ*,) I draw in: "*Quia sonum hauriunt aures*."

* Virgil, it is true, calls it "*frigidus*." But Martyn solves this difficulty on *Georg.* 3, 279.

† Wachter in *Oder*.

Autem, but. Fr. *aître*, bat. The Latins say *Decem* from *δέκα*.

Authenta, one who is his own master. *Αὐθεντής*.

Authenticus, real, genuine, original. *Αὐθεντικός*.

Authepsa, a stewpan or boiler, containing in itself a receptacle for the coals to boil with. *Αὐθέψης*.

Autochthōnes, people coëval with the country they dwell in. *Αὐτόχθονες*.

Autographus, written with one's own hand. *Αὐτόγραφος*.

Autōmaton, a machine which has the power of motion within itself. *Αὐτόματον*.

Autumnus, autumn, the time of harvest and vintage. For *auctumnus* (like *Alumnus*) fr. *augeo*, *auctum*. Quia *auget homines fructibus*. See *Auxilium*.

Autūmo: See Appendix.

Avuncūlus, a maternal uncle. Dimin. of *avus*. Scaliger: "Paris fratri, cūm patruī nomen, quasi patrem alterum, attribuerent, matris fratrem quasi remotiorem FUSILLUM *avum* appellarunt."

Avus, a grandfather. For *abus* fr. *ἀβᾶ* or *ἀββα*, a father; traced to the oriental *ab*. ¶ Or fr. *ἀπφύς*, *ἀφύς*, a father.

Auxilium, help; military succour, applied to auxiliary troops. Fr. *augeo*, *auxi*. As it augments the resources of another. *Auget aliquem subsidiis*. "*Augere aliquem aliquā re, est instruere, ornare, rem aliquam alicui subicere, quā instructor, major, honoratio fiat*." F.

Auxim, for *auxerim*, fr. *augeo*, *augsi*, *auxi*.

Azēdo seems, says Forcellini, to be the same as *axis* or *asserculus*, i. e. *axerculus*.

Azēnus, inhospitable. **Ἀξενος*.

Azicia, *Azitia*: See Appendix.

Azilla: See Ala.

Azim, the same as *Egerim* from *Egi*. For *axerim* fr. *axi*, i. e. *agsi*.

Axiōma, an axiom, proposition. **Ἀξίωμα*.

Axis, the axletree on which a wheel of a chariot turns; a chariot; the Earth's axis, round which the world is said to move; and which, passing from one pole through the centre of the earth, is terminated by the other; hence put for one of the poles, and specially for the north pole as this is in view, whereas the other is hidden from us. Hence *axis* is put for the heavens above us, the open air; and for any clime or climate. It is fr. *ἄξων*, *ἄξονος*. Or fr. *ἄγω*, *ἄξω*, to carry, whence *ἄξων*.

Axis, a plank, board, &c. Fr. *ἄγω*, *ἄξω*, to carry, and hence bear, support. ¶ Al. from *ἄξων*, which seems to be applied in this sense merely to the (*ἄξονες*) tablets and laws of Solon.

Axōnes, tablets on which Solon's laws were engraved. **Ἀξονες*.

Azungia, swine's grease, with which (*axes*) the axletrees of wheels (*unguntur*) are greased.

Azȳmus, unleavened. **Ἀζύμος*.

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Bābæ, O strange! *Βαβαί*, *παπαί*.

Babecalus, *Babæcalus*: See Appendix.

Bacca: See Appendix.

Baccar, *baccāris*, the herb sage of Jerusalem. *Βάκκαρις*.

Baccha, a female inspired by *Bacchus*, a Bacchanal.

Bacchānal, the festival of *Bacchus*; &c.

Bacchor, I rage or revel as (*Baccha*) a Bacchanal.

Bacchus, the God of wine. *Βάκχος*.

Bacēlus, *Baceolus*: See Appendix.

Bacūlus, a staff, stick. Diminutive of *bacus*, from *βίβακα*, (*βάκα*), pf. of *βάω*, I go, move; or, I lean on. Whence also *ἄβαξ*, *ἄβακος*, *abacus*. So from *βάω*, *βάλω*, pp. *βίβακται*, is *βάκτρον*, a stick.¹ ¶ Or for *basiculus* fr. *basis* or *βάσις*.

Bādīus, of a bay color. Fr. *βαίς*, g. *βαῖδος*, *βᾶδος*, a palm-tree.

Bādīzo, I walk, pace. *Βαδίζω*.

Baticātus, clothed in garments of Spanish wool. From *Batis*, the Guadalquivir. The *Baticæ* lanæ were considered very precious.

Baiæ, warm baths. From *Baiæ*, a city of Campania, abounding in warm springs. Horace: "Nullus in orbe locus *Baiis* prælucet amœnis."

¹ Al. from *πάω*, pf. *πέπακα*, (*πάκα*), I press, beat; whence *παίω*. ¶ "From Germ. *bochen*, to beat." W.

¶ Wachter refers it to Germ. *bæhen*, fomentare.

Bājūlus, a carrier, porter. Fr. *βαδιῶ* fut. of *βαδίξω*, I go. Whence a word *badius*, *badiulus*, *bajulus*. As soldier we pronounce soldier.

Bālæna, a kind of whale. Fr. *φάλαινα*, as *ἄμφω*, amBo.

Bālænāria virga. "A rod made from the cartilage (*bālænarum*) of whales. But others read and explain it otherwise." F.

Bālānus, a kind of mast or acorn; a kind of chesnut called behn from which a precious ointment was extracted; &c. *Βάλανος*.

Bālātro, a sorry or worthless fellow. For *baratro*, (as *λείριον*, liLium,) *barathro*, from *barathrum* or *βάραθρον*. One with a great belly or maw. Horace: "Pernicies *barathrumque* mæcelli." Others understand it of one who deserves to be cast into a (*barathrum*) pit. Somewhat like Verbero, onis, one who deserves to be beaten. ¶ Al. from a contemptible fellow called *Balatro*.²

Bālaustium, the flower of the pomegranate. *Βαλαύστιον*.

Balbus, stammering, stuttering, lispings. "From Hebrew *balbel*, to babble." Tt. ¶ Al.

² Dacier: "*Balatro* is a word totally mis-explained. As from *καλέω* is *καλλίτρον*, so from *βάλλω*, *βαλέω*, is *βαλάστρον*, *βαλάστρον*, whence *balastro*, *balatro*, one who poured out water for the service of prostitutes when bathing. Hence men of any low employment were called *balatrones*. Or it may be from *βάλλω*, *βαλίζω*, to dance. So as to mean a dancer. Horace joins *Balatrones* with *Mimæ*."

for *bambus* fr. βαμβάω (whence βαμβαινῶ), βαμβῶ, I stammer.

Bālīnea, *Bālīneum*, a bath. Fr. βαλανῖον.

Baliōlus, of a tawny color. Fr. *balins*, for *badius*.

Ballista, *Bālīsta*, a kind of cross-bow. Fr. βάλλω, I throw.

Ballīstea, *orum*, ballads, light airy songs, or rather songs sung in dances. Βαλλιστήια.

Ballūca, *Bālūca*, *Bālur*, *ūcis*, gold-dust or gold-ore. Pliny supposes it to be a Spanish word, and Martial has "*balucis malleator HISPANÆ*."¹

Balneum, a bath. For *bali-neum*.

Bālo, I bleat. Fr. βάλον Doric form of μῆλον, a sheep.

Balsātum, the balsam tree ; its gum. Βάλσαμον.

Balteus, a belt. Probably a Northern word. "Lat. *balteus*. Anglo-Sax. Engl. Suec. Island. Germ. with great consent *belt*." W. ¶ Or suppose βάλλω has the sense of ἀμφιβάλλω, I cast round ; then from βάλλω, pp. βίβαλται, we might have *bal-teus*.

Bālur : See *Balluca*.

Bambātus, pickled. Fr. βάμβα, the Syracusan form of βάμμα, an immersion. But the word is supposed to be a corruption.

Bambālio, a stammerer. Fr. βαμβάλω fut. of βαμβάλιζω, I stammer.

Bamplus, ———

Banchus, ———

Bāphīa, *orum*, a dye-house. Βαφεία.

Baptæ, the priests of Cotytto, the goddess of lewdness. Βάπται.

Baptisma, a washing ; baptism. Βάπτισμα.

Baptista, a baptizer. Βαπτιστής.

Baptizo, I wash. Βαπτίζω.

Bārāthrum, a deep pit, gulph ; maw, belly. Βάραθρον.

Barba, a beard. Fr. παρειά, a cheek ; whence *barīa*, (as Bibo from Πίω,) *barīVa*, (See Saliva,) *barva*, *barba*. So Πίω becomes BiBo. Virgil : "Tum mihi prima GENAS vestibat flore juvena." ¶ Al. from βαρεῖα : as indicating gravity and authority. Hence *bariVa*, *barva*, *barba*. ¶ "Armoric *barf*, *barv*. Lat. *barba*. From Celt. *bar*, a man. It belonging to men, not to women." W.

Barbāricus, Phrygian. For the Phrygians were specially called *Barbari*. *Barbaricarii* were embroiderers ; for the Phrygians were supposed to have invented the art of embroidering.

Barbārus, barbarian, wild, uncivilized. Βάρβαρος.

Barbāta, an ospray. From its (*barba*) beard. Properly, bearded.

Barbītos, a lute, lyre. Βάρβιτος.

Barbus, a mullet. Fr. *barba*. "Quia est velut *barbatus*." W. Hence it is called also *Mullus barbatus*.

Barca, a bark, barge. Referred by some to βάρης, whence

¹ Hesychius explains βάλλεκα by ψήφον, a pebble.

βαρκὸς, βαρκή, βαρκή. ¶ But it is probably a Northern word.

Germ. *bark*.¹

Bardaicus, made by the *Bardei* or *Bardai*, a people of Illyria.

Bardi, poets of ancient Gaul, bards. From the Celtic.

Bardocucullus, a cowl or hood worn by the *Bardi* in ancient Gaul. Or by the *Bardei* in Illyria. See *Cucullus*.

Bardus, heavy, dull. Fr. βαρδὺς, transp. βαρδὺς, whence βαρδιστος.

Bāris, an Egyptian boat. *Bāris*.

Bāro, *Vāro*: See Appendix.

Barrio, said (de barro) of an elephant uttering its voice.

Barritus, a loud noise raised by barbarians on engaging with an enemy. A foreign and barbarian word. Ammianus: "Pro terrifico fremitu, quem BARBARI dicunt *barritum*." So Tacitus of the Germans: "Sunt illis hæc quoque carmina, quorum relatu, quem *barritum* vocant, accendunt animos."

Barrus, an elephant. "The Chaldee *beira*, Indian *barre*, is an elephant." W.

Barrus. On the line of Horace, "Quid tibi vis, mulier, nigris dignissima *barris*?" the Delphin editor remarks: "Digna amatoribus similibus ELEPHANTIS qui odore sunt graves, formâ truces, mole terribiles." Gesner's Edition thus notes: "Nigris pro Æthiopicis. Opor-

tet autem *barros* esse bene matoniatos."

Barÿcæ or *Barūcæ* ædes, *Barÿcēphāla*, buildings with low walls, but broad spacious roofs. From βαρὺς; and βαρὺς, κεφαλή. Having heavy heads. Vitruvius: "Cum raras habeant columnas, non possunt in magnam altitudinem attolli, ne PONDERE ipso fatiscant. Itaque humiles fiunt et latæ."

Bascauda, a basket. A British word. Martial: "Barbara de pictis veni *bascauda* BRITANNIS. Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam." Welsh *basged*, Engl. *basket*.

Bāsilia, *orum*, accounts of kings. *Βασίλεια*.

Bāsīlica, a public building with spacious halls and porticoes; cloisters; a church. Fr. βασιλική, a palace.

Bāsīlicon, a kind of plaster. Properly, the royal plaster, from βασιλικόν, royal. So it is used for a walnut. That is, the royal nut.

Bāsīlicum, a princely robe. Fr. *basilicus*.

Bāsīlicus, kingly, princely. From βασιλικός. *Basilicus* jactus, is the fortunate throw of the dice, called otherwise *Venerius jactus*.

Bāsīlisca, a herb supposed to be an antidote to the poison (*basilisci*) of the basilisk.

Bāsīliscus, a basilisk or cockatrice. *Βασίλισκος*.

Bāsis, the base of a column; pedestal of a statue. *Βάσις*.

Bāsium, a kiss. Some refer it to βάσις fr. βάω, βάσω, whence

¹ See Wachter in *Bark* and *Færge*.

βαίω. Hesychius explains *βαίνειν* by *φιλεῖν*. As *βάω* (like *πάω*) meant to press, (whence *βάσις*, a base, on which anything presses,) it might easily mean to press with the lips, and so to kiss. Or say that *basium* is for *pasium* fr. *πάω*, *πάσω*. See *Batuo*. ¶ The Irish *bus*, a mouth, and our *buss*, a kiss, have been proposed. Others refer *buss*, written *basse* by Chaucer, to *basium*. From the Punic *besas* Caninius derives *basium*. There is an evident alliance between these words.

Bassāreus, Bacchus. *Βασσαρεύς*.

Bastāga, portorage. *Βασταγή*.

Basterna, a litter for women. Fr. *βαστάζω*, I carry; fut. *βαστάσω*, *βασταῶ*, *βαστῶ*. Hence *basterna*, like *Caverna*. Vossius states that the later Greeks said *βαστεῖν* for *βαστάζειν*.¹

Bat, pish, tush. It is used in *Plautus* by one speaker jesting at the 'At' of another: CA. At. PS. Bat. Vossius however refers it to the sound, which he supposes produced the Greek *βαττολογία*, vain babbling.

Bātia, a skate. Allied to Gr. *βατίς*.

Bātillum, *Vātillum*, a fire-shovel, warming-pan, chafing-dish; shovel or spade; an instrument to cut off the ears of corn and leave the straw stand-

ing, as being in the form of the *batillum*. A diminutive of *batinum* from the Sicilian *βατάνιον*, a dish or pan.

Batiola: See Appendix.

Bātuo, idem quod *βινίω*. *Βατεύω*.

Batuo, I beat, batter, thump; I fence, from the notion of one person striking another in fencing. "Fr. *κατάσσω*, I strike," says Vossius. Rather, from *πατάω*, whence *κατάσσω*. Or from *πατεύω* the same as *πατάω*. *Πατεύω* from *πάω*, to press, was as easy to form as *βατεύω* from *βάω*. ¶ "From *βατίω*, the same as *πατίω*, I tread, stamp," says Isaac Vossius. And that *βατεῖν* was said at Delphi for *πατεῖν*, *Plutarch* informs us. But *πατίω* is better taken in the sense of beating, from *πάω*, to press, pp. *πίπεται*, whence *πάτος*, *κατάσσω*, &c. ¶ Todd: "BAT, a stick. This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages: as *Battre*, French, to beat; *Battle*, *Beat*, &c." Wachter mentions Germ. *batten*, Welsh *baddu*, Hebr. *phatah*. Also Scyth. *pata*, to kill.

Baubor, I bark, baugh or bay. From the sound *bau*: or it is allied to *βαύζω*, *βαύξω*.

Baxeæ, shoes or slippers. Fr. *παξ*, a shoe. ¶ Or fr. *βαξῶ*, Doric form of *βήσω*, fut. 1. of *βάω*, I go, walk.

Bdellium, a tree yielding a sweet gum. *Βδέλλιον*.

Beātus, blessed, made happy,

¹ "Germ. *bast*, sellæ vel clitellæ jumentorum quibus onera imponuntur. A *βαστάζω*." W.

Etym.

blessed with wealth, &c. Fr. *beo*.

Becco, the beak of a gamecock. A Northern word. *Beik*, *beck*, Dutch; *beak* Engl.

Bedella: See Appendix.

Bee, the sound of sheep. *Bé*.

Bellāria, orum, sweet-meats, candied fruits, &c. Fr. *bellus*, nice. Terence: "Unumquidque quod erit *bellissimum* car-pam."

Bellis: See Appendix.

Bellōna, the Goddess (*belli*) of war.

Bellōnāria, night-shade. As taken by the *Bellonarii* to inspire them with enthusiasm.

Bellōnārii, priests of *Bellona*.

Bellua, a large and formidable beast or fish; any brute animal. Fr. *bellum*, as Muto, Mutua. As being perpetually at war with other animals. Thus the epithets given to the *bellua* are Immanis, Fera, Vasta, Sæva, &c.

Bellum, war. For *duellum*, as *Bis* for *Duis*. A fight between two persons or two armies. "U was often pronounced like W, in rapid pronunciation, and when following a consonant; as *duellum* was pronounced *dwellum*, *dbellum*, [as we say Willy and Billy] whence *bellum*." Walker's Scheller. ¶ Al. from the Celtic *fel*,¹ contest. ¶ Al. from *βίλος*, a weapon.

Bellus, pretty, charming, fine, neat, nice, &c. For *bonellus*

diminutive of *bonus*. ¶ Al. from *benè*, for *benellus*.

Bēli oculus, a gem of a greenish color and enclosing a sort of pupil. From the King or the God *Belus*.

Bendidia, orum, a festival of Minerva. *Βενδιδία*.

Bēne, well. For *bonè* from *bonus*. Compare *Benignus*. ¶ Al. from *beo*.

Bēnignus, kind, liberal, &c. For *benigenus* fr. *bene*, or *benus* for *bonus*, and *geno*, *genui*. One whose nature is good or is naturally well disposed. So *Malus*, *Malignus*.

Benna, a kind of travelling vehicle. A Northern word. We have it in our word *bin* or *binn*, a chest or basket.

Beo, I make happy, bless; bless with wealth, enrich. The latter sense is perhaps the proper one; as *beo* seems to be derived from *βίος*, the provisions of life, means of living. ¶ Al. from *βίω*, (whence *βιόμαι*,) to go, to go on, taken actively. I cause to go on, to succeed. Vossius: "Eundi et procedendi verba prope in omnibus linguis usurpantur, cum bene res habet." ¶ Al. from *βύω*, to fill full, and so satisfy.²

Berber, the same as *Vervex*.

Bēryllus, a beryl. *Βήρυλλος*.

Bes, *bessis*, eight ounces or two thirds of an as; eight inches, or two thirds of a foot; two

² Al. from *φάω*, I make to shine, I make bright, applied particularly to lighting up the face with joy.

¹ Wachter in *Duell*.

thirds. For *dues, duessis*, (as *Duellum, Bellum*; *Duis, Bis*,) fr. *duo* and *as, assis*. Properly, two parts of an *As*. The whole *As* is tacitly supposed to be divided into three parts. "Ex tribus assis partibus, quæ sunt trientes, duas continet." F. So the later Greeks for *Bes* said *δίμοιρον*, "which signifies," says Forcellini, "two parts of a whole which is divided into THREE."¹

Bestia: See Appendix.

Bestiarius, one who fought with wild beasts at the public games. Fr. *bestia*.

Bêta, the second letter of the Greek alphabet. *Βῆτα*.

Bêta, beet. From the resemblance of its seed, when it swells out, to the letter B. Columella: "Nomine tum Graio ceu litera proxima primæ Pangitur in cerâ docti mucrone magistri; Sic et humo pingui ferratæ cuspidis ictu Deprimitur folio viridis, pede candida beta."

Bêtâlis. "Petronius: Longè tibi sit comula ista *betalis*. That is, soft and diffused like (*beta*) beet. Others read *bessalis*, of small value, fr. *bes, bessis*." F.

Bêtizo, I am languid. From the soft and tender stalk and leaves of the *beta*. Catullus: "LANGUIDIOR tenerâ betâ."

Bêto, Bîto, I go, walk. Fr. *βάω, βίβηται*, to go. Or fr. *βέω, βίβεται*, as *θείω, τέθεται*. *Βέι-ομαι* is in use. ¶ "Fr. *βατῶ*, same as *πατῶ*, I tread." Ainsw. *Βατεῖν* is explained by Hesychius *πορεύειν, πορεῖν*.

Bêtônica, Vêtônica, Vettônica, the herb betony. Pliny: "*Vettones* in Hispaniâ invenere eam, quæ *vettonica* dicitur in Galliâ." Turton mentions Welsh *betwn*.

Bêtûla, Bêtulla, a birch-tree. From the British *bedu*, says Vossius. From the Celtic *beitha*, says Quayle.² "*Betula* seems to have sprung in Belgic Gaul from the Germ. *wit*, white; and to signify nothing but ALBULA. Pliny calls it *Gallica arbor*." W.

Biarchus, a victualler. *Βίαρχος*.

Biblia, the Bible. From *Βιβλία*, the Books.

Bibliopôla, a bookseller. *Βιβλιοπώλης*.

Bibliothêca, a library, book-shelf. *Βιβλιοθήκη*.

Biblus, an Egyptian plant, of the bark of which paper was first made. *Βίβλος, βύβλος*.

Bîbo, I drink. Fr. *πίω*; whence *bio, biBo*, as from *βίω*, *vio*, is *viVo*.

Bictinium, a dining-room with two couches in it: See *Triclinium*.

Bidens, having two teeth. Fr. *bis* and *dens*. It is said of a hoe or drag to break up clods with. It is said also of a sheep fit for

¹ Vossius supposes that, the first seven parts of the *As* having been formed by increasing the sum, the Latins stopped here, and formed all the rest by decreasing it. So that *bes* is from *de asse*. ¶ Varro says: "A duodecim una demta uncia, deunx; demto sextante, dextans; demto quadrante, dodrans"—So far, so good—he adds: "demto triente, *bes*, olim *des*." What a falling off is here!

² Classical Journal, 3, 121.

a sacrifice; such sheep being chosen for the purpose as had two teeth prominent among the rest, or longer than the rest. Festus: "*Bidentes*, *duos dentes longiores ceteris habentes*." For *Longiores* Servius has *Eminentiores*; *Isidorus* has *Altiores*. *Bidens* is here better thought to be put for *biens* (as *D* is added in *proDes*, *meDulla*), for *biennis*; the victim being required to be two years old. *Bidens* is said also of any sheep, of one not intended for the sacrifices.

Bidental, a place which has been blasted with lightning, for the expiation of which a *bidens* has been sacrificed. By this sacrifice the spot became sacred and devoted to religion. *Bidental* is used also for a man struck with lightning and requiring expiation.

Biduum, the period of two days. For *bidium*, fr. *bis* and *dies*.

Bifariam, in two ways, places, or parts. The fem. acc. of *bifarius*. Used adverbially. *Bifarius* is fr. *bis* and *fari*, to speak, in imitation of the Greek *διφάσιος* fr. *δῖς*, twice, and *φάω*, I speak.

Bifidus, split into two parts. Fr. *bis*, and *fido*, *findo*.

Biga, a chariot drawn by two horses; a pair of horses yoked to a chariot. Fr. *bis* and *ago*. For *biaga*. ¶ Or for *bijuga*. See *Quadrigæ*.

Bigerriga, *Bigerrica*, a kind of coarse garment, worn by the *Bigerri* a people at the Pyrenees.

Bilinguis, deceitful. From *bis*, *lingua*. That is, double-tongued.

Bilis, gall, bile. Ainsworth: "From *φαῦλος*, bad; juice being understood." We have *Vilis* also from *φαῦλος*.

Bilix, *icis*, woven with a double thread. Fr. *bis* and *licium*.

Bimus, of two years, of two years old. Fr. *bis*, somewhat as *Bini* from *Bis*. That *Annus* should be understood in *bimus* is remarkable; as it is as much needed as *εἶτος* in *διετής*. *Bimus* however cannot be put for *bianus*, as some suppose. Perhaps, as *Imus* is a termination in *Alimus*, (whence *Almus*), so from *bis* and *annus* is *biennimus*, thence *bimus*, as *Brevissima* becomes *Bruma*. We have also *Trimus*, *Quadrimus*.

Bini, two, two by two. Fr. *bis*. So *Trini*.

Biōthānātus, one who lays violent hands on himself. *Βιοθάνατος*.

Bipālium, a mattock or pickaxe with two bills. Fr. *bis* and *pala*.

Bipennis (*securis*), a double-edged battle-axe. For *bipinnis*, from *bis*; and *pinna*, a point, whence *pinna* is applied to the points of temples and walls. Some contend that *penna* meant a point, as well as *pinna*. See *Pinna*.

Birrus: See *Burrus*.

Bis, twice. For *duis* (as *Duellum*, *Bellum*) fr. *duo*.

Bison, a kind of wild ox. Gr. *βίσων*. It is a German

animal, and, we may suppose, of German origin.

Bispeilio, *Bipellio*, crafty. From *bis* and *pellis*. Having two skins. So *Versipellis*.

Bissexus dies, the bissextile or intercalary day, which was added every fourth year (i. e. leap-year), when the 24th and 25th of February were both styled the 6th of the calends of March.

Bito: See *Beto*.

Bītua, Scythian women who had two pupils in each eye. Fr. *bis* and *tueor*. But the word is of doubtful reading.

Bitūmen, a fat unctuous matter dug out of the earth or scummed from lakes. For *pitumen* fr. *πίττευμα* or *πίττωμα*, pitch. ¶ Al. from *πίτυς*, pine. "That is, pitch. As flowing from the pine tree." Tt.

Blesus, stammering, lisping, mispronouncing the R. *Βλαϊσός*.

Blandior, I soothe, caress, flatter. That is, I speak (*blanda*) soothing words to a person.

Blundus, soothing, flattering, mild, gentle, placid. For *phlandus* (as *Φάλανα*, *Balæna*) fr. *φλαδῶ*, Doric form of *φληδῶ*, I trifle, speak triflingly. Hence, I speak unmeaning idle words, caress, flatter. The N added as in *Splendeo* from *Σπληδέω*. ¶ Or for *plandus* fr. *πλανάω*, I make to wander, deceive. From *πλανάω* might be formed *πλανάδην*, *πλάνδην*. Or *πλανάω*, *planidus*.

Blaspheō, I speak evil of, blaspheme. *Βλασφημῶ*.

Blātēro, I babble, talk idly,

prate. It is applied also to the sounds made by camels, frogs, and rams. *Blateren* was a Teutonic verb signifying to talk idly. In the North of England, says Todd, to *blather* is to talk nonsense. Forcellini refers *blatero* to *blatio*, I talk idly. All these words were perhaps formed from the sound *blat*. We apply *bleating* to sheep.

Blātio: See *Blatero*.

Blatta, a moth or worm which eats clothes or books. For *blapta* fr. *βλάπτω*, I hurt. It is used also for a chafer or beetle.

Blatta: See Appendix.

Blattāria, the herb purple or moth-mullein. As harbouring *blattas*.

Blendius, some small sea fish. "Every edition of Pliny, except that of Harduin, has *blenius*, which is a more probable reading; for Athenæus calls it *βέλιννος*, and Oppian *βλέννος*." F.

Blennus, foolish. Fr. *βλέννα*, mucus from the nose. Hence the Romans spoke of a quick man as a man *Emunctæ naris*. *Blenni dentes* in Plautus is translated, teeth full of a kind of mucous filth.

Bliteus, as insipid as the herb *βλίτον*, *blitum*, *blit*.

Boa: See Appendix.

Boa: See Appendix.

Boōthi, assistants, deputies. *Βοητοί*.

Boiæ, a collar or yoke about the neck with which slaves were punished. Fr. *βόειαι*, appertaining to oxen. As made of ox-hide. ¶ "Cangius has *boğa*."

Boia or *boja* was an iron or wooden circle, from *bügen*, to curve." W.

Bōlētar, a vessel to serve up (*boletos*) mushrooms in. Hence any vessel.

Bōlētus, a mushroom of the finest sort. *Βωλίτης*.

Bōlōnæ, fishermen who buy whole draughts of fish to sell again or who deal in large fish. Fr. *βόλος*, a draught of fishes; and *ἀνέω* or *ἀνέομαι*, I buy.

Bōlus, a throw or cast; cast of a net, draught of fishes; any prey or gain. Fr. *βόλος*. "Tangere or Multare aliquem *bolo*, is to circumvent, deceive; a metaphor taken from fishermen deceiving fishes with a net." F.

Bōlus, a morsel, bit. Fr. *βῶλος*, a lump.

Bombax, an interjection of contempt or negligence. *Βομβάξ*.

Bombus, the humming or buzzing of bees; the blast of a trumpet. *Βόμβος*.

Bombyx, the Greek *Βόμβυξ*. A silk-worm. But it is doubted whether this silk-worm was the same as ours. The word is used for a garment made from the silk spun by the *bombyx*. And for cotton, as made from the down or wool on leaves, which in its softness resembled the silk spun by the *bombyx*.

Bōnus, good. For *vonus* fr. *δνάω*, *δνῶ*, *Vonā*, (as *Vetus* from *Ἔτος*,) I help, am useful. So *χρηστός* is good, from *χράομαι*, pp. *κίχρησται*: Properly, useful. So *bonus* is used by Virgil: "At myrtus validis hastilibus

et *bona bello Cornus*." That is, useful for.¹ ¶ Al. for *benus* (whence *bene*) from *beo*. That which blesses us or makes us happy. Hence *bonus* became ramified into numerous senses. ¶ Al. from *πονῶ*, (as *Buxus* from *Πύξος*,) to labor, to be industrious; goodness being estimated by industry. As the Greek *σπουδαῖος*, diligent, was put for *ἀγαθός*, good.²

Boo, I roar aloud. Fr. *βοῶ*. ¶ Al. from the voice (*boum*) of oxen.

Boōtes, the keeper of the Bear in the heavens. *Βοώτης*.

Bōreas, the North wind. *Βορέας*.

Borra, the North wind. *Βορρᾶς*.

Bos, *bōvis*, an ox or cow. Fr. *βοῦς*, *βοῶς*, whence *bōVis*, *boVs*, *bos*. Or *bos* is the Doric *βῶς*.

Boschis, *Boscis*, *Boscas*, a marsh bird. *Βοσκάς*.

Bostrychus, a lock of hair. *Βόστρυχος*.

Bōthynus, a kind of comet in the form of a pit. *Βόθυνος*.

Bōtrōnātum, an article of female dress, consisting of pearls, put together so as to resemble a (*βότρυς*) cluster of grapes.

¹ So Wachter derives Germ. *BASS*, bonus, from *BATTEN*, juvare.

² It is objected that *duenus* and *duonus* were the original forms of *benus* and *bonus*. But it may be answered that *duenus* and *duonus* were used, not as the original forms of *benus* and *bonus*, but as imitative of *Duellum* the original form of *Bellum*, and of *Duis* the original form of *Bis*.

Bōtryo, a bunch of grapes or of preserved grapes.¹ *Βοτρυών*.

Bōtūlus, a sausage. For *bothulus* fr. *βύβαλον*,² which, says Vossius, the ancients explain by *βύσμα*, a cramming or stuffing. As *Farcimen* from *Farcio*. ¶ *Al.* from *βοτός*, food.

Bōvīle, an ox-stall. Fr. *bos*, *bovis*. So *Cubile*.

Bōvīnor, I shuffle, shift, am inconstant. Fr. *boves*. Taken from lean oxen taking breath in ploughing. See *Strigosus*, which *Lucilius* joins with *Bovinator*.

Bōvo, I roar aloud. Fr. *bos*, *bovis*. Or fr. *βοῶ*.

Brābēum, *Brābium*, *Brāvīum*, the meed of victory. *Βραβείον*.

Brābeuta, one who presided at the public games and distributed the prizes to the victors. *Βραβευτής*.

Brāca, *Bracca*, breeches, trousers. Todd: "*Brek*, old Goth., the knee; *brok*, the covering or breeches. *Brag*, Celt. *Brec*, Sax., whence *breeks*, still a common word for breeches in the north of England." Wachter: "Germ. *bruch*, Anglo-Sax. *bræc*, Belg. *broek*. Hence Gr. *βράχα*, Lat. *bracca*. Diodorus says they were so called by the Gauls and the Germans. Lucan attributes the origin of them to the Sarmatians. Sperling explains them as being divided between the thighs.

¹ "Alii intelligunt liquamen ex ovis piacium, quia ova sic condita ita mutuò adherescent, ut in uvâ acini." F.

² *Βύβαλον* is from *βώ*, *ἐβύθη*.

The word is not from *brechen*, to break, but from *brechen*, to rend or cut." Theocritus speaks of water *βράχη* such as women wear. Some write it *bracha*, referring it to *βραχὺς*, short.

Brāchium, the arm. *Βραχίον*. ¶ Wachter refers both the Greek and Latin to Celtic *braich* or *brech*, from *brechen*, to break. The arm being broken in the middle.

Bractea, a thin leaf or plate of gold, &c. Fr. *βράχω*, pp. *βίβεραται*, I crack, crackle. Virgil: "Leni CREPITABAT *bractea* vento."

Branchia, the gill of a fish. *Βράγχιον*.

Brassica: See Appendix.

Brēvia (loca), shallows, shoals. Fr. *brevis*, in imitation of Gr. *βραχεία* from *βραχύς*. Places where the water is short.

Brēvis, short. From *βραχύς*, *brachis*, might be *brahis*, as *veCHO* became *veHo*. Then, as *δαῖς* became *dEVir*, (whence *Levir*), *brahis* might become *brevhis*, *brevis*.

Bria, ———

Brīmo, Hecate. *Βριμώ*.

Brisa, a lump of trodden or pressed grapes, with which was made a second sort of wine. Fr. *βρίζω*, *βρίσω*, explained by Hesychius, to press. Our word *bruise* seems not remote. ¶ *Al.* for *brysa* fr. *βρύω*, *βρύσω*, to make to flow out. "Quia, cum calcatur, vini liquorem effundit." F.

Broccus, *Brochus*, having one's teeth standing out. Fr.

προεχῆς, projecting, or a word
πρόσχος, like ἔσχος.

Brōmīus, Bacchus. *Brōmīos*.

Brōmōsus, fetid, smelling
strong. Fr. *βρῶμος*, stink.

Brūchus, a kind of locust.

Brōūchos, βροῦχος.

Brūma, the shortest day of
the year, the winter solstice;
winter. For *brevissima*, whence
brevima, (as *Exterrima*, *Exti-*
ma), *breuma*, (as *Aviceps*, *Au-*
ceps), *bruma*. Or for *brevissu-*
ma, *breuma*. Haigh seems to
understand by *hruma*, *brevissima*
TEMPESTAS: "Because the
days are then shortest."

Bruttiāni, slaves whose busi-
ness it was to attend on the
provincial magistrates, and to
be runners or letter-carriers.
From the *Bruttii*, a people of
Italy, who were the first to join
with Hannibal, and were hence
degraded by the people of Rome.
Gellius, 10, 3.¹

Brūtus, dull, senseless. From
βαρύτης, (βρύτης), heaviness.
Hence *bruta*, senseless things,
is applied to brutes. ¶ "From
Chald. *briut*, folly." Tt.

Bryōnia, a wild vine. *Bpυω-*
νla.

Bu—, a prefix expressing
hugeness. From *βου—*.

Būbālus, a wild animal in
Africa, like a calf and stag.
Βούβαλος.

Būbūle, an ox-stall. Fr. *bu-*
bus dat. pl. of *bos*. We have
also Bovile.

Būbo, a horned owl. From
the sound *bu* which it makes.
Gr. *βύας*. Or from *βύας*,
whence *buo*, and *bubo*, like *πίω*,
biBo. "Monstrum illud noctis
Latinis per imitationem dicitur
bubo, Germanis *uhu*. Unde
nisi a clamore lugubri? Est
enim *bubo*, ut Plinius ait, fune-
bris, nec cantu aliquo vocalis
sed gemitu." W.

Bubsēqua, a herdsman. A
bubus sequendis. Or it is for
bovisesqua, whence *bovsequa*,
butsequa, *buhsequa*.

Būbulcīto, I declaim more in
the manner (*bubulcorum*) of
herdsmen than of orators.

Būbulcus, a herdsman. Fr.
bubus pl. of *bos*. So *Subulcus*,
Hiulcus, *Petulcus*. Or, as *bu*
in *bubus* is long, *bubulcus* is
for *bunlcus*, for *boviulcus*, *boi-*
ulcus: the second B added as
in biBo.

Būbus, dat. pl. of *bos*. For
bovibus, whence *boibus*, *bubus*,
as *Providens*, *Proīdens*, *Pru-*
dens.

Būcāda, *Būcīda*, one who
(*cāditur*) is beaten with thongs
made from ox-hide. *Bu* is for
bovi, *boi*, from *hōvis*.

Bucca, the inner part of the
cheek; the cheek. A flute-
player and a mob-orator, from
their swelling their cheeks.
"From Hebr. *buca*, hollow,
empty. The interior cavity of
the cheeks. Or from βύζω, I
inflate." V. ¶ Or from φυσ-
τικῇ, capable of blowing or in-

¹ Dacier: "Ab ultimis usque sæculis
victoribus is mos fuit ut gentes devictas,
quas penitus nollent excindere, ad vilis
servilia cogerent. Sic Josue Gabaeonitas,
quos delere ei nefas erat propter sacra-
mentum, aquatores fecit et lignarios."

flating; cut down to *φουκῆ*, whence *butca*, as *Φάλαινα*, *Balæna*; and for softness *bucca*.

Buccæa, a mouthful. Fr. *bucca*.

Buccella, a small mouthful or morsel. Fr. *bucca*. Also, bread made like a crown and distributed by the Emperors to the Romans.

Buccellārius, an attendant acting as a body guard of his lord for the sake (*buccellæ*) of bread or a livelihood.

Bucco, *ōnis*. "An arrogant fellow, puffing out (*buccas*) his cheeks; a talker, and particularly one who publishes his praises (*plenis buccis*) with full cheeks." V. "A fool, blockhead. For such, as have (*magnas buccas*) large cheeks, are usually blockheads." F. ¶ Al. from *βεκκός*, foolish.

Buccula, a little cheek; the beaver of a helmet as covering the cheeks; the boss of a shield as bearing the face of a man whose cheek is in the middle; a shield itself. Fr. *bucca*.

Būcerus, having ox-horns or great horns. *Βούκερας*.

Būcētum, a pasture for cattle. For *bovicetum*, as *Providens*, *Prudens*. But the word seems badly formed. For the C in *Fruticetum*, *Salicetum*, is from *FrutiCis*, *SaliCis*.

Būcīna, *Buccīna*, a trumpet, horn. Fr. *βουκίνη*, as *Τρυάνη*, *Trutina*.

Bucōlicus, pastoral. *Βουκολικός*.

Būcula, a heifer. For *bovicula*, as *Providens*, *Prudens*.

Etym.

Būfo, a toad. "From Germ. *puffen*, to puff. *Rana inflata*." W. ¶ Al. from *βύβος*, full, loaded, large.

Būglossa, the herb ox-tongue. *Βούγλωσσος*.

Bulbus, a bulb, bulbous root; onion, leek, &c. *Βολβός*.

Būlē, a Senate. *Βουλή*.

Bulga, a leathern bag, budget. For *bolga* fr. *βολγός*, Æolic form of *μολγός*. "*Balg*, *belg*, *balg*, &c. a leathern sack. A very ancient Celtic word, used by the Gauls, Britons, Goths, Saxons, and Franks." W.

Būlimans, famished. *Βουλιμίων*.

Bulla, a bubble in water; and, from the form, the head of a nail or studd; a boss or ornament in the shape of a heart worn round the neck by children until they were seventeen years old. Fr. *φυσάλη*, same as *φυσάλης*, a bubble. Hence *phusla*, *busta*, (as *Φάλαινα*, *Balæna*) *bullæ*. ¶ Al. from *βολή*, *βολά*, *βολλά*, a throw. As said of a bubble made by throwing a stone in the water. ¶ Or from *πάλλα*, a round ball, Æol. *πόλλα*, whence *bolla*, *bullæ*. Or from the northern *boll*, a ball, sphere.¹

Būmamma, a kind of large grape swelling like a teat. Fr. *βου*—, a prefix expressing magnitude, and *mamma*.

Būmastus, the same as *Bumamma*. *Βούμαστος*.

¹ Varro refers it to *βουλή*: the *bullæ* being given at a time when persons came to years of prudence.

Burdo, a mule engendered of a horse and she-ass. "From Hebr. *pered*, (*perd*,) the same as *burdo*." Becman. ¶ "From Germ. *burden*, to carry a burden." W. The word *burdo* is "vox cadentis Latinitatis."

Būra, *Būris*, a crooked piece of wood forming the trunk or principal part of the plough and lying between the beam and the plough-share. Quayle explains it the curved hinder part of the plough, called the plough-tail or plough-handle. "From βούρα, [βουρά,] as being curved like the tail of an ox. Rather, for *bunis*, (as μόνά, moRa; δεινός, diRus,) Æolic for *ūnis*, a plough-share." V. From *ūnis* might be *vunis*, *bunis*, then *buris*.

Burgus, a castle, fort; a town shut in by a fort. Fr. *πύργος*, a tower; or from the northern languages, in which we have *burg*, *burgh*, *burh*, for a citadel or city.

Būrīcus, *Burrīcus*, a little sorry horse. For *purricus*, from *πύρριχος*, of a red color.

Burræ: See Appendix.

Burrio, said of the humming noise made by ants, and formed from the sound *burr*. But the reading is disputed.

Burrus, red, ruddy. *Πυρρός*.

Burrus, a coarse outer garment (*burri coloris*) of a red color.

Būsēqua, for *buḡsequa*: or for *bovisequa*, *boisequa*.

Bustuārii, gladiators who fought at the (*bustum*) grave of

some great man, in honor of his memory.

Bustum, a place where the bodies of the dead were burnt and buried; a tomb. Fr. *buero*, (whence Comburo,) *bustum*, as Uro, Ustum.

Būteo, ———

Būthysia, a sacrifice of oxen. *Βουθυσία*.

Būtio, ———

Būtjrum, butter. *Βούτυρον*.

Buxeus, of a pale yellow color like that of the *burus*.

Burus, the box-tree, box-wood. *Πύξος*.

Byrsa, a hide. *Βύρσα*.

Byssus, a kind of fine flax or lint. *Βύσσιος*.

C.

Cāballus, a pack-horse. *Καβάλλης*.

Cācābātus, blacked like a (*cacabus*) kettle.

Cācābo, I cry like a (*κακκάβα*) partridge.

Cācābus, *Caccābus*, a pot, kettle. *Κάκκαβος*.

Cāchinno, I laugh right out. For *cachino* from *καχανῶ* (as *Fascinus* from *βάσκανος*) fut. of *καχαίνω*¹ same as *καχάζω*.

Cāco, I go to stool. *Κακῶ*. Celt. *kek*.

Cācoēthes, a bad habit. *Τὸ κακόηθες*.

Cācozēlus, a bad imitator. *Κακόζηλος*.

Cācula, the slave of a common soldier, a soldier's drudge.

¹ So *καχαίνω* exists as well as *καχάζω*.

Fr. *κακός*, timid, runaway. “*Caculæ* non sunt in numero militum, sed imbellium et qui primi fugam capessere solent.” Scal.

Cācūmen, the sharp point or top of anything. For *acacumen* (as Rarus for Ararus, Lamina for Elamina,) reduplicated from *acumen*; or from an Æolic word ἀκύω, ἀκακύω; or fr. ἀκίω, whence ἀκακίω, ἀκακούμενον, pointed. ¶ Al. for *coacumen*, as said of divers things converging to a point. “*Ubi acumina* in unum *coeant*.” Ainsw.¹

Cādāver, a dead body. Fr. *cado*. As a dead body cannot support itself. Or as being made to FALL in battle. Virgil: “*Belloque caduci Dardanidæ*.” The Greeks say πέσημα and πτώμα from πείω and πτώω, to fall. And perhaps Carcass is Carocasa.

Cādīvus, falling of itself. Fr. *cado*. As Subseco, Subsecivus.

Cādo, I fall. Fr. *κάτω*, downwards; or *κατίω*, *κατῶ* same as *κάττειμι*, I go down. ¶ Al. from *χαδῶ* fut. 2. of *χάζω*, I fall back, yield. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *kadym*.²

Cādūceum, *Cādūceus*, a herald's staff; the staff of Mercury with the figure of two snakes twisted about it. For *caruceum*, *καρύκειον*, the Syracusan form of *κηρύκειον*.

Cādūcus, ready to fall; that under which one is ready to fall,

as in Morbus *caducus*, the falling sickness; &c. From *cado*.

Cādurcum, a blanket or quilt; or a cushion or mattress. From the *Cadurci*, a people of Gaul. Pliny: “*Nullum est candidius linum lanæve similis*; sicut in *culcitis præcipuam gloriam Cadurci obtinent Galliarum*.”

Cādus, a cask; measure. *Kádos*. “Hebr. *kadh*, Germ. *cad*.” W.

Cæcias, the north-east wind. *Καικίας*.

Cæcus, blind. From a word *δοκκος*, as Sophocles has *ἀνόμματος*, without eyes; transp. *κάοκος*, whence *cæcus*, as *μούσαο*, *musæ*. Somewhat similarly from *ἴσχω* we have *σκίω*, scio.

Cædes, a cutting, felling, killing, &c. From *cædo*.

Cædo, I cut, fell, kill. From *καίδην* formed from *κίκαται* pp. of *καίω*, (whence *καίνω*, I kill) same as *κάω*, *κέω*, *καίζω*, I split. ¶ Or fr. *καέδην* (transp. *καέδην*) formed from *κεκίαται* pp. of *καίζω*. ¶ Al. from *παίω*, to beat; Æol. *καίω*, as *πόσος*, Æol. *κόσος*.

Cæl, short for *cælum*, heaven. As *δῶ* for *δῶμα*.

Cælebs, *Cælebs*, *ibis*, unmarried, single. And a widower. Fr. *κοίλιψ* for *κοιτόλιψ*, “*carens concubitu*,” as *κερχόλιψ* is one who is without a tail.

Cælo or *Cælo*, I carve, engrave, emboss. Fr. *κοιλῶ*, I hollow, excavate. Compare *γλύφω* with *γλάφω*, *γλαφυρός*. ¶ Or for *cæsulo* fr. *cæsum*, as *Ustulo* from *Ustum*, *Postulo* from *Postum*.

¹ Al. for *acumen*, as some derive *Caula* from *Aula* or *αὐλή*.

² Classical Journal, Vol. 3, p. 121.

Cælum, Cælum, the heaven. Fr. κοῖλον, hollow. That is, the concave of the sky. ¶ Al. from *cælo*. Embossed with stars.

Cæmentum, stones as they come from the quarry, as CUT OFF from larger stones. For *cædimentum* from *cædo*, as Monæo, Monumentum. It is translated also any stuff of which walls are built, as stones, rubbish, &c. But that it does not properly mean "cement" is evident from Livy: "*Cæmenta muri non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto.*"

Cæna. See Cœna.

Cæpa, Cæpe, Cēpa, Cēpe, an onion. "Saumaise thinks that the Æolians for γήτιον said also γήπιον, whence *cape*. Or that *cape* is from the Æolic γῆφυ for γῆθυ; or even from γαῖφυ, for the Æolians changed η into αι, as σκηγή, σκαινή whence Scæna." V. ¶ Donnegan in his Lexicon has: "*Κάπια*, onions." ¶ Some in too general a sense refer *cepa* to κηπος; so as to mean garden stuff.

Cærimōnia, Carēmōnia, Cērēmōnia, sacred rites, solemn worship, religious ceremony, state. From *cerus*,¹ sacred. Wachter: "Germ. *her*, sacred; from *ispōs*, whence *cerus* and *cerimonia*." Or *cerus* is from *ipōs*, same as *ispōs*; the aspirate changed to C, as Ἑτερος, Ceterus; and I to E, as in Vena from Ἰνός. From *cerus* is *cerimonia*, as from Sanctus is Sanctimonia. ¶ Al. from the town

Cære, to which the Romans carried their sacred utensils in the war with Gaul. Livy calls *Cære* "sacrarium populi Romani, diversorium sacerdotum, ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum." By way therefore of recompence, says Vossius, the Romans are thought to have given to their sacred rites the name of *cerimonia* from *Cære*.*

Carites tabulæ. "*Carites*, a people of Italy, near *Cære*; who, from entertaining the Vestal Virgins, when they fled from Rome in the invasions of the Gauls, were rewarded with the freedom of the city of Rome, but without liberty to vote in their elections or to execute any office in the state. Hence 'In *Cæritum tabulas referrealiquem*' was applied to a citizen deprived of his right of voting." Ainsw.

Carūlus, Cærūlus, Carūleus, sky-blue. Soft for *calulus*, from *cælum*, the sky. So meRidies for meDidies.

Cæsāries, hair. From *cædo*, *cæsum*; as Luxuries from Luxus. From the hair being cut; whence it is more properly applied to men's hair, but not more truly so. Or *cædo* is, to tear to pieces or mangle, to divide; as from κτείνω, future κτενῶ, is κτελες, κτενὸς, a comb.

Cæsicius. Plautus: "Tunicam spissam, linteolum *cæsicium*." "Fine linen cut about

¹ See Vossius in Etymol. ad Cærimonia.

* Al. for *gerimonia* from *gero*, as Queror, Querimonia. As applied to such sacred things as were carried in the processions. ¶ Al. for *cælimonia* from *cælum*.

the edge. From *cædo*, *cæsum*. But Nonius will have it to have been whited, by beating in the buck." Ainsw. "Crediderim id esse, cui TONSI sunt villi, quod ait Virgilius." Bailey.

Cæsius: See Appendix.

Cæspes, *Cespes*, a turf, sod. For *cæsipes* fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*. Festus explains it: "Terra in modum lateris *cæsa* cum herbâ." *Pes* is a termination, as perhaps in *Sospes*, and as *Pis* in *Cuspis*, and *Ber* in *Saluber*. ¶ *Cæspites*, quod *cæsione* petantur," says Martini. ¶ Al. from *σκέπω*, (whence *σκέπαρον*) I dig, &c. like *σκάπτω*. *Σκέπω*, *κίσπω*, whence *cespes*.

Cæstus, gauntlets, boxing gloves. Fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*, to strike, beat. ¶ Al. from *κί-κισται* pp. of *καίω*, I beat. See *Cædes* and *Cajo*.

Cætērus. See *Ceterus*.

Caia, a stick. See *Cajo*.

Cajo, I beat. For *caio*, *καίω*. See *Cædo*. ¶ Al. from *καίω*, *Æol.* *καίω*, as *πίος*, *Æol.* *κόσος*.

Caipor, the boy or servant of *Caius*. For *Caii* poer from *πίρ* whence *puer*.

Cāla, a staff. *Κάλον*.

Cālabra curia, a place of convocation for the appointment of festivals, games, and sacrifices. Fr. *calo*, I call.

Cālabrica: See Appendix.

Calamenta: See Appendix.

Cālāmister, —trum, an iron to curl the hair with. From *καλαμῖς*, the same; whence *καλαμίζω*, pp. *κεκαλάμισται*.

Cālāmītas, a storm which

breaks (*calamos*) the reeds or stalks of corn; a violent assault of fortune, a misfortune, &c.

Cālāmus, a reed, &c. *Κάλαμος*.

Cālāthus, a basket. *Κάλαθος*.

Cālātor, a crier, clerk, herald, public servant. It is applied also to a private servant.¹ Fr. *calo*, I call.

Calcar, a spur. As tied (*calci*) to the heel.

Calceus, a shoe. From *calx*, *calcis*. "For it covers the heel contrarily to the *Solea* which covers only the sole of the feet." V. ¶ Al. from *calco*.

Calcitro, I kick. That is, I strike (*calce*) with the heel. So *Monstro*, *Lustro*.

Calco, I tread. That is, I press (*calce*) with the heel.

Calcūlo, I calculate. Fr. *calculus*, a pebble, counter.

Calcūlus, a pebble. Fr. *calx*, *calcis*, a stone.

Caldus, hot. For *calidus*.

Cālēfacio, I heat. For *calere* *facio*. So *Candefacio*.

Cālendæ, the calends or first day of each month. Fr. *calo*, I call. Varro: "Primi dies mensium nominatæ *Calendæ* ab eo, quod iis *calentur* ejus mensis

¹ "Sed et in privatis familiis *calatores* fuere. Festus docet hoc nomine omne servorum genus significari, quia semper vocari possunt ob necessitudinem servitutis. Alii dicunt *calatorem* esse qui nomina dictat domino, qui et nomenclator appellatur. Alii eum qui alios vocat ad ministerium. Verius puto servos privatos a similitudine publicorum nomen accepisse, quod ultro citroque cum mandatis a domino mitterentur." V.

nonæ a pontificibus, quintæne an septimanæ sint futuræ, in Capitolio in curiâ calabrâ sic : Dies te quinque *calo*, Juno Novella : Septem te dies *calo*, Juno Novella."

Cālendārium, a calendar ; a book in which was registered an account of the interest on money which was paid on the calends of each month. See above.

Cāleo, I am warm or hot. Fr. κάλεος, Doric of κήλεος, burning ; or καλώω Doric of κηλώω, I burn. The A should thus be rather long. ¶ Or from χαλέω,¹ χαλάω, I relax, or am relaxed. As from χαλίω is χλίω, χλινάω, I heat. ¶ Some, who suppose the C to be prefixed to Caula and Cacumen, derive it from ἀλέα, the heat of the sun.

Cāliendrum, an ornament for a woman's head. Fr. κάλλυντρον, an ornament, whence *caliuntrum*, (as ἄλλος, allos,) *caliundrum*, *caliendrum*.

Cālīga, a half boot set with nails and worn by the common soldiers. Fr. κάλον, wood ; whence *calica*, (like Manica,) then *caliga*. ¶ "Fr. *calx*, *calcis*, whence *calcia*, *calica*, *caliga*." V. ¶ Al. for *calyga* from a word καλυγή formed from καλυγῶ fut. 2. of καλύσσω, (whence κάλυξ, υκος,) I cover.

Cālīgo, darkness. Fr. κάω, I burn ; whence κάελος, κᾶλος, burnt black, black ; whence *ca-*

ligo, blackness, darkness. *Igo*, as in Origo, Vertigo. ¶ Al. for *calygo* fr. καλύγη or καλλύγη for καταλύγη from λύγη, darkness. ¶ Al. by transp. for *actīgo* from ἀχλὺς, darkness. As Verto, Vertigo.

Calim. See Clam.

Cālix, a cup, &c. Fr. κύλιξ, as cAnis from κῑνός.

Callaicus, pertaining to the *Callaici* or *Gallaici*, the inhabitants of *Gallicia* in Spain.

Callaicus or *Callainus* : See Appendix.

Callais : See *Callaicus*.

Calleo, said of any thing hard or callous. From *callum*. Hence it is transferred to the mind. Sulpicius : "In illis rebus exercitatus animus *callere* jam debet." Hence *callere* is to be well practised or versed in, to know well by experience, to be skilful or cunning. Properly, to be hardened in or injured to. "Quoniam, sicut pes vel manus ex longo labore *callum* obducit, ita mens longâ experientiâ colligit habitum quendam rerum in quibus versatur." F. 'This is confirmed by Plautus : "Satin' ea tenes? Magis *calleo* quàm aprugnum *callum* *callet*." From *calleo* is *callidus* ;² which is well explained by Cicero : "Is, cujus,

¹ "Χαλέπτω, from χαλέω same as χαλδω." Lennep.

² Tooke contends that *callidus* (and of course *calleo*) is from the northern verb *scylan*, whence our word Skill. "And it is not unentertaining," he adds, "to observe how the Latin etymologists twist and turn and writhe under the word." This censure is most unreasonable.

tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu *concalluit*.”

Callidus, practised, experienced, shrewd. Fr. *calleo*, as *Caleo*, *Calidus*.

Calliōpe, one of the Muses. Καλλιόπη.

Callis, a beaten track, made by beasts. From a word *callus*, hard; whence *callum*, which see. Or, at least, from the same word which produced *callum*. ¶ Or from *callum* itself. As trodden by the *callum* of the feet of beasts. So πέδον is perhaps from πῆς, πεδός.

Callum, hardness or roughness of the skin or flesh; callousness. From a word *callus*, hard; formed from κάλον, or rather κάλλον, (whence κάλλινος,) wood; as *Durus*, hard, from δούρυ, wood. ¶ Al. from κάλη, Doric of χήλη, a tumor.

Cālo; I call, summon. Καλώ. “Island. *Kala*, Suec. *Kalla*.” W.

Cālo, a slave employed in bringing wood and stakes for an army. Fr. *kālon*, wood; or *cala*, a club, &c.

Cālōphanta, a hypocrite. Καλοφάντης.

Cālor, heat. Fr. *caleo*, as *Ardeo*, *Ardor*.

Calpar, an earthen wine vessel. Fr. κάπη, an urn, &c.

Caltha, the marigold. Fr. κάλχα, as ὀρνίχες and ὀρνίθες were interchanged.

Calva, a scalp, scull. Fr. καλυφή, καφή, a covering; whence *calpha*, *calva*. ¶ Al. from κεφαλή, κεφή, the head; whence *καφά*, *calfa*, *calva*. ¶ Al. from *calvus*. The head without the hair.

Cālumnia, false accusation, slander; a cavil, quirk. Fr. *caluo*, *calvo*, I deceive, mislead. ¶ Or from καλέω, I accuse, whence καλουμένη, *calumina*, *calumnia*.¹

Calvo, I deceive, mislead. Fr. καλύπτω, I conceal, pf. κεκάλυφα, whence a verb καλύφω, κάλφω. That is, I conceal or cover my motive, act towards in a covert manner. Similarly κλέπτω is translated by *Donne-gan* “to conceal; to steal; to mislead or deceive.” “Κλέπτω,” says *Lennepe*, “videtur dici a *TEGENDO*, quod clam fit et *TECTÈ*.” ¶ *Vossius*: “Fr. *calvus*. I deceive like bald men; who, when going to fight, assail the hair of others; whereas, having no hair themselves, they elude the assault of others. So *Nonius*, who confines it to the stage: *Calvitur* tractum est a *calvis* mimis quoddam sint omnibus frustratui.”

Calvus, bald; shorn. From *calva*. That is, one who has merely the *calva*. Hence it was afterwards applied more loosely to one who is bald. *Calva* is defined by *Forcellini* “Os capitis CARNE vel capillis nudatum.” ¶ Al. for *calphus*, for *alphus* (as the C has been thought to be prefixed to *Caula*, *Cacumen*, *Caleo*), from ἀλφός, white; as φαλακρός, bald, is from φάλος,

¹ “Στήλητεία, from στήλη, to inscribe on a pillar: a term either of honor or reproach, unlike the Latin *calumnior* for *columnia* from *columna*, by the same analogy, but which is used only in a bad sense.” *Class. Journ.* No. 66.

white. ¶ Al. for *carvus* fr. *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I shear. As *piLgrim* is for *piRgrim* from *peRegrinus*. ¶ “From Chald. *kalaph*, to make bare.” Tt.

Calx, a heel. Fr. *callum*, whence *callix*, (as Matrix,) *calx*, the hard part of the foot, the heel. ¶ Al. from *calco*. ¶ Al. from *λάξ*, with the heel. Hence *lacs*, by transp. *cals*, thence *calx*, as *ΔίαΣ*, *AjaX*. ¶ Al. for *alx*, *ἀλξ* for *λάξ*. C being here prefixed, as some suppose it prefixed to *Caula*, *Cacumen*, &c. ¶ Or fr. *calx*, the end of a course.

Calx, limestone, lime, mortar. Fr. *χάλιξ*, *χάλξ*, a flintstone; or, as it is translated by Schneider, “limestone.” ¶ Al. from the northern languages. Germ. *kalch*, *kalk*; Engl. *chalk*.

Calx, the end of a course, goal. “Either metaphorically, in relation to the heel; or rather because it consisted of a white line drawn with (*calx*) mortar or some kind of chalk.” V.

Calx, a die. Fr. *χαλλίξ*, *χάλξ*, a pebble.

Cālŷba, a hut. *Καλύβη*.

Cālŷx, the cup or calix of a flower. *Κάλυξ*.

Cambio, *campsi*, I change, exchange, barter. From *καταμείβω*, *κατμείβω*, *καμείβω*, *κάμβω* or by transp. *καμβείω*. ¶ Wachter says it is manifestly from Germ. *cam*, the hand, and explains *cambio* “de manu in manum trado.”¹

Cāmēlus, a camel. *Κάμηλος*.

Cāmēna, *Cāmagna*: See Appendix.

Cāmēra, a vault, arched roof or ceiling; an upper gallery. Fr. *καμάρα*, as it is also written.

Cāmīnus, a furnace. *Κάμινος*.

Camārus, *Camārus*, a kind of crab-fish. *Κάμματος*, *Κάμαρος*.

Campāgus, a kind of shoe or buskin worn by senators and emperors. A word of a later age. “From the many (*καμπαι*) twinings of the lachets which wrapped round the leg crosswise and like network.” Salm.

Campāna, a bell. A word of very late date, and derived from the circumstance of Paulinus, bishop of Nola, a city of *Campania*, in the time of Jerome, having been the first to introduce bells into churches.

Campe, *Campa*, a caterpillar. Also, a dolphin or sea horse. *Κάμπη*.

Campestre, a girdle or pair of drawers worn by those who contended naked in the *Campus Martius*.

Campso, I bend. Fr. *κάμψω* fut. of *κάμπτω*.

Campter, the winding of a goal in a course. *Καμπτήρ*.

Campus, a plain, open field, &c. “I embrace Scaliger’s opinion that a plain or level place was called *campus* from the notion of the circus or riding-course which was called by the Sicilians *καμπός* from *καμπή*, the act of bending or turning round horses; whence

¹ Al. from *κάμπω*, fut. 2. *καμβώε* but the senses are not analogous.

the goal or pillar, round which the chariots turned in a course, was called *καμπτήρ*." V.

Camum, a kind of beverage, mentioned by Ulpian. From the Gothic.¹

Cāmūrus, crooked, crumpled. Fr. *κίκαμμαι*, *κίκαμαι* pf. pass. of *κάρπτω*, I bend. Or for *cammurus*. Or fr. *κίκαμαι* pf. pass. of *κάω*, whence *κάρπτω*. ¶ Macrobius states it to be a foreign word. "*Cam* in Welsh is crooked; and *cam* in Lancashire is awry. *Cam*, Gaelic, is crooked." Todd.

Cāmus, a kind of bridle or bit, a snaffle. Hence, a cord or chain with which slaves and malefactors were fastened to the fork and gallows which they were obliged to carry. *Καμὸς*, Doric of *κνήδος*.

Cānālīcōlōs: See Appendix.

Cānālīs, a conduit pipe; bed of a river; &c. Fr. *χάρος*, an opening, cavity. As *Aqua*, *Aqualis*. ¶ Or fr. *κάνα*, (a word existing as well as *κάννα*) a reed. Virgil: "*Mellaque ARUNDINIS inferre canali-bus*."

Cancellārius, a porter or waiter in the Emperor's court (ad *cancellōs*) at the grated door. "Etiam tribunalia habebant *cancellata* septa, quibus excludabantur turbæ; atque iis præpositi *Cancellarii* dieti; secretaries, scribes, notaries." F.

Cancelli: See Appendix.

Cancello, I cross out, erase. Fr. *cancelli*.

Cancer, a crab. For *cancerus* fr. *καρκίνος*, *κάρκνος*, by transp. *κάνκρος*. Also, a cancer. From the same Greek word.

Candēla, a torch, made by besmearing cord with pitch, wax or tallow. Fr. *candeo*, as *Suadeo*, *Suadēla*. From its shiny color. "*Candeo* dicitur et de iis rebus quæ igneo colore splendent." F.

Candēlabrum, a candlestick. Fr. *candēla*.

Candeo, I am white or shiny, glisten. Fr. *γανδαω* or *γανδω*,² I shine. From *γανδω* may have been also *cando*, (whence *Accendo*,) I make to shine. Or *cando* was formed from *candeo*, as *Fugo* from *Fugio*; that is, *Fugere facio*. ¶ Al. from *cano*, whence *canidus*, *canideo*, *candeo*, as *Aveo*, *Avidus*, *Avideo*, *Audeo*.

Candidātus, a candidate for a post of honor or preferment. Fr. *candidus*. That is, arrayed in a white garment, which was the dress of candidates.

Candidus, white. Fr. *candeo*, as *Caleo*, *Calidus*.

Cando: See *Candeo*.

Cāneo, I am hoary, white. From *γανταω*, I am white. ¶ Wachter notices Celtic *can*, white.

Cānēphōra, a maid bearing a basket. *Κανήφορος*.

Cānica, wheat-bran. Fr. *canis*. From its being mixed up with dogs'-meat.

² See Mordeo. *Γανδω* is explained *ἀδυνεω* by Hesychius.

¹ See Wachter in Bier.
Etym.

Cānis, a dog. Fr. *κυνός* gen. of *κύων*, a dog; as *κτιλιξ*, cAlix. *Canis* was also the lowest throw at dice. "Because," says Vossius; "it bites, as a dog, the person who throws it." That is, one *canis* bites the body, the other the mind. In the language of Euripides, this throw is *καρδίας δηκτήριος*.¹

Cānistrum, a basket. *Κάνιστρον*.²

Canna, a cane or reed. *Κάννα*.

Cannābis, hemp. *Κάνναβις*.

Cāno, I sing. Fr. *χανῶ* fut. 2. of *χαίω*, I open my mouth.³ Burgess: "Vossius objects: 'Immane distat CANTUS ab HIANDO.' But the inventors i. e. the first users of the names of things took a vast number of them from external signs and adjuncts, and formed them after the shapes and forms of things, and for no other reason. And so *cano* was formed from the conformation of the mouth, so as to satisfy the sense of vision. *Χαίνειν διζυρόν*, 'lamenta HIARE,' is used by Callimachus of Niobe just turned to stone." ¶ Or *χαίω* is to speak; for Hesychius has *Χάνοιμι· εἴποιμι*. So *cano* will be here much the

same as *λέγω* in Anacreon: *Θέλω λέγειν Ἀτρεΐδας*. ¶ Al. from *κάννα*, a reed. I sing on a reed. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *kanynt*.⁴

Cānon, a rule, canon. *Κάνων*.

Cānōrus, melodious, musical, shrill. Fr. *canor*, *ōris*, the sound or melody of song. So *Sonorus*.

Cantābrum, ———

Cantērinum, coarse barley for canterii.

Cantērius or *Canthērius*, a gelding; an ass. Fr. *κανθήλιος*, a large sumpter ass.

Cantērius, the rafters of a house which extend from the ridge to the eaves. For, when taken on both sides, they resemble a horse's back. (See above.) The Italian carpenters call such *cavalli*, i. e. *caballi*.

Cantērius, a rail or stake with two reeds across to prop up a vine. "For, as the *canterius* sustains a weight on its back, so this sustains the vine." V.

Canthāris, a fly of the beetle species. *Κανθαρίς*.

Canthārus, a cup or pot; a waterspout. *Κάνθαρος*.

Canthus, the felly of a wheel, or iron with which a wheel is bound. Fr. *κάνθος*, which is not only described as the orb of the eye, but as the iron or brass upon a wheel. ¶ Quintilian states it to be an African or Spanish word.

¹ Possibly the face of the die, which was called *canis*, had the representation of a dog. Among the Greeks a coin stamped with the figure of an ox was called *βοῦς*.

² Stephens has this word from Hesychius. Vossius derives it from *κάνιστρον*. From *κάννα* might come *κανίξω* as well as *κανίζω*.

³ *Χάνειν· ἀνοῖξαι στόμα*. Hesych.

⁴ Classical Journal, Vol. 3, p. 121. *Cano* is referred by Haigh to *γάνω*, joy.

Canto, I sing. Fr. *cano*, *canisum*, *cantum*.

Cānus, hoary. Fr. *caneo*.

Cāpax, capacious, large. That is, able (*capere*) to hold or contain.

Cāpēdo, a large pot or jug with handles or ears, used at sacrifices. Fr. *capio*; as being taken up or held by its handles. So Torpeo, Torpēdo.

Cāper, *capri*, a he-goat. Quayle refers to Celtic *gaver*. ¶ Hesychius says: “*Κάπρα αἷ. Τυρρηνολ.*” That is, Among the Tyrrhenians *κάπρα* is a goat.

Cāper is used like *Hircus* for the smell arising from the armpits; and called from the smell of the he-goat.

Cāpēre is applied to the wrinkling of the forehead; from the curled forehead or the curled horns of the (*capere*) goat. ¶ Or from *καυτός*, parched, and so wrinkled.

Cāpesso, I take up, undertake. Fr. *capio*, as *Facio*, *Facesso*.

Cāpides, the same as *capedines*. From *capis*, *idis*, which from *capio*, like *capēdo*.

Cāpillus, the hair. From *capitis pilus*, whence *capitipilus*, cut down to *capitlus*, *capillus*. ¶ Or from *capitis pilulus*, *capipilulus*, *capipillus*, *capillus*. ¶ Al. from *κάμπυλος*, *κάπυλος*, curled.

Cāpio, I receive, contain, take, take up; undertake; &c. Fr. *κατέω*, *κατῶ* fut. 2. of *κάπτω*. *Κάπτω* is explained (inter alia) by Hesychius ἀποδέχσθαι, to receive; and by the Etymologicum

χαρῖν, to hold or contain. Terence: ‘Quid turbæ est? Ædes nostræ vix capient.’ Or fr. *κάπτω*, formed from *κάω*, (as *κίω*, *κάτω*, *σκάτω*; *δάω*, *δάτω*) whence *χάζω*, I hold, contain. Or from *κάω*, whence *χάω*; and, as *paVio* is from *παίω*, *παίω*, so from *χαίω* we should have *caVio*. But for *V* we have *P*, *caPio*, as *λαας*, *λαῖς*, *laPis*; and *δαῖς*, *δαῖς*, *daPis*. ¶ Al. from Hebrew *cap* or *caph*, the hollow of the hand. That is, I take in my hand. As from *χεῖρ* is *ἐγχειρίζω*.

Cāpistērium, a vessel in which grains of corn are put and cleansed by the infusion of water. Fr. *σκαφιστήριον*, as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*.

Cāpistrum, a halter or headstall for horses. For *capitis-trum* fr. *caput*, *capitis*. ¶ Al. from *capio*, (as *Luo*, *Lustrum*); from its holding or detaining them. “*Capi* was used by the ancients for *Impediri*, as *Oculus captus*. So Varro: ‘*Capiuntur sequi matrem*,’ i. e. *impediuntur*, *prohibentur*.” F. ¶ Al. from *κάπη*, a manger. ¶ *Καπίστριον* occurs in Hesychius and Suidas, but is supposed to have been received by the later Greeks from the Latins.

Cāpītal, a coif, covering (*capitis*) of the head. Also, a crime committed at the risk (*capitis*) of one’s head or life.

Cāpūtālis, pernicious. As affecting one’s (*caput*) head or life.

Cāpūtātio, a tribute or tax paid (in singula *capita*) by the head.

Classical Journal, No. 7. p. 121.

Capitulum, a woman's stomacher. Varro: "Quodd *capit* pectus; i. e. ut antiqui dicebant, indutu comprehendit."

Capito, one with a big head. Fr. *caput*, *capitis*.

Capitoliū, the Capitol, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which was the citadel and the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Fr. *caput*, *itis*. As being the head of the hills and of the city.

Capitum or *Capetum*, fodder. *Καπῆδν*.

Capo, *Capua*, a capon. "Germ. *capp-han*, gallus castratus. Armoric *cabon*, Anglo-Sax. *capur*, Gr. infer. *κάπρον*, Lat. *capo*. Vox Germanica, quæ ceteris clarior et melior, a castratione desumpta est." W.

Capparis, *Cappari*, a shrub bearing fruit called capers. *Κάπρις*.

Capra, a she-goat. See Caper.

Caprea, a wild she-goat. Fr. *capra*. As Ferrum, Ferrea.

Capreolus, a young roe-buck. Fr. *caprea* or *caprea*. Also, a tendril of a vine; from its winding like the horns of roe-bucks. From the same horns *capreolus* is applied to a forked instrument to dig with. So also *capreoli* are applied to cross pieces of timber which hold fast larger beams and keep them together. "Similitudinem in eo esse censet Barbarus, quodd, sicut *capreolus* vitæ, ita ligna illa canterios, complectuntur. Sed magis placet sententia Baldi, qui ita dici censet a *capreolo* animali; quia, ut illi incursant adversis cornibus et renituntur, ita *capreoli*

istæ assurgentes capita, seu cornua et frontes, canteriorum ponderibus opponunt." V.

Capricornus, Capricorn, one of the signs of the Zodiac. Its top part is represented with the fore feet, breast, head, and (*cornibus*) horns (*capri*) of a goat.

Caprificus, a wild fig. "This tree was similarly called *καπρις* (a goat) by the Messenians, as Suidas informs us from Pausanias." V. It is accounted for by Turton as being a chief food of goats.

Caprineus, contemptuously applied by Suetonius to Tiberius, as being detestable for his vices in his retreat at *Caprea*. Others derive it à *capro*. From the odious smell of the armpits. But others read differently.

Capronæ, *Capronæ*: See Appendix.

Capsa, a chest. Fr. *capio*, *capsum*, (See *Capsa*.) to hold, contain. ¶ Al. from *κάψα*. ¶ Al. from *κάψα*, which however Vossius contends the later Greeks took from the Latins.

Capso, is, it, for *capsero*, is, it, formed from *capso*, ancient perfect of *capio*. As *Faxo* from *Facio*, *Facsi*.

Capsus, a driver's box; a stall, pen. See *Capsa*.

Captiosus, given to craft and cavil. Fr. *captio*, a sophism, quirk, cavil; made (ad *captiendum*) for taking a person unawares, taking advantage of a person. Or *capio* is here *decapio*, *decipio*.

Captivus, a captive. One (*captus*) taken prisoner.

Capto, I catch at. Fr. *capio*, *capitum*, *captum*.

Căpălăris, at death's door. Just ready to be carried (in *capulo*) on a bier.

Căpula, diminutive of *capis*. See *Capides*.

Căpulator, an officer employed to distribute oil as a dole amongst the people. Fr. *capulo*. "Qui factoribus olei inservit et ex uno in aliud vas oleum vivumque diffundit." F.

Căpulo, I deal or tilt out oil from one (*capulă*) vessel into another.

Căpulo, I strike, wound. From the (*capulus*) hilt of a sword.

Căpulus, the handle or hilt of a sword.¹ Fr. *capio*. That part by which I take or hold it in my hand.

Căpulus, a bier, coffin; tomb. Fr. *capio*. (See above.) As holding or containing. ¶ Al. from *capis*, like *capula*. A funeral chest or urn.

Căput, *căpitis*, the head. Fr. *capitum*, ancient supine of *capio*, I hold, contain. Thus the Head is defined by Johnson "that part of the animal that CONTAINS the brain or the organ of sensation or thought." ¶ Al. from *κίτω*, (pf. *κίεφα*, whence *κεφαλή*;) same as *σκέτω*, I cover. E. into A, as in *mAneo* from *μᾶνέω*, *rAtus* from *rEor*. Or from fut. 2. *καπῶ*. ¶ "Belg. *Kop*, Germ. *Kopf*. The Gotha

and Saxons say *haubt*, which is nothing but *caubt*." W.²

Cara or *Chara*: See Appendix.

Cărăcalla, a name of Antoninus. A Gaulish word. "*Cărăcalla* was a cassock or aide-coat, worn by the ancient Gauls, introduced into Rome and lengthened down to the feet by Antoninus who thence obtained the name." F.

Carbasus, fine flax or linen; a garment, curtain, sail made of it. *Κάρβασος*.

Carbătina, a coarse kind of shoe. *Καρβάτινα*.

Carbo, a bit of wood burning or burnt, charcoal, coal. After deriving *Car*, *Cart*, *Chair*, &c. from an Anglo-Saxon verb signifying To turn, Tooke adds: "So Char-coal is wood TURNED coal by fire. We borrow nothing here from *Carbo*; but the Latin etymologists must come to us for its meaning, which they cannot find elsewhere. As they must likewise for *Cardo*, that on which the door is TURNED and RETURNED." ¶ Yet it seems not so misplaced to derive *carbo* from *κάρφω* (as *ἄμφω*, *Ambo*), I parch, dry up. Coal, i. e. Charcoal, is defined by Johnson "the cinder of SCORCHED wood." Though it is true that *κάρφω* is used rather of things parched by the sun than scorched by fire. Or

¹ "Hæc notione habet obscenæ sensum apud Plautum." F.

² Al. from *καρον*, the highest part. The aspirate changed to C, as in *Ceterus* from *Ἐρεπος*; and T into A, as in *calix* from *καλιξ*, *cAnis* from *κῆνός*.

carbo might be explained wood dried and fit for burning. ¶ “From Hebr. *charbah*, burnt or dried.” Tt.

- *Carbunculus*, a small coal. Fr. *carbō*, as *Furunculus* from *Furis*. Also, a gem resembling a hot burning coal. Also, a hot inflammatory red ulcer, a carbuncle.

Carcer, a prison. For *coarcer*, fr. *coarceo*, *coerceo*. *Fronto* has “*coerceri carcere*.” ¶ Or from *κάρκαρα* for *γέφυρα*, a prison. ¶ Or from *κάρκαροι*, stated by *Hesychius* to mean chains. ¶ Or from *κάρκαρα*, stated by the same to mean pens for cattle. ¶ Al. from the north.¹

Carcer, a starting-place. As detaining the horses within it as a prison.

- *Carchēdōnius*, a kind of carbuncle, a precious stone. From *Καρχηδών, όνος*, *Carthage*, once famous for collecting and dispersing these stones to other parts of the world.

Carchesium, holes through the tunnel in a ship whereby the cords, ropes or shrouds are fastened. Also, a kind of cup narrower in the middle than at the top or bottom. *Καρχήσιον*.

Carcinōma, a cancer. *Καγκίνωμα*.

Cardiācus, a person laboring under disease in the regions of the heart, called “*cardiacus morbus*” from *καρδιακή*.

¹ Germ. *kerker*, Goth. *karkar*, Welsh *carchar*, Irish *carcan*. After offering a northern derivation of these words, *Wachter* adds: “*Sed præstat vocem Latinis relinquere.*”

Cardo: See Appendix.

Carduēlis, a bird feeding among (*carduos*) thistles. Supposed to be the linnet.

Carduus, *Cardus*, a thistle, teasle. Fr. *caro*, *ère*, I card. As fit for teasing wool. Or fr. *κάρδη* fr. *κίκαραι* pp. of *κείρω*, fut. 2. *καρῶ* whence *caro*, *ère*.

Cārectum, a place where sedges grow. For *caricētum*, from *carex*, *icis*.

Carēnum, *Carænum*: See Appendix.

Cāreo, I am without, in want of, free from. Fr. *χᾶρις*, Doric of *χρηεύω*, I am deprived, am without. ¶ Or fr. *χάειν*, *χάω*, I am empty. R added, as in *nuRus* fr. *νυός*, uRo from *εὖω*. ¶ Or fr. *καρῶ* (i. e. *κατέω*) fut. 2. of *κείρω*. In a neuter sense, I am clipped, cut short of.

Cārex: See Appendix.

Cārīca for *Carica* *ficus*, a Carian fig.

Cāries, rottenness, corruption. Fr. *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I eat, devour. *Ainsworth* explains it “rottenness in wood or other things, being WORM-EATEN.” ¶ Some may be disposed to derive it from the same *Saxon* word, signifying *To turn*, from which *Tooke* derives *Carbo*.

Cārīna, the keel of a ship. Fr. *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *κείρω*, I cut: like *Ango*, *Angina*. Thus *Grew*: “Her sharp bill serves for a KEEL to CUT the air before her.”²

² As the Greeks call a keel *τρώις* apparently from *τρέω*, *τέτρωα*, it may be

Cāris, a prawn. *Καρίς*.

Carmen, a card to card wool with. For *carimen* fr. *caro*, *cre*.

Carmen, a verse; verse, poetry; a song. Fr. *cano*, whence *canimen*, *caumen*, and for softness *carmen*, as *Genimen*, *Gemen*, *Germen*. ¶ Al. for *har-men*, (as *Ceterus* for *Heterus*) fr. *ἀρμός*, the harmonious proportion of parts.

Carnifex, *icis*, a hangman. Fr. *carnificio*, *carnifacio*. As making living men mere flesh. ¶ Some understand *facio* here to be *conficio*, *interficio*.

Cāro, I card wool. Vossius: "Doubtless, as Scaliger says, from *xeigō*, *ἐχαρον*." That is, from fut. 2. *χαρῶ*. Forcellini says: "A *xeigō*, *tondeo*." But *Tondeo* has little to do with *caro*. *Keigō* is, I cut in pieces; and so may hence perhaps have meant, to dissipate, distract, separate.

Cāro, *carnis*, the flesh of animals, of birds, beasts, fishes. Fr. *χαρῶ*, fut. 2. of *xeigō*, I devour. Or, I cut in pieces, dissect. From *caro* is *carinis*, (as *Homo*, *Hominis*,) thence *carnis*. ¶ Al. from *χρέατα*, (plural of *χρέας*, flesh,) whence *χρέατα*, *χρίω*, transp. *χίρω*, whence *caro*, as *ῥαtus* for *ῥεtus* from *ῥεor*. ¶ "From Hebr. *carah*, food." Tt.

Carōta: See *Cara* in Appendix.

Carpentārius, a maker (*carpentorum*) of chariots or waggons, a carpenter.

Carpentum, ———

Carpiscūlus: See Appendix.

Carpo, I pull, pluck, gather, crop. Fr. *ἀρπῶ* (as *Ceterus* from *ἐταρος*), i. e. *ἀρπάω*¹ same as *ἀρπάω*, I seize. ¶ Or fr. *καρπῶ*, i. e. *καρπῶω*. So *καρπώμι* is explained by Donnegan "to gather fruits or crops;" and *καρπίζω*, "to gather fruits, to gather."

Carpo, I carp at, find fault with, asperse. That is, I pluck at, pull to pieces.

Carptor, a carver. One who (*carpit*) cuts meat into pieces. Seneca has "*carpere artus in frusta*." Livy has "in multas parvasque partes *carpere exercitum*," i. e. to parcel out.

Carpus, the wrist. *Καρπός*.

Carrāgo, a fortification made in haste (ex *carris*) of waggons, baggage, &c. And, a camp equipage. So Farrago.

Carrūca, a kind of carriage. Fr. *carrus*.

Carrus, a car, cart. Tooke derives it from the Saxon word signifying To turn, mentioned in *Carbo*, &c.: "*Car*, *cart*, *chariot*, &c. and the Latin *carrus* are the same participle. This word was first introduced into the Roman language by Cæsar, who learned it in the war with the Germans. Vossius mistakingly supposes it derived from *currus*." Wachter

as well to remind the reader of the northern word for turning, from which Tooke derives *Car*, *Char*, *Carbo*, *Cardo*, &c. See *Carbo*.

¹ A word acknowledged by Donnegan.

refers it to Germ. *karren*, to carry: and adds: "In Germ. *karr*. It is a Celtic word, which in the Armoric and Irish still exists as *carr*."¹

Carthāgo, Carthage. From *Καρχιδών*, Doric *Καρχιδών*, transposed *Καρδαχών*, was *Cardago*, *Carthago*. Al. for *Carthāgo* (as *ὀρνίθης* and *ὀρνίθεις* were commuted) from *Καρχαδών*.

Cartilāgo, cartilage, gristle. Fr. *κάρτος*, for *κράτος* whence *κρατερός*, firm, solid.²

Cārus, dear, expensive, precious; dear, beloved, very precious. Fr. *καρὸς*, Doric of *κηδὸς* fr. *κῆρ*, want.³ That of which there is want. As Dear and Dearth are allied. ¶ Or from *careo*, I am wanting. Or fr. *κηρὸς*, Dor. *κᾶρὸς*, bereft, deprived. ¶ Al. from *καρῶ* fut. 2. of *καίρω*, I clip, cut short. ¶ If "dear, deloved" is the primary sense, we may refer it to *κῆρ*, the heart; Æol. *κᾶρ*. "Qui nobis cordi est." ¶ The Celtic *Kar*,⁴ or *Kara*, *Karid*,⁵ is friendly.

Cāryātides, images of women, used for supporters in buildings, &c. *Καρυάτιδες*.

Cāryōtia, *Cāryōtis*, a kind of date. *Καρυῖτις*.

Cāsa, a hut, cottage. Fr. *χάσω* fut. of *χάζω*, I contain; or for *gasa* fr. *γάσω* fut. of *γάω*, (whence *γαστήρ*.) I contain. ¶ "From Hebr. *casa*, he covered; whence also *καρᾶς*, a carpet or coverlet." V. Our word *case*, as in Book-case; Knife-case, is allied. *Kasa* Germ. is the same as Lat. *ca-sa*.⁶

Cascus: See Appendix.

Cāseus, cheese. Probably a Celtic word. Germ. *kaes*, Sax. *cese*, Welsh *caws*. Pliny: "MIRUM BARBARAS GENTES, quæ lacte vivunt, ignorare aut spernere tot sæculis casei dotem, densantes id alioquin in acrenti jucundum et pingue butyrum." But this seems not true of all the barbarous nations. For Strabo says of the British that they were so much more barbarous than the Celts that they did not know how to make cheese.

Cāsia, an aromatic shrub. *Κασία*.

Cassis, a hunter's net. Fr. *κίχασσαι* pp. of *χάζω*, I hold, contain. Or, I take. Or fr. *χάω*, I have gaps. So *γαγγάμη*, a net, is from *γάω*, same as *χάω*. ¶ Al. from *cassus*. From its empty or hollow meshes.

Cassis, a helmet. Fr. *χάζω*, *κίχασσαι*, to contain. See *Casa* and *Cassis* above. ¶ Al. for *carassis* fr. *κάρα*, the head. A covering for the head. As *κόρυς* fr. *κῆρ*, the head. ¶ Al. from *cassus*. Facciolati: "Quodd cassa, i. e. vacua, sit ad caput

¹ Haigh: "Fr. *κατερός*, strong: by syncope *καρὸς*."

² Al. for *cartilago* from *carnis*. But why N into T? It is not much to the purpose that *CaTamitus* has probably been corrupted from *GaNymēdes*.

³ "Κῆρ, fate, destiny; misfortune; unhappiness; want," &c. Donnegan.

⁴ Wachter in *Kar*.

⁵ *Classical Journal*, III, 121.

⁶ Wachter in *Kasa*.

recipiendum." ¶ Goth. *kas* is a vessel.¹

Cassita, a lark. From its tuft resembling a (*cassis*) helmet. So it is called *Galerita* from *Galērus*.

Cassus, void, wanting; void, empty; vain, frivolous. Fr. *κέχασται* pp. of *χάω*, I am empty. ¶ Al. for *carsus* fr. *careo*, *carsi* anciently for *carui*; somewhat as *Jussus* for *Jubsus* from *Jubeo*, *Jubsi*.

Castanea, a chestnut tree. *Κάστανον*.

Castellum, a fortress. That is, a little *castrum*. Also, a reservoir of water, supplying water through pipes. "Appellatur *castellum*, quia altius cetero opere assurgit, et latius extenditur, ut militaris *castelli* figuram referat." F.

Casteria: See Appendix.

Castigo, I chastise, punish. Fr. *κάστιγα* for *κατέστιγα* pf. mid. of *κατασίζω*, I prick, goad, brand. ¶ Or fr. *καστός* Doric for *καστός*, a thong. I beat with thongs. ¶ Or fr. *καστός*, a stick.

Castimonia, chastity. Fr. *castus*; as *Sanctus*, *Sanctimonia*.

Castor, a beaver. *Κάστωρ*.

Castra, the order of tents placed by armies when they keep the field. Fr. *καταστρώω*, *καταστρώω*, *καστρώω*, I spread on the ground. As fr. *στράω* is *στράως*, "properly, a camp," says Donnegan. ¶ Al. for *casitra* from *casa*. "*Casarum*

conjunctio," says Scaliger. As *Vicus* is a collection (*οἰκων*) of houses. *Tra*, as in *Claustra*. ¶ Al. from *castrum*, a fort. Being so many fortresses, and, like a fortress, being fortified by a wall and ditch.

Castro, I castrate. Fr. *στερέω*, *στερῶ*, I bereave; whence *καταστερῶ*, *καστερῶ*, *castro*. ¶ Al. from *castus*. *Castum* facio.

Castrum, a castle, fort. Properly, apparently, a tent, fortified by a ditch and wall; and so applied at length to a fort. See *Castra*. ¶ Or from *κέχασται* pp. of *χάω*, I retire. A place to which troops retire for security. Or *χάω* is to make to retire. "Primo extruī cēpta sunt hujusmodi loca ad custodiam regionis, ARCENDOSQUE hostes." F.

Castus, chaste, continent, &c. Fr. *κέχασται* pp. of *χάω*, I draw back, retire. *Castus* is one who retires or abstains from any kind of vice. Varro explains it in one passage as signifying "a furtis et rapinis abstinens." ¶ Al. from *κέχασται*, "he is adorned;" as applied to the mind, with the graces of virtue.

Cāsus, a misfortune, mishap. Fr. *cado*, *cāsum*. Gr. *πτῶμα*. As that which befalls us, or which falls out or happens. Some explain it as a falling from a former state of happiness or wealth.

Cāsus, a case of nouns. Festus: "Quia vocabulorum formæ in aliam atque aliam CADUNT effigiem."

¹ Wachter in Topfer.

Cātācēsta, a close garment. Or, a garment shut up except on high days and holidays. Κατακλειστός.

Cātālōgus, an enumeration. Κατάλογος.

Cātāmītus, a corruption of Γανυμήδης, *Ganymēdes*. In C for Γ, and T for Δ, there is nothing new. But in T for N is a greater difference. (See *Cartilāgo*.) Some derive it from κατὰ and μισθός, for *catamisthus*, *catamithus*: "puer meritorius." But some latitude must be allowed to ancient and popular corruptions.

Cātāphracta, suit of armor, breastplate, &c. Fr. κατάφρακτος, armed.

Cātāpulta, a catapult. Καταπίλτης.

Cātāracta, *Cātarrhacta*, a cataract; dam; portcullis. Κατάρακτης, καταρράκτης.

Cātascōpus, a spy. Κατάσκοπος.

Cātasta, a cage or stall in which slaves were exposed to sale that their limbs might be exhibited. Also, some machine in which criminals were placed to be tortured. Fr. καταστάω, καταστῶ, I place, fix.

Cātastus, a slave purchased from the *catasta*. But the reading is much disputed.

Cātax, crippled. Fr. κατάγω, κατὰξω, I break. The Greeks say κατεῖγώς τοὺς πόδας. ¶ Al. for *cadax*, fr. *cado*. One who is perpetually slipping.

Cātēchēsis, *Cātēchīzo*, &c. Greek words.

Cāteia, a missile weapon.

Of northern origin. Virgil: "TEUTONICO ritu soliti torquere cateias."¹

Cātella, a little chain. For *catenella* fr. *catēna*.

Cātēna, a chain. Fr. δέω, to bind; whence καταδέω, καδέω, then *cadena*, as *Habeo*, *Habena*. ¶ Or from κατέω, I let down, suspend. ¶ Al. for *canitena*, from *cunes teneo*. As properly a dog-chain.²

Cātēra, a troop, battalion. Of northern origin. Vegetius: "Macedones, Græci, Dardanī PHALANGES habuerunt; Galli atque Celtiberi pluresque barbaricæ nationes catervis utebantur in prælio; Romani LEGIONES habent." "Cat, war, warfare, battle, was an old Celtic word. Boxborn in *Lex. Ant. Brit.*: 'Cad, a fight: *Catorfa*, *catyrfa*, a military crowd, from *Tyrfa*, turba.' Hence *caterva*." W.³

Cāthēdra, a seat, chair. Καθῆδρα.

Cāthōlicus, universal. Καθολικός.

Cātillo, I lick (*catillos*) dishes, feed greedily. ¶ Or, I go about licking dishes as a (*catillus*) whelp.

Cātillus, a little (*catinus*) dish. For *catinellus*. Also, a whelp. Fr. *catulus*.

¹ Wachter refers it to the Belgic *katen*; which is the same as the Suedish *kasta* and our *cast*, the first T (as Wachter says) being softened into S.

² Al. from κατ' ἑνα, i. e. εἰς καθ' ἑνα. A chain consisting of links one after the other.

³ Al. from εἶρω, I link, join, arrange; whence κατεῖρω, then *caterva*, as *Sylva*, *Arvum*. Al. from κατερίνω.

Cātinum, *Cātinus*, a large dish or platter. From the Sicilian *κάτινον* or *κάτανον*. ¶ *Al.* from *κέχεται* pp. of *χάω*, *χάζω*, I hold, contain.

Catlaster, a grown boy, stripping. For *catulaster* fr. *catulus*, (as *Poëta*, *Poëtaster*) a whelp. A grown cub.

Catomidio: See Appendix.

Cātōnium, the shades below. Fr. *κάτω*, below.

Catta, a kind of ship. Of northern origin. Bryant: "There are vessels at this day, which are common upon the northern parts of the English coast, and are called *cats*."

Cātūlus: See Appendix.

Cātūlus, a give or iron collar worn by slaves. Dacier: "It seems to have meant at first a (*catuli*) dog's collar. As *σκύλαξ* is used for a puppy and an iron chain."

Catumeum: See Appendix.

Catus, a cat. Todd: "Sax. *cat*, Teutonic *katz*, Persian and modern French *chat*, low Latin *catus*, *cattus*." ¶ Some refer it to *catus*, cunning.

Cātus, cunning, artful. For *cavitus* fr. *caveo*, *cavitus*, I am wary. ¶ *Al.* from *κέχεται* pp. of *χάω*, *χάζω*, I retire, get away. ¶ But Varro says that *catus* properly signifies acute, shrill; and that the sense of acute, cunning, is metaphorical. Ennius: "Jam *cata* signa ferè sonitum dare voce parabant." We might thus refer *catus* to a word *κατὸς* formed from *κέχεται* from the verb *χάω*, from which have been various words expressive

of sharpness or cutting, as *σχάω*, *σχάζω*, *κάρχαρος* (for *χάρος* by redupl.), *χαράσσω*, *σκάριφος*, &c.

Cauda, a tail. For *cavda*, *cavida* (as from *Aviceps* is *Auceps*) fr. *caveo* (as *Aveo*, *Avida*): As being that which Nature has provided to animals for a guard or protection of the hinder parts of their bodies. Hence applied improperly to the tails of fishes, birds, &c. ¶ "Fr. *cado*. Because it hangs or falls down behind." Tt. From *cado* is *cadiva*, whence *cadva*, *cadua*, *cauda*.

Caudex: See Appendix.

Cāvea, a hollow place, cave, den. Fr. *cavus*. Also, the cavity or hollow made by the seats of the theatres; the seats themselves; the theatre; and amphitheatre. "*Caveæ* nomine cūm theatrum, tum amphitheatrum dictum, quodd interior pars *concava* esset, capaci quādam profunditate." V.

Cāveo, I beware, take heed, avoid; I see to, look to, provide for. Fr. *χαίω*, (from *χάω*, whence *χάζω*) I retire, get away. Thus *caveo* is defined by Forcellini "fugito, declino, evito." *Caveo* is from *χαίω*, as *γαίω*, *gaVio*; *παίω*, *paVio*.

Cāverna, a hollow place; cavern. Fr. *carus*. So *Laterna*, *Æterna*.

Cāvillor, I reason unfairly, argue captiously, quibble. Fr. *caveo*, as *Sorbeo*, *Sorbillo*. Explained well by Scheide: "*Caveo* mihi ac *SUBTERFUGIO* identidem." And by Vossius: "*TERGIVERSOR* ne vera cogar

agnoscere." ¶ Al. from *capus*, hollow, vain, futile. "*Cavillor*: subtiles et INANES quæstiones moveo." F.

Caula, a sheepfold, pen. Fr. *αὐλή*, *αὐλά*. As S is not only put for H as in *Sex* from *ἕξ*, but is added as in *Si* from *εἰ*; so C may be not only put for H as in *Ceterus* from *ἕτερος*, but added as in the case before us. ¶ Al. for *caveola*, fr. *ca-vus*. "Lucretius favors this opinion, who often uses *caula* for a hollow place: *Per caulas corporis omnes*, &c." V. But in such cases the use may be metaphorical.

Caulis, the stalk or stem of a shrub or herb; specially, a cabbage stalk. *Καυλός*.

Caunæ, figs. From *Caunos*, a town of Caria.

Cāvo, I hollow. Fr. *χάω*, (as *Δίος*, *DiVus*), whence *χαίνω*, I open, gape. Or fr. *κάω*, whence *κάπτω*, (as *δάω*, *δάπτω*), *σκάπτω*, I excavate. ¶ "In Celtic *kaw* is hollow." W.

Caupo, a vintner, innkeeper, huckster. Fr. *καύπη* for *κάπη*, (as *νοῦσος* for *νόσος*), a manger, and hence a stall; and a stall for provisions; whence *κάπηλος*, which is much the same as *caupo*. Lennep: "*Κάπη* propriè notat præsepe unde animalia edunt; transiit ad locum ubi pasculuntur animalia, TUM UBI ESCULENTA PROSTANT VENALIA." "Goth. *kaupan*, Germ. *kaufen*, is to buy, traffic." W.

Caupōna, an inn. Fr. *caupo*, *onis*.

Caurus, *Cōrus*, the north-west

wind. Parkhurst: "From the Hebrew *KR*, cold. *Virgil*: *Spirantes FRIGORA cauræ*."

¶ The word *χᾶρος* occurs in the New Testament for the north-west. Whether this be formed from the Latin, or the Latin from the Greek word, the reader will decide.

Causa, *Causa*, a cause, reason, motive; alleged cause, pretext, excuse; reason of debate, cause of accusation or trial. A cause, suit, lawsuit. "Sensus a causâ quæ in quæstione est ad causam litigiosam translatus. Ut Gr. *αἵτις*." W. A side, party, the ground or principle of support or opposition, as we speak of The Protestant cause. Cause or ground of ailment or disease; &c. Fr. *καύσω* fut. of *καύω*, *καίω*, I burn, inflame, kindle. As inflaming or exciting to action. That is, from *καύσις*, as *pausa* from *παῦσις*. ¶ Or for *causa* fr. *caveo*, *cavsi*, *cavsum*, as *Jubeo*, *Jubsi*, *Jubsum*. The first sense of *causa* being supposed to be, excuse, pretext. "*Causam dicere*, significat excusationem afferre, utcumque se. DEFENDERE." F. *Caveo* bearing here the same sense as in *Cavillor*; i. e. subterfugio.¹

Causia, a broadbrimmed hat. *Kavola*. Also, a mandet or

¹ Vossius gives another reason for its derivation from *caveo*: "Cum, ut *cavere* juris vox est; ita et *causa* sit, immo *causidici* vocentur, quia *causas* rerum plurimum expediunt." But *caveo*, even as a law term, never seems to be connected meaning with *causa*.

covered way used in sieges. "Quia, sicut *causis* solem, ita vinea saxa et tela, capiti defendant." F.

Causor, I plead or pretend (*causam*) an excuse.

Causticus, caustic. *Καυστικός*.

Cauter, *Cauterium*, *Cauterizo*: Greek words.

Cautes, a ragged rock. Fr. *caveo*, *cautum*. Applied primarily to a dangerous crag on the sea-shore or out at sea, of which it is necessary for a pilot to be wary. Cæsar: "Naves nihil saxa et *cautes* TIME-BANT." ¶ Al. from *cavatus*, *cavtus*, *cautus*.

Cautus, wary, provident. Legally provided against assault, legally secured. Fr. *caveo*, *cavutum*, *cautum*, *cautum*.

Cavus, hollow. Fr. *cavo*.

Ce, a postfix, as in *Hicce*. From *κη*, or *κε*, or *γς*.

Cēdo, I give place, yield, retire, depart, go; yield, give up. Fr. *χηδῖω*, *χηδῶ*, formed from *κέχηδα*¹ Ionic of *κέχαδα* pf. mid. of *χάζω*.

Cēdo, give me, fetch me, show me; explain to me, tell me. Also, pardon me. That is, *cedo* veniam. Formed from *cēdo*, or allied to it. The difference in the quantity of the first syllable may well be accounted for by *cēdo* becoming a quick word in conversation.

Cēdrus, the cedar tree. *Κέδρος*.

Cēlano, one of the Harpies. Fr. *καλαινός*, black.

Cēlēber, *cēlēbris*, renowned, famous, talked of, much resorted to, frequented, as in Cicero: "Locī plani an montuosi, *celebres* an deserti." From *κλῆος*, *εὖος*, transp. *κῆλος*, *εὖος*, renown. *Berbris*, as in *Saluber*, *Salubris*; *Funebris*; &c. ¶ Some suppose *celeber* to mean swift, as in Accius: "*Celebri* gradu gressum accelerasse decet." Here it may be referred to *κῆλῶ* (fut. of *κῆλλω*), whence *celer*.

Cēler, swift. Fr. *κελῶ* (whence *κῆλης*, a race-horse) fut. of *κῆλλω*, I urge, impel. As *ὠκύς* fr. *ὄκα* pf. of *ᾠδω*. Or at once fr. *κῆλης*, *Æol.* *κῆληρ*.

Cēlères, three hundred horsemen chosen by Romulus as a body guard. From their rapidity. Or fr. *κῆλης*, *Æol.* *κῆληρ*, a race horse; whence *κεληρίζω*, I ride on horseback.

Cēles, a swift-sailing vessel; a race-horse. *Κῆλης*.

Celku: See Appendix.

Cello, (whence *antecello*, &c.) I move, drive, urge. *Κέλλω*.

Cēlo, I hide, secrete, conceal. From a verb *χηλάω*, *χηλῶ*, formed from *χηλός*, a box, chest. ¶ Al. from *κλείω*, I shut up; transp. *κῆλλω*, whence *celo*, as from *Λεῖος* is *Lēvis*. ¶ Wachter refers to Celtic *celu*, Quayle to Celtic *kelym*.² ¶ "From the Chaldee *CLĀ*:" V.

Cēlox, a fly-boat. Fr. *κῆλης*.

Celsus, erect, lofty, high.

¹ From *κέχηδα* (perf. mid. of *κάζω* same as *χάζω*) is *κῆδης*.

² Wachter in Helen. Quayle in Classical Journal, Vol. 3.

Fr. *cello, celsum*, I move, move up. So Excelsus from Excello.

Cenchris, a kind of snake. *Κενχρίς*.

Censeo seems to mean properly, as *Recenseo* does, I count, reckon. The Romans were ordered by Servius "*censere bona sua*," to sum up or count their goods and declare the sum to him. The business of the Censors was "*censere populi ævitates, soboles, et pecunias*," to count or compute the ages, children, and property of the people, that they might fix what each man should pay to the state. Hence *censeo* is, I assess, tax, rate. Again, from meaning to reckon, *censeo* (like *λογίζομαι*) is, I estimate, reason, come to a conclusion, judge, think, (as we say, I reckon so); hence, I determine, resolve; and, in regard to a legislative body, I decree. Fr. *κένσαι*, to prick. Thus *Dispungo* is explained by Forcellini "*supputo sive numero, quasi PUNCTO NOTO*." Haigh explains it similarly in its sense of decreeing: "*Censeo* might at first mean to vote by a point or mark, and thereby show one's choice or opinion." ¶ Others suppose N added as in *Frango*, &c., and *censeo* to be put for *ceseo* from the Hebrew *CS*, he computed. ¶ Jones: "The origin of *censeo* is perhaps *γένεσις*, (*γένις*), production: and signifies to number one's family or effects."

Censor, one who (*censet*) rates or assesses the people.

Census, a valuation or as-

essment of estates; a cessing, taxing; a book of rates or assessments; goods, effects, property assessed. Fr. *censeo, censum*.

Centaureum, the herb centaury. *Κενταυρίον*.

Centaurus, a centaur. *Κένταυρος*.

Centimālis or *Centimalis* fistula, a surgical instrument. Facciolati: "Α *κέντημα*, a *κέντιω*, pungo. Est enim apta ad *paracentēsin*."¹

Cento, *ōnis*, a patched garment made up of several shreds or rags of various colors; a composition formed by joining scraps from different authors. Soft for *centro* fr. *κέντρων, ανος*, as *Flagellum* for *FlagRellum*, *Flagito* for *FlagRito*. ¶ Or from *κέντιω, κεντῶ*, whence *κέντρων*.

Centrum, the centre or middle point of a circle or sphere. A hard knot in timber or marble which mars tools. *Κέντρον*.

Centum, hundred. Fr. *ἐκατὸν*, whence *ἐκτὸν* (as vice versâ *τετύφεται* for *τέτυφνται*), then *κεντὸν, centum*. Or N is added, as in *deNsus*: then from *ἐκατὸν* we have *κατὸν, κετὸν, cetum, centum*. Or *ἐκατὸν, ἐκτὸν, κετόν*.²

Centūria, applied to a squadron of a (*centum*) hundred

¹ It might be referred to *κέντιω* for another cause; for Forcellini defines it "instrumentum multis FORAMINIBUS minutisque pertusum."

² Haigh: "Fr. *κέντιω, κεντῶ*, to prick. Because they probably made a point at every hundred."

horse, to the subdivision of the Romans into hundreds, &c.

Centurio, a captain over a (*centum*) hundred infantry.

Centussis, a hundred asses. Fr. *centum asses*. As *Insalto*, *Insulto*.

Cæpa. See *Cæpa*.

Cæra, wax; a bust or image of wax; a waxen tablet, register, roll, paper, will. *Κηρός*. "Celt. *keir*." Quayle.

Cærales, a horned serpent. *Κέραστος*.

Cæraus, a cherry-tree. *Κέρασος*.

Cæraules, a trumpeter. *Κεραύλης*.

Cæraunus, *Cæraunia* gemma, the thunderstone. Fr. *κεραυνός*, thunder.

Cerbærus, the infernal dog. *Κέρβερος*.

Cercōpithæcus, a marmoset. *Κερκοπίθηκος*.

Cercops, *ōpis*, a monkey. *Κέρκωψ*.

Cercūrus, a kind of light ship. *Κέρκουρος*.

Cerdo, a mean mechanic. Fr. *κέρδος*, gain. One who by every possible way gets gain in trade.

Cērēbrōsus, crazy, headstrong, passionate. As affected in the (*cerebrum*) brain.

Cērēbrum, the brain; the mind, sense. Fr. *κέρας*, which Hesychius interprets (*inter alia*) κεφαλή, the head. *Brum*, as in *Candelabrum*.

Cērēmōnia. See *Cærimonia*.

Cères: See Appendix.

Cæreus, a wax light. Fr. *cera*.

Cērīntha, a kind of honey-suckle. *Κηρίνθη*.

Cerno, I sift; toss about; I distinguish, judge between. decide, determine; resolve, am determined; discern, descry; perceive, comprehend. Fr. *κρίνω*, (*κρίνω*) I sift; and, I judge. The perfect *crevi* is from *creno* transposed from *cerno*, as *Sperno*, *Spreno*, *Sprevi*.

Cerno, I contend, fight. That is, I determine or settle a dispute by fighting. Or, I determine or settle my life by fighting: for Ennius has: "Nanter sub armis malim VITAM *cernere*, Quàm &c." *Cerno* may be to endanger, as *Discrimen* is danger from *cerno*.

Cerno hæreditatem is explained by Varro: CONSTITUO me hæredem esse. "*Cernere* est, decernere se hæredem esse et hæreditatem acceptare." F.

Cernuus, hanging down the head, bowing forwards. Fr. *cerno*, as *Irrigo*, *Irriguus*; *Pasco*, *Pascuus*. For "*cernuus* terræ." "*Quod terram cernat*," says Nonius. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*, the head. (See *Cerebrum*.) Falling on the head. As *κυβιστάω* from *κύβη*.

Cērōma, an oil tempered with wax, with which wrestlers were anointed. *Κήρωμα*.

Cerritus, frenzical. For *cereritus*, i. e. percussus a *Cerere*, struck by *Ceres*. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*, the head. (See *Cerebrum*.) Affected in the head.

Cerrus, —

Certo, I contend, strive. For *cernito* from *cerno*, supine *cer-*

nitum, I contend. AL. from *cretum* (supine of *cerno*), transp. *certum*.

Certus, determined, resolved; established; having a thing well established, well founded, sure, certain, &c. From *cerno*, *cernitum*, *certum*.

Cērūchi, the cords or ropes by which the two ends of the sailyards are managed. *Κερούχι*.

Cervical, a pillow. Fr. *cervix*, *icis*.

Cervisia, a kind of beer or ale. A Gaulish word. Pliny: "Zythum in Ægypto, ceria in Hispaniâ, *cervisia* et plura genera in Galliâ aliisque provinciis."

Cervix, ———

Cërussa: See Appendix.

Cervus, a stag. Fr. *κέρας*, a horn, whence *cerivus*, *cervus*. See *Azrum*. Homer has *ἐλαφόν κεράον*.

Cercus, a forked stake, palisade; a forked beam with which cottages were propped. As resembling the horns (*cervorum*) of stags.

Cæspes: See *Cæspes*.

Cesso, I give over, intermit; am tardy. Fr. *cedo*, *cedum*, *cessum*.

Cestus, the girdle of Venus. *Κεστός*.

¹ "The derivation of *cervisia* from *Cereris vis*, was that of men who were ignorant that very many Latin words are to be sought from the Celts. Hence the many ridiculous etymologies of Varro and Isidorus." Leibnit, quoted by Wachter, who mentions the Celtic *ciorw*, which is the same as *cervisia*.

Cête, large sea-fishes. *Κήτη*. *Cētēroqui*, otherwise. See *Alioqui*.

Cētērūm, but. That is, otherwise. Fr. *ceterus*. As *ἄλλὰ* from *ἄλλος*.

Cetērus, other. From *εἶρος*, the aspirate changed to C, as otherwise to S. ¶ AL. from *καὶ εἶρος*, *οἰeterus*. But Forcellini states the reading of *cEterus* to be entirely preferable.

Cetra, a short square leathern target, used by the Moors and Spaniards. "It might seem to be put for *ceutra*, *κείτρα*, fr. *κένυται* pp. of *κύνω*, I hide. But it is plainly a Moorish word." V.

Ceu, like as. For *ceut*, from *κεῦτ*, i. e. *κεῦτε*, *καὶ οὕτε*, "and just as." ¶ "From Hebr. *kè*." V.

Cēvo, to wag the tail as a dog; to fawn, like Gr. *σαίνω*. Fr. *cieo*, *cievi*, whence *cieveo*, *ceveo*. ¶ AL. from *cevi* pf. of a verb *ceo*, *κίω*, allied to *κίω*, I move. Lennep: "*Κίλλα*, impello: a *μοτυ* qui originali ejus verbo *κίω* designatur."³

Chalcidicum: See Appendix.

Chālo, I let down, slacken. *Χαλῶ*.

Chālybs, steel; a sword. *Χάλυψ*.

Chāmāleon, a chameleon. *Χαμαιλέον*.

Chāmulus, a cart. *Χαμοῦλος*.

Chaos, a vast depth, &c. *Χάος*.

² Etiam, clunes *μονο ἀφροδιτισσικῶς*.

³ AL. for *sevo* fr. *σείω*, to shake.

*Chāra*cter, a mark impressed on anything; character or style of writing. *Χαρακτήρ*.

*Chāra*xo, I scratch. Fr. *χαράσσω* fut. of *χαράσσω*.

*Chāris*ma, *Chāristia*, *Chāris*ticon: Greek words.

*Chāri*tes, the Graces. *Χάριτες*.

Chāron, Charon. *Χάρων*.

*Charōn*ium, hell. From *χαρσνεῖον*, which Donnegan explains "a dark cavern or grotto, seeming a passage to the infernal regions." But the reading is dubious.

Charta, paper; a book, &c. *Χάρτης*.

Chārybdis, Charybdis. *Χάρυβδις*.

Chasma, a yawning, opening. *Χάσμα*.

Chēla, the arms of a scorpion, claws of a crab-fish. *Χηλαί*.

Chēlōdrus, a kind of water-snake. *Χέλυδρος*.

Chēlys, a harp, &c. *Χέλυς*.

*Chīti*arches, a commander over a thousand men. *Χιλιάρχης*.

Chīmāra, the monster. *Χίμαιρα*.

Chīrāgra, the gout in the hand, &c. *Χειράγρα*.

Chīrōgrāphum, a hand-writing; note of hand, &c. *Χειρογράφων*.

Chīrōnōmon, a graceful gestulator. *Χειρονομῶν*.

Chlāmys, a cloak. *Χλαμύς*.

Chōrāgus, one who had the charge of furnishing dresses, &c. to the actors. *Χοράγος*, Doric for *χορηγός*.

Chōraules, a minstrel. *Χορᾶυλης*.

Etym.

Chorda, the string of a musical instrument; a cord. *Χορδή*.

Chordus, *Cordus*, ———

Chōrēa, a dance. *Χορεία*.

Chōrēus, a trochee. *Χορεῖος*.

Chors, *chortis*; and *Cors*, *cortis*, a yard, pen, fold, coop. Fr. *χόρτος*. ¶ Or for *cohors*, the same as *chors*.

Chōrus, a chorus, dance, &c. *Χορός*.

Chrestus, a mistaken mode of writing *Christus* by the Romans.

Christus, JESUS CHRIST. *Χριστός*.

Chrōnica, chronicles. *Χρονικά*.

Chrōsōlithus, a chrysolite. *Χρυσόλιθος*.

Cibōrium, a large drinking cup. *Κιβώριον*.

Cibus: See Appendix.

Cicāda: See Appendix.

Cicātrix, a scar. Properly, a scar from a burn. For *cica*utrix. From *καυτήρ*, *ἥρος*, whence *καυτηρίξω*, I burn with a hot iron; fut. *καυτηρήσω*, *Æol.* *καυτηρήξω*, *καυτηρήξω*, redupl. *κικαυτηρήξω*.

Ciccus. Plautus: "Eluas tu an exungare, *ciccum* non interduim:" I would not give a straw. Fr. *κίχκος*, explained by Donnegan, "the paring of fruit; metaph. a worthless thing."

Cicer, a vetch, chick-pea. "From Hebr. *kikkar*, a round mass." Tt.

Cichōrēum, the herb succory. *Κικχόρειον*.

Cicindēla, a glow-worm. From *candeo*, redupl. *cicandeo*, (as Titillo from *τίλλω*, Peperci

from Paroo,) whence *cicandela*, *cicindela*.

Cicōnia : See Appendix.

Cicur, tame, mild. From a word *πέπος*, (the same as *πέπων*, mild,) Æol. *πέπορ*, *κέκορ*, whence *cicor*, (as Iber was formerly IÉber; and as nlger, pllco, for nEger, plEco,) then *cicur*.

Cicuta, ———

Cio, I move, stir, rouse, excite; call upon, summon, i. e. make to move. As “*Ciere aliquem in pugnam.*” Fr. *κίω*, from *κλω* whence *cio*.

Cilicium (textum), a close cloth made of goats’ hair. “As being best woven from the hair of the *Cilician* goats, which was long and shaggy.” V.

Cilium, the utmost edge of the eyelid from which the eyelashes grow; the eyelid itself. Fr. *χείλος*, *ος*, an edge, rim. ¶ Or from *κίλω* fut. of *κίλλω*, I move. From the perpetual motion of this part. Or the second λ in *κίλλω* is changed to I, as *ἄλλος* becomes *ἄλλος*.

Cillus, an ass. *Κιλλός*.

Cimex, ———

Cinadus, wanton, &c. *Κιναιδός*.

Cināra, an artichoke. *Κινάρα*.

Cincinnus, a curled lock of hair. Fr. *κίκιννος*.

Cingo, I gird, tie about, encompass. Fr. *circumago*, (I drive or draw round,) cut down into *cingo*, *cingo*. ¶ Al. soft for *zingo*, changed from *zongo*, (as *clnis* from *κονίς*, Imbris from **Ομβρος*,) from *zona* or *zonā ugo*, as from *Lite* or *Lite-*

ago is *Litigo*; from *Jure* or *Jure-ago* is *Jurgo*; from *Mitis* is *Mitigo*; from *Purus* is *Purgo*, *Cinīses*, *Cynīphes*, *Scynīphes*, *Scinīses*, small flies or gnats, Fr. *κνίπες* and *σκνίπες*.

Cinīflo, one who (*cineres flat*) blows up the embers to heat the iron for women to frizzle their hair.

Cinis, ashes. Fr. *κόνις*. We have Imbris from **Ομβρος*.

Cinnāmōnum, cinnamon. *Κιννάμωμον*.

Cinnānum, cinnamon. *Κιννάμον*.

Cinnus: See Appendix.

Cio, I move, stir, excite. Fr. *κίω*, I move,

Cippus, a little square pillar, gravestone. “From the Syriac and Chaldaic *cip* and *cipa*, a stone, whence Peter was called *Cephas*.” V. *Cippus* is also a sharp stake or palisade, mentioned by Cæsar in the Gallic War, (7,73) and seems to be a Gallic word. “*Hos [vallos] cippos [Romani] appellabant,*” says Cæsar.

Circā, around. Fr. *κίρκος*, a circle.

Circensis, relating to the *Circus*. “*Circense tomentum*” was coarse flock or stuffing sold in the *Circus* to the poorer sort to make beds of. Turnebus supposes it so called as having been strewed on the ground originally at the *Ludi Circenses*.

Circinus, a pair of compasses. An instrument with which (*circi*) circles are described.

Circiter, about, somewhere about. Fr. *circā*, around, about.

Circītis olea, a kind of oblong olive. Fr. *κεράς*, same as Lat. **RADIUS**, which is another name of this olive.

Circītor, a watchman, soldier on guard, overseer. Fr. *circūm itum*. One who goes round.

Circius ventus. "It is called *Cercius* by Cato. It is doubtful which way it should be written. Salmasius thinks it is a Sicilian word, and reads *Κερκίας* for *Δερκίας* in Theophrastus on Winds. Some derive it from *circus* or *ρίπος*, from the boisterous nature of this whirlwind. Cambden derives it from the Celtic, as according to Gellius and Seneca it blows from Gaul through Italy, and as *cyrch* means among the British, impetuosity or violence." V.

Circūlātor, a mountebank, &c. As getting round them (*circulos*) crowds of men. Or because (*circulat*) he wanders about.

Circūlus, a circle; anything circular. Fr. *circus*.

Circūm, around. Fr. *ρίπος*, a circle.

Circumfōrāneus, a quack doctor. *Circūm forā* versans.

Circus, a circle; the *Circus*, as being round. *Κίπος*.

Ciris, a kind of lark. "The Poets fable that Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was metamorphosed: and was called *Ciris*, as having privily cut her father's hair on which the fate of his kingdom rested. Fr. *κείρω*, I cut. Ovid: *Plumis in avem mutata vocatur Ciris*, et a TON-

so est hoc nomen adepta capillo." F.

Cirnea, a can, jug. Fr. *κίγναω*, I mix. As *κράτης* fr. *κίγναι*, *κράω*.

Cirrus, "a lock or curl of hair; also, the tuft of feathers or crest on the heads of certain birds; also, a fringe or border at the end garments." F. "*Κίρρος*, same as *κύλρρος*, *scirrhus*, a hard knotty tumor. Hence *cirrus*, a knot of hair." Salmas. ¶ "From *κόρρος* Æol. of *κόρρος*." Salm. As *Ὀμβρος*, Imbris."

Cis, on this side. Fr. *κείσθ'*, *κείσε*, "ad illum locum," to that point and no further. So that whatever is within the space extending to that point, is (*cis*) on this side of it. ¶ Al. from *κείω*, fut. of *κείω*, I sever, part. ¶ Or suppose,—as S is put for H in Sic for Hic, and as C takes the place of H in Ceterus from *Ἐτερος*,—so *cis* is for *his*, i. e. in *his* locis, opposed to "in illis locis." See Uls.

Cisium: See Appendix.

Cisōrium, the edge of a weapon. Fr. *cisum* for *cæsum*. With which we cut.

Cista, a chest, box. *Κίστη*. Todd: "Sax. *cest*, Germ. *kist*, Welsh *cist*."

Cisterna, a cistern. Fr. *cista*, as *Laterna*, *Lucerna*.

Cīter, on this side. Fr. *cis*, whence *cister*, as Sub, Subter. Then from *cister* is *cisterus*, whence *citerus*.

¹ Al. from a verb *κίρπει*, to curve; perf. *κέρκυρα*, whence *κίρκος*, a circle. Forcellini defines *cirrus* "capillus contortus."

Cithāra, a harp. *Κιθάρα*.

Citō, speedily, soon. Fr. *citus*.

Cito, I move, excite, rouse; summon, i. e. make to go. Fr. *cio*, *citum*.

Citrà, on this side. That is, *ex citerà parte*.

Citrus, the citron tree. "A Latin word, which the Romans received not from the Greeks, but from the Africans. The ancient Greeks did not use the word *κίτρος*. The most ancient Grecian who used the word *κίτριον* is Juba, as appears from Athenæus." V.

Citus, moved, excited. Excited or exciting myself in my course, quick. From *cio*.

Civīlis, courteous, polite. Acting as becomes (*civem*) a citizen. So *ἀστυεύς* for *ἀστυός*.

Civis, a citizen. Fr. *coëo*, *coīvi*,¹ *coīvi*, *cīvi*, as *Οἶνος*, *Voinum*, *Vinum*. Isidorus: "*Cives vocati quòd in unum coeuntes vivant, ut vita communis et ornatio sit et tutior*." ¶ Al. from *civi* pf. of *cio* or *cio*. "Quia cives sunt vocati in unum corpus." V.²

Civitas, an assemblage (*civium*) of citizens, a city.

Clādes, overthrow, destruction, disaster. Fr. *κλάδην* formed fr. *κέκλασται* pp. of *κλάω*, to break; whence *κλαδαρός* is bro-

ken or fragile. ¶ Or from *κλαδάω*, *ā*, to cut off young shoots, amputate, destroy. ¶ Or from *κλάδος*, a young shoot. Said properly of young shoots overwhelmed, as *Calamitas* from *Calamus*.

Clam, privily, secretly. Fr. *κλέμμα*, anything taken or done by stealth. That is, *κατὰ κλέμμα*, by stealth. ¶ Festus says that it was anciently written *calim*; and some therefore refer *clam* to *κάλυμμα*, formed from *κεκάλυμμαι* pp. of *καλύπτω*, I cover. However, it is not at all certain that *clam* was the same word as *calim*.

Clāmo, I cry out, cry aloud. Fr. *κέκλαμαι*, Doric of *κέκλωμαι*, pp. of *καλέω*, I call, call out. ¶ Al. from *κλαῦμα*, a whining, crying. ¶ Al. from *κλάζω*, I utter a loud cry.

Clancūlum, privily. A diminutive for *clamculum*, fr. *clam*. So from *Senatus* is *Senaticulum*, *Senaculum*.

Clandestīnus, secret, hidden. For *clamdestinus* fr. *clam*. If *D* is inserted, (as in *Indigeo*) *clandestinus* may be compared with *Intestinus*.

Clango, I sound as a trumpet. *Κλάγγω*.

Clārgo, I demand with a loud voice amends of an enemy for injuries done. Fr. *clarus*, as *Mitis*, *Mitigo*; or fr. *clarè ago*, as from *Lite-ago* is *Litigo*. Pliny: "*Cùm ad hostes clari-gatumque mitterentur, id est, res raptas clarè repetitum*."

Clārus, sheeny, bright, splendid, famous. Fr. *γλαρός* or

¹ So from *Vexi*, the perfect of *Veho*, is *Vexillum*; from *Anxi* is *Anxius*. So perhaps from *Nosco*, *Novi*, is *Novimen*.

² Vossius adds: "A *κλώ*, *eo*, *vado*: quòd in unum *VENIANT* coetum."

γλαυρός,¹ formed fr. γλάω or γλαύω, whence γλαυκός, bright, and γλάυσσω, I shine. Compare Gloria.

Classicum, the sound of a trumpet; a trumpet. As being used to call the (*classes*) classes of the Roman people to an assembly. Or *classicus* was the primary word; one whose business it was to do so, a trumpeter.

Classicus, belonging to the *Classici*, those of the first and highest (*classis*) class of Roman writers. Hence "*classici scriptores*."

Classis. "A class, company, order, or rank of citizens; one of the five divisions of the Roman people made by Servius. A fleet of ships of war; an armament. It was formerly said of land forces." F. From κέκλασσαι pp. of κλάω, to break. A fraction of the citizens, or of an army, or of a navy, as a squadron. ¶ Al. from κλάσσις, Dor. of κλήσσις for κλήσις, a convocation or summoning of the citizens to a meeting, or of soldiers to the field, or of sailors to the sea. ¶ Al. for *calassis* fr. *calo*, I call, summon.

Clāthri, *Clāthra*, balusters. Κλάθρα, Doric of κλήθρα.

Clava, a club, cudgel. For *clan*, (as *dis*, *oVis*) fr. κλάω, to break, and so mutilate; whence κλαμβός is mutilated. ¶ Al. from κολάπτω, to beat; fut. 2.

κολαβῶ, κλαβῶ, whence *claba*, *clava*. Or from pf. κειόλαφα, whence κολαφή, κλαφή, κλαφά, *clava*. ¶ Al. from κλάδος, a stick; whence *cladiva*, (as *Cadiva*), *clava*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Kolb Germ. dicitur Latinis *clava*, Cambriis Celticâ linguâ utentibus *clowppa*, Suecis *klubba*, Anglis *club*, Sorabis *klapa*." W. ¶ Vossius refers to the Hebrew *CLPH*, to strike.

Claudico, I halt, limp. Fr. *claudus*. As *Fodico*.

Claudo, I shut, close. Fr. κληίζω, fut. 2. κληιδῶ, Dor. κλαιδῶ, whence *cla Vido*, then *claudio*, as *Aviceps*, *Auceps*.

Claudus, lame. That is, mutilated. Fr. κλάω or κλαέω, to mutilate; whence *clāidus*, (as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*), *clavidus*, then *claudus*, as *Aviceps*, *Aviceps*. ¶ Al. for *cladus* fr. κλάδην from κέκλασται pp. of κλάω.

Clāvis, a key. Fr. κλείς, Ion. κληίς, Dor. κλαίς, whence *clāVis*, as *dis*, *oVis*.

Claustum, a bar, bolt. Fr. *claudio*, *clausum*, as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*. *Trum* is from Gr. τρον, as in Κλήϊστρον; or is from τερον, τρον, as in δέξω, δεξιτερον.

Clausula, a short sentence in conclusion, a finishing clause. Fr. *claudio*, *clausum*.

Clāvus, a nail; hence, anything fixed to another, as a rudder to a ship, a corn on the foot, a stripe or stud of purple with which the robes of the Senators and Equites were

¹ "CLEAR: Dutch, *kleer*; Germ. *klar*; Welsh *clær*; Lat. *clarus*; Gr. γλαυρός." Todd. Γλαυρός is in Hesychius.

adorned. Fr. *κλείω*, I shut in; Ion. *κληῖω*, Dor. *κλαίω*, *κλάω*, whence *clavus*. Cato has, "*Clavis corneis OCCLUDERE*." Ainsworth says: "A *claudendo*. Quodd *claudat*, figat, contineat." From *claudio* might be *claudivus*, (as Cado, Cadivus,) thence *clauvus*, *clavus*. ¶ Al. from *κολάπτω*, to thump; fut. 2. *κολαβῶ*, *κλαβῶ*.¹

Clēmens, placid, calm, gentle. Fr. *κέκλημαι* pp. of *κλάω*, to break. Suetonius has "*FRACTÆ iræ*," broken, appeased, allayed. *Ens*, somewhat as in *Clieus*, *Triens*, and in participles as *Providens*. ¶ Al. from *κηλήμων*, (*κλήμων*), formed from *κεκήλημαι*, pp. of *κηλείω*, to soothe, calm. ¶ Al. from *τλήμων*, *Æol.* *κλήμων*, enduring, patient.

Clēpo, *clepsi*, I thief. Fr. *κλεπῶ* fut. 2. of *κλέπτω*, *ψω*.

Clepsydra, a water hour glass. *Κλεψύδρα*.

Clericus, a clergyman. *Κληρικός*.

Clibanarius, a cuirassier. "A soldier armed with a breastplate, formed not of rings or plates, but of solid iron bent back somehow in the form of a *clibanus*." F. "Unless it is a Persian word. Ammianus: 'Sparsi cataphracti equites, quos *clibanarios* dictitant PERSÆ.' This however may be understood as implying that the Persians call the cataphracts by a term answering to the Greek term *clibinarii*; and that they

were so called by the Persians from some kind of resemblance to the *clibanus*." V.

Clībānus, a portable oven. *Κλίβανος*.

Clieus, *entis*, one under the protection of a patron. For *clieus* fr. *κλύων*, *οντος*, listening to, attending to, i. e. the advice of his patron. ¶ Or fr. *κλείων*, *οντος*, celebrating, honoring. "Quodd *clientes* patronos *coherent et honorarent*." V. ¶ Al. from *καλέω*, *καλείω*, *κλείω*, I call upon, appeal to.

Clīma, a clime. *Κλίμα*.

Clīnicus, a bed-ridden person; a physician attending such. *Κλινικός*. Also, a gravedigger: fr. *κλίνη*, a bed. For they carried out the dead on litters.

Clīno, I bend. *Κλίνω*.

Clīo, the Muse. *Κλειώ*.

Clitellæ, dorsels set on the backs of beasts of burden, that they may carry their loads with greater ease. Fr. *κέκλιται* pp. of *κλίνω*. As intended for loads to rest upon.² ¶ Al. for *cillitellæ* fr. *cillus*, an ass. ¶ Al. from *κλιτύς*, a sloping.

Clivus, the slope of a hill; a steep, cliff. Fr. *κλιτύς*, *Æol.* *κλιπύς*. ¶ As from Subseco is Subsecivus, and from Cado Cadivus, so from *clīno*, (whence *inclino*,) might be *clivivus*, thence *clivus*. ¶ Al. from the north. Anglo-Sax. *clif*, Engl. *cliff*, Germ. *klippe* and *cleve*. All perhaps allied to our verb

¹ "Fr. *κέλλω*, I drive; fut. *κελῶ*, whence *κελάω*, *κλάω*." Scheide.

² "Κλίσια, a place for reposing in or resting upon. Ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, leaning on their shields." Donnegan.

To *cleave*. The Germ. *cleve* Wachter refers to the Island. *klífia*, to climb.

Cloāca, a sink. For *cluaca* fr. *cluo*, I cleanse. ¶ Al. for *colluaca* fr. *colluo*, I rinse.

Ctōdo, for *claudio*. As

Clostrum, for *claustrum*.

Ctōtho, one of the Fates. Κλαθῶ.

Cluacīna, or *Cloacīna*: See Appendix.

Cluden, a sword or dagger used on the stage, and so contrived that, in seeming to penetrate the body, the blade in reality slid back into the hilt and (*cludi* soleret) was inclosed in it. But the reading is disputed.

Cludo, I shut. For *claudio*. So *Cludus* for *Claudus*.

Clueo, I am esteemed, am famous. Fr. κλύω, κλυέω, I am heard of.

Clunācūlum: See Appendix.

Clūnis, the buttock. Fr. *cluo*, to cleanse. "As being the parts through which the faces of the body are ejected." Tt. ¶ Al. from γλουτὸς, whence a word γλουτινὸς, γλουνὸς, hence *glunis*, *clunis*.

Cluo, same as *Clueo*, which see.

Cluo, I cleanse. Shortened from *colluo*. ¶ Or from κλύζω, I wash, rinse; fut. κλύσω, κλυῶ.

Clūsilis, easily shut. Fr. *cludo*, *clusum*.

Clýpeus, a shield. Fr. καλύπτω, καλύπω, κλύπω, to hide, cover. Or for *clybeus* from fut. 2. καλυβῶ, κλυβῶ. ¶ Al. soft for *clýpheus* fr. γλύφω, I enboss; whence *glypho*, *clýpho*.

As having figures embossed on it. ¶ Al. from κύκλος, an orb; transp. κλύκος, whence *clypus*, as from λύκος is *luPus*.¹

Clysmus, *Clyster*, &c. Greek words.

Co—, for *con—*, *com—*.

Coa vestis, a vest from the island of *Cos*.

Coactīlia, felt. Fr. *cogo*, *coactum*. That is, wool or hair stuffed close. So πλῆμα from πλέω.

Coagmentum, a fastening of things together. For *coagimentum* fr. *coago*, *cogo*, I drive together.

Coāgūlum, whatever fastens or binds; runnet used in thickening or curdling milk. Fr. *coago*, *cogo*.

Coāleo, *Coālesco*, I grow together, unite, &c. From *co*; *alo*, I nourish. ¶ Al. short for *coadoleo*, *coadolesco*.

Coaxo, I croak as a frog. From καῶξ, the sound of frogs.

Coccum, the grain with which cloth is dyed of a scarlet color. A thread or piece of cloth dyed with it. Κόκκος.

Cocētum, a kind of cake made of honey and poppy. Fr. κυκητόν, mixed.

Cochlea, a snail; periwinkle; anything in a periwinkle or spiral form, as the screw or spindle of a press, a pair of winding stairs, a pump to draw out water. Κοχλίας.

Cockleāre, *Cochlear*, a spoon.

¹ Al. from κλεπῶ fut. 2. of κλέπτω, I steal. "Quia abscondit et furatur quodammodo laevam partem hominis." F.

From the *cochlea*, whose shell its bowl represents. Or because shells were used for spoons.

Cōcles, blind of one eye. From *Κύκλωψ*, (a Cyclops, as having one eye only) whence *κύκλωψ*, as *μῆλη*, *μήλα*; *νῆτος*, *νήτος*; hence *cōcles*, by giving it a Latin termination, somewhat as from *ἀλώπηξ* is *vulpeS*.

Cōcyltus, a river of Hell. *Κωκυτός*.

Cōda, for *cauda*. So *Clodo*.

Cōdex, for *caudex*. (See *Coda*.) The stump or stock of a tree. Also, a book, or volume; being anciently made of boards, smeared with wax; as some at this day. "*Cōdex*, a paper book; called (à *codicibus*) from the trunks of trees; THE BARK whereof being stripped off served the ancients to write their books on." Black. Also, a book of accounts, a memorandum book. And, a will.

Cōdicillus, dimin. of *codex*, *icis*.

Calē-Sŷria, hollow-Syria, as lying low between the high mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. Fr. *κόλη*, hollow.

Cælo. See *Cælo*.

Cælum. See *Cælum*.

Cæna, a dinner, the principal meal of the Romans. Fr. *κοινή* i. e. *δαίς*, an entertainment taken in common with one's family or friends. *Communis victus*. ¶ Al. from *αἶκνον*, (same as *αἶκλον*) a supper; transp. *καίνον*.

Cænum, dirt, mire. Fr. *κοινόν*, unclean. Or *κοινόν* is common. Common refuse.

Capio, I begin. Usually re-

ferred to *cepi* pf. of *capio*, I take in hand, I undertake. But the diphthong is thus unaccounted for. Perhaps, as *Capio* is from *κάω* or *χάω*, so from *χολω*, (whence *χοινίξ*), the same as *χάω*, is *cæpio*. Or, as *ἀπτομαι* is to undertake from *ἄπτω*, whence *apio*; suppose that from *coapio*, *coëpio*, (as *coArceo*, *coErceo*,) is *cæpio*, to undertake. Or may *cæpio* be for *concipio*, cut down to *coipio*, whence *coepio*, as *coltus*, *coEtus*?

Coërceo, I environ, keep in. For *coarceo*.

Cæro, same as *Curo*, which see.

Cætus, an assembly. For *coitus* (as *πΟΙνὰ*, *ρΟΕυα*) fr. *coeo*, *coitum*.

Cōgito, I ponder, consider, think. For *coagito*, as *Coago*, *Cogo*. Sallust: "*Mihi multum animo agitantī consilium fuit*." Horace: "*Hæc ego mecum Compressis agitolabris*." *Con* in *cogito* refers to the variety of subjects, or increases the force of *agito*.

Cognātus, related by birth. *Gnatus* from *gnascor*.

Cognitus, known well. For *cognōtus* from *gnosco*.

Cōgo, I drive together, compel, collect together. For *coago*. So *Compello* is used. Or *co* in *cogo* increases the force, as in *Comprobo*.

Cohibeo, for *Cohabeo*, I hold, hold in, hold off.

Cohors, *ortis*, a coop; small inclosure. Fr. *co*, and *hortus* for *chortus*, *χόρτος*, (as *Hir* from

Xēg,) an inclosure. ¶ Al. from *co*, and *hors*, fr. *ὄρος*, (as *Mors* from *Μόρος*) a boundary. ¶ Al. from *χόρτος*, *chortus*, lengthened into *cohortus*, somewhat as *Vēhemens* for *Vemens*.

Cohors, *ortis*, a band of soldiers or of men. Varro: "Quodd, ut *cohors* in villā ex pluribus tectis conjungitur et quiddam fit unum; sic hæc ex manipulis copulatur *cohors*." Vossius: "Quodd, ut villica *cohors*, ita militaris etiam *cohors* rotunda esse soleat, quomodo *GLOBUS* militum dicitur." ¶ Al. from *cohortor*. From the idea of mutual excitement.

Cōlāphus, a blow with the fist. *Κόλαφος*.

Cōleus, testiculus. A *κουλῶς*, unde et *Culeus*.

Cōlīphium, a kind of dry diet which wrestlers took, to make themselves strong and firm-fleshed. Fr. *κῶλον*, a limb; *ἰφι*, strongly, robustly. As making the limbs robust. ¶ "Salmasius deduces it fr. *καλήφια*, the ends of the limbs of animals; fr. *κῶληψ, ηκος*, the ham or ankle-bone. For they made use of the pieces of meat which had least juice and moisture." F.

Cōlis, for *caulis*. As *Cauda*, *Coda*.

Collega, a copartner in office. For *comlega* fr. *lēgo*, as. One to whom the care of a business (*legatur*) is intrusted (*cum*) with another. Plautus: "*Legatum* eat tibi negotium."

Collēgium, said properly of a partnership in OFFICE. Thus *Etym*.

Livy of the two Consuls: "Nil concordi *collegio* firmitus ad rem publicam tuendam esse." Hence of a partnership in any business. Fr. *collega*. We say a Committee from *Mitto*, which is the same as *Lēgo*. ¶ Al. from *lex*, *lēgis*. As said of men under the same laws and regulations.

Collicia, gutters or drains in the fields. Fr. *lacio*, I draw, lead. ¶ With *collicia* is confounded *colliquia*, which is referred to *liquor*, I drop, run, flow.

Collido, I dash against, clash, bruise. Fr. *lædo*. That is, (*lædo*) I hurt by bringing into contact (*cum*) with.

Collineo, I aim at or hit a mark. That is, I aim, my eyes keeping on straight (*cum lineâ rectâ*) with a right line.

Collis, a hillock, hill. Fr. *κολωνός, κολνός*, (as from *Κορώνη* is "Cornix") whence *colnis*, and for softness *collis*, as *ὄστᾱ* became *osSa*, as *θάρσος* became *θάβρος*, as *σμήρνα* or *μύρνα* became *μύρρα*, and as *Pollucis* is for *Polducis* from *Πολυδεύκης, Πολδεύκης*. ¶ Al. from *collum*, a neck. As *λόφος* is not only a neck, but also a hillock.¹

Collūco, I cut away trees so as to give (*lucem*) light. See *Interluco*. ¶ "From Germ. *lucke*, an opening; allied to *λακίς*, a cleft." W.

Collum, the neck. Fr. *collis*, a hill. "Because it rises from

¹ "Fr. *καλῶω*, to hinder." Haigh.

the shoulders like a hill." Tt. It rises above the body, as a hill rises above the plain country. The Greeks reverse this comparison in their word *λόφος*: "*Λόφος*, the upper part of the neck of an animal—the crest, summit, or high peak of a mountain—a hill or eminence." Dn.¹

Collustro: See *Illustro*.

Colluvies, a conflux of different impurities, properly of offscourings. For *colluies* fr. *luo*, I rinse. See *Alluvies*, *Diluvium*. So *Exuviae* from *Exuo*.

Collibus, the exchange of coins of different kinds or of different countries. The profit or loss in such exchange. *Κόλλυβος*.

Collūra, a bun, roll. *Κολλύρα*.

Collūrium, an external application for sore eyes, made in small round cakes; an internal application for fistulas. *Κολλύριον*.

Cōlo, I strain liquor through a cloth or sieve. Fr. *ύλίω*, *ύλῶ*, same as *ύλίζω*, I strain, filter. Whence *culo*, (as *Ceterus* from *ἕτερος*,) and *colo*, as *μῆλη*, *mōla*. ¶ Al. from *χυλόω*, *χυλῶ*, I squeeze out juice. *Χύλος* in *Hippocrates*, says *Donnegan*, means the expressed and STRAINED juice of barley, called STRAINED pisan. ¶ Al. from *κουλεύς*, whence *-culeus*, a sack. As *σακκεύω*, I strain, fr. *σάκκος*.²

Cōlo seems primarily to mean,

I clip, prune, as *Cicero* has "*Colere vitem*;" and to come from *κολάζω*, fut. *κολάσω*, *κολᾶω*, *κολῶ*,³ I clip, prune. Hence *colo* means, I clear from excrescences, I trim; as we speak of a bird PRUNING its feathers. Hence, I adjust, make neat, dress, as *Dryden* uses the word *Prune*: "Grows a fop, PRUNES up, &c." Hence, I pay great attention to, study, pursue; regard, honor, venerate. In regard to the fields, it means, I am attentive and sedulous about cultivating or tilling them. Lastly, it means, I frequent a spot, "*assiduus sum in loco aliquo*," as *Forcellini* explains it; and hence, I dwell in, inhabit.

Cōlōbicus, mutilated. Fr. *κολοβός*.

Cōlōcāsia, the Egyptian bean. *Κολοκασία*.

Cōlon, the longest of the intestines; the disease of it, the colic. *Κόλον*.

Cōlon, the member of a sentence. *Κῶλον*.

Cōlōnia, a colony or plantation which persons are sent to till and to dwell in. Fr. *colo*; or nearer fr. *colōnus*, a tiller of the ground.

Cōlōnus, a tiller, husbandman, labourer, farmer, &c. Fr. *colo*.

Cōlor, *Cōlos*, a color, complexion, tint, hue; false color given to a thing, pretext, cloak. Fr. *χρῶς*, the color; or more properly, as *Damm* explains it,

¹ Al. from *κῶλον*, a limb. The neck being one of the chief. In Greek *κῶλον* is applied specially to the foot.

² "*Colum* a *κωλύω*, arceo: quod sor-des colando ARCENTUR." *Ainsw*.

³ *Hægh* refers *colo* to *καλῶς*, fair. As *δαμῶ*, *dōmo*.

a surface with its color; whence *croor* (as *κρύος*, *cruoR*); by transp. *coror*; and for softness *color*, somewhat as fr. *λίπριον* is *lilium*. Or fr. *χρῶς*, whence *coros*, *colos*. ¶ Al. from *χλῶς* (whence *cloor*, *color*), a greenish yellow color. Hence transferred to color generally. ¶ Al. from *colo*, to pay attention to, adorn, embellish. But the sense of "embellishment, ornament, dress," is rather, as Forcellini remarks, a metaphorical meaning derived from those above. ¶ Al. from *χυλῶς*, any extracted juice, and so paint: Æol. *χυλῶρ*, whence *color*, as *μῆλη*, *mOla*.

Cōlossus, an enormous statue. *Κολοσσός*.

Cōlostra: See Appendix.

Cōlūber, a snake. Haigh: "Fr. *καλύβη*, a covering, a cavern. Because it is fond of holes and secret retreats." *Καλύβη* might have been written *κολύβη* by the Æolians. "The Æolians said *θερσέως* for *θερσέως*, *βροδέως* for *βραδέως*, &c." V.

Cōlum, a strainer. See *Cōlo*.

Cōlumba, a dove. Fr. *κορυμβῶ*, to dive, duck. Ovid: "*Oscula dat cupido blanda cōlumba mari*." Turton explains it of its swimming motion in the air. Aristotle uses *κορυμβίς* of a dab-chick. ¶ The *Encycl. Britannica* refers to the British words *k'lommen*, *kylobman*, *kolm*, which signify the same as *columba*. We may add *culver*.

Cōlubar, a kind of collar put

round the necks of slaves as a punishment, a kind of pillory. "From its likeness to the holes of dovescots or places where (*columbæ*) doves build their nests." F.

Cōlumbārium, a pigeon-hole, dovescot. And, from likeness to it, the mortise-holes in which the ends of rafters are fastened in buildings; &c. Fr. *columba*.

Cōlūmella, a small pillar. For *columnella*.

Cōlūmen, the principal beam extending along the roof of a house, and on which all the parts of the roof depend; used also in an extended sense for the top or roof of a house. Metaphorically, the principal, head, or chief of a party; and a prop, stay, support. Fr. *columis*. "Quodd domum columem præstet." Ainsw.

Cōlūmis, whole, sound, safe, healthy. For *holumis* (as *Ceterus* for *Heterus*) fr. *ὅλος*, whole, sound. Or perhaps from a word *ὄλιμος* or *ὄλυμος*. ¶ Al. from the Chaldee *KLYM*, strong, sound.¹

Cōlūma, a pillar. For *columina* fr. *columen*, *inis*, a prop, support.

Cōlūmnārii, bankrupts, spend-thrifts, &c. who were prosecuted at the *columna Mænia*.

Cōlūri, the colures. *Κόλουροι*.

Cōlūria, pilasters. "Fr. *κόλουρος*, having the tail mutilated.

¹ Haigh: "Properly, under shelter. Fr. *κάλυμμα*, (*κάλυμα*,) a covering." ¶ "A barbarico *kal*, *hail*, [whence our *hale*,] *sanus*." W.

For on the top they are without the proper ornaments of pillars. [Or merely fr. κολούω, mutilo.] Some read *collyria*. For the figure of the *collyria* approaches nearly to that of a column." F.

Cōlurnus, of the hazel-tree. For *corylurnus* fr. *corylus*, as Tacitus, Taciturnus. ¶ Al. transposed for *corulnus*, *corulinus*, fr. *corylus*.

Cōlus, a distaff. Fr. *cōlo*, to labor at. So Forcellini defines *colo*, "studium, operam, laborem pono in re aliquā perficiendā, assiduus sum circā rem aliquam." Rather in the sense of Ovid: "Creditor et LANAS excoluisse rudes," where *excolo* seems to mean to trim. Others understand *colo* here to adorn. "Quia eā nentur quæ ad ORNATUM pertinent." V.

Cōlustra: See Colostra in Appendix.

Com—: See Cum.

Cōma, the hair of the head; the leaf of a tree, which is to the tree what the hair is to the head. Κόμη.

Combīno, I combine. *Bina* conjungo.

Combūro, I burn up. Fr. *πυρῶ*, I burn. ¶ Al. for *comūro*.

Cōmē, a village. Κάμη.

Cōmes, *cōmītis*, a companion. *Comitis* is fr. *com* and *itum* supine of *eo*. One who goes with another.

Cōmestus, eaten up. Fr. *edo*, *estum*.

Cōmētes, a comet. Κομήτης.

Cōmīcus, relating to or befitting comedy. Κωμικός.

Cōminus, hand to hand, in

close combat; close at hand, forthwith. From *co* and *manus*. Manus *cum manu*. Compare *Eminus*.

Cōmis, courteous, mild, affable. Fr. *cōmo*, I trim, polish, as Quintilian has "*Comere et expolire orationem*." Hence *comis* is much the same as our word Polite from Polio. ¶ Al. from κομῶ, I adorn with care. ¶ Al. for *cosmis* fr. κοσμῶ, I adorn. ¶ Al. from κῶμος, festivity, hilarity. ¶ Al. from *com*, i. e. *cum*, and *eo*. Somewhat as the Greeks use συμπεριφέρωμαι for, I am obsequious or complaisant. But O would be short, as in *Comes*.

Cōmissor, I banquet; revel. For *comassor* fr. κομάζω, κομάδσω, κομάσσω. Or *comissor* is fr. κῶμος, a revelling, whence *comissor*, as from Pater is Patrisso. Or a word κομίζω may have existed, of the same sense as κομάζω.

Cōmītes (plural of *comes*) were persons who attended on the magistrates on their journey to the provinces. And hence, under the later Emperors, *comītes* were counts or persons who attended the Emperors in their expeditions.

Cōmītia, a public meeting of the people for voting. Fr. *com*, and *itum* supine of *eo*. See *Comes*.

Cōmītiālis morbus, the falling sickness. For, if any one was seized with this disease at the time of holding the *comitia*, the meeting was suspended.

Cōmītor, I go along with,

accompany. Fr. *comes*, *itis*; or at once from *com*, and *itum* supine of *eo*.

Comma, a comma. *Κόμμα*.

Commendo, I commit or recommend to another's care, recommend, praise. Fr. *mando*.

Commentārius, a book of short comments, reflections, memoirs. Fr. *commentari*.

Commentor, I meditate, muse on; plan, contrive; make reflections, comment. Fr. *mens, mentis*. I put things together in my mind. ¶ Or from a verb *meno*, supine *mentum*; from *μῆνς*. "*Μῆνς*, in the plural, projects, purposes, designs." Du. Hence *comminiscor*, I devise, contrive.

Comminiscor: See *Commentor*.

Commi, gain. *Κόμμι*.

Commissura, a joint. Fr. *committo*, *commisum*, to join.

Committo. *Mitto* in compounds often means to place. See the first *Admitto*. Hence *committo* is to place together or join. As in Virgil: "*Manum committere Teucris*." Hence the expressions *Committere pugnam*, *prælium*, *bellum*, *rixam*, *quadrigas*, &c. mean to join battle with another, to join one's car with that of another, side by side in action. *Committo* is also to consign, entrust, trust. As in "*committere se populo, periculo*," &c. That is, to PLACE oneself so as to come into contact WITH.

Committo, I do, commit, as in *Committere flagitium*, *adulterium*, &c. Ernesti supposes

this notion to arise from a battle which is said *committi*. (See above.) That is, as we say *Committere bellum*, so we may say *Committere adulterium*, &c.

Commōdo, I tender service to, accommodate, supply, give, lend. That is, I profit, help; from *commodum*.

Commōdum, convenience, advantage, profit; reward, stipend. Neuter of *commodus*.

Commōdus, proper, fitting, meet, convenient, suitable; accommodating, agreeable, obliging. That is, being *cum modo*, as Cicero uses *Bono modo*: "*Hæc tibi tam sunt defendenda quam mœnia; mihi autem bono modo, tantum quantum videbitur*." That is, as far as shall seem proper or convenient.

Commūnīco, I share with any one, or make another share with me, impart, &c. That is, facio *communem*.

Commūnio, mutual participation in the same privileges, &c. Fr. *communis*. ¶ Al. from *mune*, pl. *munia*, office, function; or fr. *munus*, boon, favor.

Commūnis seems properly to refer to (*munia*) offices or duties common to individuals, or to individuals having offices or duties in common. Cicero: "*Ut commune OFFICIUM censuræ communi animo defenderent*." Hence it is extended to the offices or duties of general society; and to the inhabitants of a town or of a country fulfilling mutual duties; and lastly to all the human race. General, common, uni-

versal. ¶ Al. from *mænia*. Within the same walls as another. ¶ “From Germ. *mæne*, common, the Latin *communis*, which can hardly be accommodated to the Latin language, seems to originate.” W.

Cōma, I comb, dress, or adorn, the hair; I trim, polish. Fr. κομῶ, κομῶ, I dress, adorn with care. ¶ Al. from κομῶ, κομῶ, I attire, adorn. But O would be short. ¶ Al. from κοσμέω, κοσμῶ, I arrange, adorn. ¶ Al. from *cōma*.

Cōmædia, comedy. Καμῶδία, i. e. κωμῶδία.

Compactus, joined closely or firmly together. Fr. *pango*, *pactum*.

Compāges, a joining together. Fr. πᾶγω, Doric of πήγω, I fix. Or from *compago*, *compango*.

Compāra, I liken. That is, I make (*compar*) like with.

Compello, as, I call, summon. Also, I accost, address; accost so as to interrogate, reprove. Fr. *pello*, I urge, i. e. urge to come to me. See *Appello*. *Com* increases the force, as in *Comprobo*. ¶ Al. from πελάω, πελῶ, to approach. ¶ “From Hebrew *PLL*, i. e. *pilel*, to address.” Beaman.

Compendium, a saving, gain got by saving, profit, advantage; a saving of trouble, a short cut, a short way or method. Fr. *pendo*. Vossius says: “*Compendium* is properly, when by adding anything the scales are made equal again, so that we should lose nothing. *Dispendium* is when anything is taken

away from the weight to our loss. *Interpendium* is, when one scale does not overbalance the other.” This is hardly satisfactory. Perhaps *dispendium* is a paying away money in different directions, and so a wasting of it: and *compendium* is opposed to (*dispendium*) a waste, and means a saving. Black: “A *compendium* denotes that in which several things (*penduntur*) are weighed or considered together: hence it signifies a concise view of any science.” Hence again might follow a general notion of saving.

Compensio, I weigh one thing against another, counterbalance, match, compensate, requite. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

Compensio, I shorten the way. See *Compendium*.

Compēndiūno, I adjourn until (*perendie*) the third day.

Compērio, I find out, discover, ascertain. Fr. *pario*, I bring to light. See *Aperio*.

Compernis, bowlegged. Having the (*pernas*) legs together. Ennius applies *perna* to the human leg: “His *pernas* succidit iniqua superbia. Pœni.”

Compes, *pēdis*, a fetter. As fastening (*pedes*) the feet together.

Compesco, I restrain, check. For *compasco*, properly in allusion to sheep. I cause sheep to feed together, and keep them from rambling. So *Dispesco* is to lead sheep into different pastures so as to keep them asunder. ¶ Or perhaps *pasco*

is here fr. *πάω*,¹ in the sense of, I press; I press tight together, curb.

Compētītio, a seeking or aiming at the same thing as another. Fr. *peto*.

Compēto, said of one thing suiting another, i. e. aiming at or tending to the same point. Suetonius: "Tanto animo nequaquam corpus *competiuit*." So of one thing which meets, coincides with, joins with another. Varro: "*Ubi viæ competunt*."

Compingo, I fasten together. Also, I jam one thing against another, thrust. Fr. *pango*. So *Impingo*.

Compitum, a place where two or more ways (*competunt*) meet. Varro: "*Ubi viæ competunt*."

Complector, I embrace, &c. See *Amplector*.

Compleo, I fill up. Fr. *πλέω*, I fill. So *Impleo*, &c.

Complex, *icis*, an accomplice. Fr. *plico*. As entangled or implicated in the same crime.

Complōdo, for *complaudo*.

Compos, *ōtis*, having power over, being master of. Fr. *potis*, whence *potior*, *potestas*. Virgil: "At non Evandrum *potis* est vis ulla tenere."

Compūto, I reckon. Fr. *puto*, I estimate.

Con—, for *com—*. For softness, as *Concavus* for *Comcavus*.

Concentus, a concert of music. Fr. *cantus*.

Concepta verba, a set form of words. Fr. *capio*. "Verba certâ formulâ comprehensa." F. But *conceptæ* or *conceptive* feriæ are thus explained by Varro: "Quæ non habebant certos et constitutos dies; sed a sacerdotibus *concupiebantur* in dies certos vel etiam incertos." Here also, however, *concupere* may have reference to the wording in which the festivals were announced or declared.

Concha, a shell-fish; a shell; anything in its form. *Κόγχη*.

Conchis, a bean boiled in the (*concha*) shell or pod.

Conchylium, a kind of shell-fish from which purple dye was made; purple. *Κογχύλιον*.

Concilio, I join together, unite, attach. Fr. *concio*, whence *concium*, *concilium*, (as *FiLius* for *Fiius*), a calling together, uniting; thence *concilio*. Compare *Auxilium* from *Auxi*. ¶ *Al.* for *concalio* from *καλέω*, or from *συγκαλέω*, to call together, assemble. ¶ *Al.* from *cilium*, an eyelid; as properly applicable to the drawing together of the eyelids.²

Concilio, I attach (See above)

² Varro states that, when a garment is beaten close by a fuller, it is said *conci-liari*. Hence this is thought to be its primary meaning, whence those of uniting, joining together; and it is referred to *κίλέω*, *Æol.* for *πύλω*, (as *kōs* for *pōs*; and as *πύλω* and *κύλω* are interchanged,) I condense. But the *π* in *κίλέω* is long. Or to *cilium*, hair; as properly said of hairs stuffed together. But *cilium* is the hair of the eyelids, if it means hair in any way. Or to *κίλικιον*, hair-cloth. But it would be thus *concilicio*, as Tertullian

¹ Whence *πήγω*, *πήγνυμι*, *πατέω*, *πατέσσω*, &c. See Lennep in *πατέω*.

another to myself by kind offices, I conciliate the favor of, conciliate. Also, I attach one person to another in marriage. Suetonius: "Existimabatur filiam suam Cæsari *conciliare*." Also, I procure, get. Cicero: "*Concilio* mihi amorem ab omnibus." That is, I attach to myself. Also, I procure, produce. Cicero: "*Gloriam conciliat* magnitudo negotii." That is, attaches to itself or to the person who is the object of it. Thus it is used of a broker purchasing for another. Plautus: "*Conciliaverunt* mihi peregrinum Spartanum." Hence "*Rectè concilio*" is to make a good bargain. Thus also "*Concilio* alicui nuptias, toros jugales" is, I procure marriage for another, bring about a marriage.

Concilium, a uniting together, assembling; an assembly. See *Concilio*.

Concīnens, concordant. For *concanens*, singing harmoniously together; harmonious.

Concinnus, nicely fitted, neat, elegant, trim. Fr. *cinnus*¹ fr. *κίκιννος*, *cincinnus*. As properly applied to locks of hair well adjusted. ¶ Or from *cinnus*, a mixture of different things, a hodgepodge.

Concio, a calling together;

has *conciliatus*. Or to *salio*, in reference to fullers leaping upon clothes to condense them: as Seneca speaks of *Salus fullonius*. But it would thus be *conSilio*.

¹ *Cinnus* is read in a passage of Plautus and in one of Cicero in the sense of *cincinnus*. But most MSS. have *cincinnus*.

assembly; place of it; harangue in an assembly. Fr. *cio*, *cieo*. ¶ Some write *contio*, for *comtio*, *comitio*. See *Comitium*.

Concipilo: See Appendix.

Conclāve, any apartment under lock and key. Fr. *clavis*.

Concors, *cordis*, joined together in (*corde*) heart or mind.

Concrētus, condensed, thick. Said of things which have as it were grown together. Fr. *creSCO*, *cretum*.

Concūtio, for *conquutio*, *conquatio*.

Condālium, a kind of ring. For brevity, for *condulium*, (somewhat as *cAnis* from *κἄνως*), from *κόνδυλος*, a joint of the finger. The Greeks say *δακτύλιον* from *δάκτυλος*, a finger. Festus says that *condulus* meant a ring.

Condemno, for *condamno*.

Condio, I season, salt, pickle. Fr. *duo*, fr. *δῶω*, to give, as in *Perduim*. Here *duo* or *do* means to put; as in *Abdo*, *Condo*, &c. And *condio* is, I put together, I mix ingredients to season. Somewhat as *ἀρτῶω* fr. *ἄρω*, *ἄρται*, to prepare. ¶ *Al*. from *γανδύω*,² I season, a word from which *γανδύσματα* (which is noticed by Isaac Vossius) would flow.

Conditio, the nature, quality, circumstance under which things (*conditu sunt*) are framed. As

² A word which might be formed from *γάνος*, pleasure (as *ἡδύσματα* are spices from *ἡδύς*), as *γανδῶω* (I shine) fr. *γάνος*, brightness.

Conditio vivendi, &c. Thus Ulpian: "Naturâ rerum *conditum* est ut plura sint negotia quàm vocabula."

Conditio, a stipulation, law, contract, under which things (*conduntur*) are settled or established.

Condo, I lay up things together, treasure up, lay by, hide, *recondo*; I lay bricks, &c., together in building, I build, construct, found, establish; I put words together, write, compose, (as this is from *Compono*), compile. Fr. *do*, I place, put, as in *Abdo*, *Obdo*, *Addo*.

Condono, I pardon. Properly, I (*dono*) give up entirely, remit. Cicero: "Pecunias creditas debitoribus *condonandas* putant."

Conduco, I hire for use. That is, *duco* mihi, I draw to myself, engage, "concilio." Perhaps *con* refers to more than one. *Conducere* militem, præceptores, &c.

Conduſ, a steward, butler. Qui *condendis* cibus præponitur.

Confarreo, said of persons marrying by the ceremony of eating a cake (*farrie*) of meal together.

Confertus, crammed full, crowded, thick. Fr. *confarcio*, *confercio*, *confercitus*.

Confestim, forthwith. Allied to *festino*. *Confestim*, like *Confertim* and *Confusim*.

Conficio, I do thoroughly, do up, destroy; dispatch, kill. Fr. *facio*. So Gr. καταργάζομαι.

Etym.

Conflicto, I afflict, trouble. Fr. *confligo*, *conflictum*. Said properly of one thing continually striking against and bruising another.

Conflictor, I struggle with. That is, I come into clashing or collision with. See above.

Confragōsus, broken, craggy, rugged. Fr. *frago*, *frango*.

Confuto, I confute. See *Futo*.

Conger, *Congrus*, *ri*, a conger-pel. Γόγγρος.

Congius, a measure of liquids. Fr. κογγιον. "Κόγχη, a concave shell used as a ladle or for measuring." Dn. ¶ Al. from κοινε, κοινος, a measure for corn; whence κοινιος, *concius*, *congius*; or whence κολνιος, *conehius*, *congius*.

Congraco, I make merry, drink with others like the (*Græci*) Greeks. See *Græcor*.

Congruo, said of persons meeting together; hence agreeing, suiting each other, harmonizing. For *conruo*; *G* being added for softness. ¶ Or by metaphor fr. *grus*, *gruis*. Festus: "*Congruere*, a *gruibus*, quæ se non segregant, sive cum volant, sive cum pascuntur." The mode of the flying of cranes together in the form of a wedge is well known.

Conjicio, I guess, divine. That is, I throw together various things in my mind, and consider which is most probable. Or I aim at; as the Latins say *Teli conjectus*.

Conisco: "I butt with the

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head and horns, as lambs and kids do in sport; frisk up and down, and raise the dust. Fr. *κόνις*, dust, or *κονίζω*, I raise the dust. Some read *conisso*. Some *corusco* or *corusso*, fr. *κορύσσω*, I excite, irritate." F. Rather, in the latter case, fr. *κορύσσω*, in the sense of *κορύπτω*, I strike with the horns. From *κόνις* would be *conisco*, somewhat as from *Æris* is *Ærusco*.

Conjūgātio, a conjugating. Fr. *jugo*. Scheller: "To *conjugate* means to fasten together and connect all the parts of a whole. When therefore we say that a person can *conjugate*, it means no more than that he knows of every verb each personal termination in each number, tense, and mode, can form them at pleasure, and repeat them separately or combined with more."

Conjux, *ūgis*, or *Conjux*, a husband, wife. Fr. *jugo* and *jungo*, *junxi*, I couple.

Connīveo, I wink or twinkle with the eyes; wink or connive at, dissemble. Fr. *νεύω*, *νέω*, *nyeo*, *nyVeo*. *Νεύω* is in a general sense "inclino," to bend or tend downwards; and, when applied to the eye, is to close the eye; hence, to close the eye frequently, which is winking. Wachter explains the German Nicken "INCLINARE caput vel PALPEBRAS," and observes that the Latin *Nicto* is said "de NUTU cervicis et OCULORUM." Homer: "Ἡ, καὶ χαλκῶν ἐν ὄφρυσι νεύσει Κροτύων. The Gothic for *νεύω* is

hneiwian,¹ which is not far from *niveo*.²

Cōnōpeum, a canopy, curtain. *Καναπέιον*.

Cōnor, I strive, endeavour. Fr. *κανάω*, *κωνᾶ*, to twist or turn about. Torqueo me in omnes partes. ¶ Or from *κονέω*, poet. *κουνέω*, *κουνᾶ*, to haste, speed. ¶ Al. from *cōnus*, in a metaphorical sense. From the efforts of the mind being directed to one point, as in the *cone* numerous lines converge to one point. ¶ Or fr. Anglo-Sax. *con*, *coon*, Germ. *kun*, brave, daring.

Conquīnisco, caput inclino. Proprie, ut faciunt exoneraturi ventrem. Pro *concunisco*, a *cunio*, stercus facio; a *cænum*, ut Punio a Pœna. Compara Inquino.

Conscientia, conscience. From the phrase, *Conscius sum mihi benefacienti aut malefacienti*. So Gr. *συνειδήσις*.

Consentāneus, agreeable, suitable. Fr. *consentio*.

Consentes Dii, so called from *consentio*, as agreeing; or formed like *præsentes*, as being together or meeting.

Consēquor, I obtain. That is, I follow until I come up (*cum*) with.

Consīdĕro, I meditate, think of. Fr. *considerare* infin. of *consīdo*, I settle or fix my mind on a thing. We say To settle to a thing. In Greek *ἐπίστανται*, I know, is referred by Matthiæ

¹ Wachter in Neigen.

² Al. from *νέπος*, *vépeos*, obscurity, obscuration.

to ἐφίστημι τὸν νοῦν. So Herodotus has ἐπιθίσθαι ναυτιλίῃσι μακρῇσι, i. e. νοῦν. From *considerere* is *considero*, as from *Desidere* is *Desidero*, from *Recipere* is *Recipero*, *Recupero*. ¶ Al. from *sidus, sideris*. A metaphor taken from contemplating the heavenly bodies. Compare *Contemplor*. ¶ Al. from *σῖδω*, I look at. S added, as in *Si* from *si*.

Consilium, deliberation, counsel. For *consulium* fr. *consulo*, as *Exilium* from *Exulo*. Or, if *consulo* is from *consilium, consilium* is for *considium*, (as oLeo for oDeo) fr. *consideo, consedeo*, to sit together and deliberate. ¶ Al. from *consileo*, from mutual silence. See *Consulo*.

Consōbrīni. See *Sobrinus*.

Constans, firm, fixed, constant. Fr. *sto*, I stand still or fixed.

Consterno, as, I alarm, terrify. Fr. *sterno*, transferred to the mind.

Consuālia, games in honor of the God *Consus*.

Consul, ūlis, a consul. "Fr. *consulo*, I consult; or, I provide for, take care of [i. e. the republic]; or, I judge, determine. The first seems most true. For, whereas the first *consuls* succeeded to the regal power, they thought it best to be called by a popular name, by which they intimated that they did not direct the republic after their own will, but that they ruled at the advice and will of the Senate and people." F.

Consūlo, ui, I deliberate, discuss, examine, look to, provide

for. I advise with; I take the advice of, consult, ask the opinion of. "A *salio*: propriè cūm plures eādē de re, quasi *consilientes*, sententias et *consilia sua conjungunt*." F. "Quia, qui *consulunt*, rationibus in *UNAM* sententiam *saliunt*." Ainsw. Some, deriving it from *salio*, refer it to fullers leaping upon clothes to press them close; and suppose the sense of coming together and so debating to be metaphorical. (See *Concilio*.) ¶ Or fr. *consilium*, whence *consilio*, then *consulo*, as *Occapio, Occupo*. ¶ Al. from *consileo*. "A mutuo silentio, secundū Festum. Quia *consilia* solent clam haberi, et sæpe in aurem susurrari." W.¹

Consulto, I ask advice, &c. Fr. *consulo, consultum*.

Consummo, I sum up together, sum up; metaphorically, I fill up, complete, finish. Fr. *summa*, a sum.

Consus,——

Contāges, Contāgio, pollution by the touch or by contact, contagion. Fr. *tago*, whence *tango*.

Contūmino, I pollute, defile. *Tamino* is fr. *tamen, taminis*, for *tagimen* fr. *tago, tango*. Properly, I pollute by contact. Compare *Contages*.

Contemplor, I look steadfastly on, gaze on. As *templum* was a portion of the heavens marked out by the augurs to observe attentively and to

¹ Al. from *sella*, a senatorial chair. But it should be thus *consullo*,

take their auguries from it, *contemplor* is properly to observe attentively such a spot, and thence generally to gaze on any thing.

Contentio, contest. Fr. *tendo*, *tentum*. A straining or exertion of persons together.

Contentus, contented. Fr. *conteneo*, *contentum*. "Qui continet se in eo quod habet." F.

Conticinium, the part of the night which is between cock-crowing and the dawn. Fr. *conticeo*. When all things are still.

Contiguus, joining on. For *contigo* for *contago*, *contango*. Touching.

Continens, i. e. *terra*, a continent. Said of one land which (*continet*) holds on with other lands, and is not disjointed from them by the sea. Or as said of land joining on with a peninsula.

Continentia, temperance. Quâ nos *continemus*.

Contingit, it falls out to us. For *contangit*. That is, it comes close with and touches, it meets, strikes against us in our way.

Continuò, immediately. Fr. *contineo*. Said of things done so as to join on with the present moment.

Continuus, continual. Fr. *contineo*. As said of things joining on with each other without intermission.

Contor, I explore, investigate, enquire. *Conto* aquam exploro.

Contra, right opposite to,

against, &c. Fr. *con*, with; as we use With in Withstand. *Tra*, as in Extra.

Contröversia, dispute. Fr. *contro* same as *contra*, (like Intro and Intra,) *versus*. Compare Adversus.

Contubernium, a certain number of soldiers billeted in the same (*taberna*) tent. Hence, a number of persons living together under the same roof. For *contabernium*.

Contumax, insolent, haughty, froward, stubborn. Fr. *tumeo*. Phædrus: "Tumens inani graculus superbiâ." ¶ Al. for *contemax* fr. *contemno*, *contemo*. Contemptuous.

Contumelia, insolent affront. Fr. *contumeo*, whence *contumax*. ¶ Al. from *contemno*, *contemo*.

Contus, a long pole to propel vessels or explore the depth of water. A long pike. Κορὴς.

Conventum, a covenant, to make which persons (*conveniunt*) meet together.

Convexus, gently sloping, arched, vaulted, convex. For *condeverus*. Black explains Convex "carried or bended down on each side." See Deverus.

Convicium, a noise arising from many voices at once; or the sound of a violent voice, (*con* here expressing vehemence) abuse, reproof. For *convocium* fr. *vox*, *vocis*. As *inquillina* from *incOlo*; and *illco* from *lOcus*. ¶ Al. from *vicus*. As a noise arising from numerous streets. ¶ Al. from *vires*, as referring to alternate abuse. But the *l* is here short.

Convinco, I convince, prove manifestly. That is, *vinco* verbis.

Convīta, a guest. Fr. *convivo*, which is used in the same modified sense. Plautus: "Misi Sosiam, ut HODIE tecum *conviverem*."

Cōnus, a cone. *Kῶνος*.

Cōpa, a hostess. For *caupa*, as *Caupo*, *Copo*.

Cōphīnus, a twig-basket. *Kόφινος*.

Cōpia, plenty, store, resources. For *coopia* from *coopes*. ¶ Al. from *coapia* fr. *apio*, I join. As *Coago*, *Cogo*. See *Copula*.

Cōpiāta, persons employed to carry out dead bodies in the night to be buried. Fr. *κεκοπιᾶται* pp. of *κοπιᾶω*, I labor. Forcellini explains it by *κοπιᾶται*.

Cōpis, *idis*, a kind of falchion. *Κοπίς*.

Cōpo, for *caupo*. As *Caudex*, *Codex*.

Coprea, a jester, buffoon. "Fr. *κόπρος*, dung; whence *κόπριος ἄνθρωπος*, a man as vile as dung. For such men do and suffer any thing, if they can but get money." F.

Cops, *cōpis*, abundant, rich. See *Copia*.

Copta, a kind of hard biscuit. *Κόπτη*.

Cōpūtu, a tie, band, fetter. For *coapula* fr. *coupio*; *apio*, I join. *Ula*, as in *Muscipula*.¹

¹ Al. for *copla*, transposed from *plocā*, fr. *πλοκή*, a braiding. As *ÆscUlapius* from *Ἀσκληπιός*. ¶ Al. for *compula* fr. *compello*, *compuli*.

Cōquīna, a kitchen. Where things (*coquantur*) are cooked.

Cōquo, I cook or dress victuals. Fr. *κυκάω*, *κυκῶ*, I stir up, mix together. ¶ Or fr. *πέπτω*, I cook; pf. mid. *πέποκα*, *πόκα*; *Æol.* *κόκα*, as *κῶς* for *πῶς*. ¶ Al. from *κόπτω*, to cut; fut. 2. *κοπῶ*, *Æol.* *κοκῶ*. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *coc*, Germ. *coch*, is cook. And Germ. *cochen* is to cook.

Cōquus, a cook. Fr. *coquo*.

Cor, *cordis*, the heart. *Cor-dis* is for *cardis* (as *dOmo* from *δΑμῶ*) fr. *καρδία*. ¶ Or *cor* is fr. *κῆρ*.²

Cōra, the pupil of the eye. *Κόρη*.

Coralium, *Corallium*, *Curalium*, *Corallum*, coral. *Κοράλιον*, *κοράλλιον*, *κουράλιον*, *κόραλλον*, *κάραλλον*.

Cōram, in presence of, before. Fr. *κούραν* poet. for *κόραν*, i. e. *κατὰ κόραν*; *κόρα*, the pupil of the eye, being taken for the eye itself. So that *κατὰ κόραν* will be, "ob oculum;" or eye to eye, as the French say *Tête-à-tête*. ¶ Al. from *χώραν*, i. e. *κατὰ χώραν*, to the place. As said of a person brought to the place where another is, and put before him. ¶ Al. for *corim* from *co*, and *os*, *oris*. That is, Face to face. Compare *Cominus*.³

² Wachter refers to Anglo-Sax. *heorte*, heart.

³ L'Eveque (as quoted with approbation by Tooke) supposes *coram* to be a Slavonic word. He thinks it limited to the presence of some particular person, and that in a confined or closed place;

Corbis, a twig-basket. Fr. γυρός, curved; whence *gurbis*, (as Pis in Cuspis,) *curbis*, then *corbis*, as γτρός, nOctis. ¶ Al. for *curbis* fr. *curvus*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *corb*.¹

Corbūla, a large ship for traf-
fic. Fr. *corbis*, as *Avus*, *Avi-
ta*. "Quòd in malo ejus πα-
ράσημον sive signum esset *corbis*,
contra quàm in aliis navibus
siebat, quarum παράσημα erant
in prorà." V. This is supplied
by Festus.

Corcūlum, a little heart. For
cardiculum.

Corda: See Chorda.

Cordātus, brave; prudent.
Præditus corde forti vel prudenti.

Cordax, ācis, a dance used in
comedies. Κόρδαξ.

Cōrium, the skin or hide of a
beast. Fr. χόριον, which is
thought by Donnegan to mean
the same as *corium* in Theocr.
10, 11; but Kiessling translates
it "exta." Donnegan (in χο-
ρεσίδης) says that χόριον is applied
to several membranes; whence
corium might have been carried
on to mean a skin or hide. ¶
Al. from χέχορα, (χόρα,) pf. mid.
of χείρω, to clip off, cut off.
Or even to strip off: see Cortex.
Corium seems used of hides
stripped from animals. Com-
pare Cortex from χέχοραι.

and to come from *Korami* or *Mejdou
Korami*. "Parceque," he says, "la
clôture des habitations étoit souvent faite
d'écorce, *Kora*."

¹ Al. from κόφινος, κόφρος; whence
κόφρος, *conbus* (as ἀμφο, ἀμβο), *corbus*,
as *Genimen*, *GeNmen*, *GeRmen*; *Ca-
nimen*, *CaNmen*, *CaRmen*.

Gr. δέμμα is a hide from δέρω,
δέδερμαι, to strip off. ¶ Al.
from the north. Germ. *kur*,
kor, French *cuir*, is skin, hide;
and Germ. *kurass*, Fr. *cuirasse*,
Engl. *cuirass*, is a breastplate of
hide, as *Lorica* from *Lorum*.
Wachter however refers the
German to the Latin word.

Cornicen, īnis, one that blows
a horn. *Cornicinis* is from *cor-
nu cano*. As *Fidicen*, īnis.

Corniculārius, a name of rank
in the army, a petty officer,
cornet. As distinguished by
the *corniculum*, a little horn, an
ornament presented by their
generals to soldiers as a mark of
merit.

Cornix, īcis, a crow or rook.
Fr. κορώνη, κόρη, whence *cor-
nix*, as from *Mater*, *Matris* or
from *Μήτρα*, is *Matrix*, īcis.

Cornu, a horn; anything
made of horn, as a hoof, lan-
tern, &c. So, a trumpet, horn,
as formerly made of horn. Any-
thing in the form of a horn, as
the horn of the moon; the wing
of an army. "Quia tota acies
sæpe ita disponitur, ut mediâ
sinuatâ, curvatâque utrinque
extremâ, Lunæ in cornua cres-
centis figura referatur." F. So
it is said of streams, as winding
like horns. Wachter: "*Horn*,
German; a very ancient word.
Hebr. *keren*, Syr. *karna*, Arab.
karn, Gr. κέρας, Lat. *cornu*,
Armoric *corn*, *cern*, Goth.
haurn." As we find ἀκρως,
ἀκρων, εὐκρως, εὐκρων, from
κέρας; so from a word κέρας,
neuter κέρων, transp. κίερω, might
be formed *cornu*, as from *Κερ-*

κυρα is formed COrcyra. Or fr. *κεράεις*, neut. *κεράον*, *κερούν*, transp. *κερνού*.

Cornus, the cornel-tree. For *carnus* fr. *κράνεια*, *κάρνεια*, as from *κάρδία* is perhaps cOrdis. ¶ Forcellini seems to derive it fr. *cornu*: "*Cornus est materiei præduræ et cornu similis*." So Turton: "From the hardness of its wood and branches, which are like HORN."

Corolla, a little crown. For *coronella*.

Corollarium, something given over and above what is due, so named from its being customary to present distinguished actors and singers with a *corolla* over and above their usual hire. Hence it means a corollary to a proposition, &c.

Corōna, a crown, garland. Donnegan gives a "crown" as one of the meanings of *κοράνη*; and says elsewhere: "*Χορός* properly imports the circular movement of dancers in a ring. It is interpreted by Hesychius *κύκλος* and *στéφανος*. The derivative *χορώνος*; a circular wreath or crown, occurs in Athenæus 15; and from the same origin *chorœna* for *corona*, Cic. Orat. 48, and Quintil. I. 5."

Corēna, a ring or circling crowd of people. A ring of troops investing a place. A chain of hills extending in a circle. See above.

Corōna, the extremity of anything, especially if curved; as the highest projection of a wall or column, a cornice; &c. *Κοράνη*, *κορώνις*.

Corōnis, *īdis*, the finish of anything. *Κορώνις*.

Cōrōno, I crown; surround, &c. See the first and second *Corona*.

Corpulentus, one of a large (*corpus*) body. So *Vinum*, *Vinolentus*.

Corpus, a body. Fr. *χέδος*, a body; whence *croPus*, (as *λάας*, *laPis*) transp. *corpus*. ¶ Al. from *καρμός*, the trunk of a tree; Æol. *καρμός*. ¶ Wachter: "*Corper*, Germ., a body both living and dead. With the Welsh *corf* is a body or trunk of a body. The Sueci have *kropp* and the Islandi *krof* in the same sense. The English use *corps* of a dead body only. The French of a living one also. It is doubted whether the Latins took it from the Barbarians, or these from them. Pezronius contends for a Celtic, Stiler for a German, origin." Quayle refers to Celtic *corp*.

Corrīgia, the latchet by which the shoe was fixed on, or more properly (*solebat corrīgi*) was regulated.

Corrīgo, I put straight or right, direct. See *Rego*.

Corrōgo, I bring or get together by entreaty. Fr. *rogo*.

Corrūda, ———

Corrumpto pecuniā, &c., I bribe. That is, I spoil, contaminate by means of money.

Cors: See *Chors*.

Cortex, the bark or rind of a tree. Fr. *κορτός*,¹ shorn, cut off; or capable of being so.

¹ Fr. *κένοπρις* pp. of *κείρω*.

Or *κορτὴς* is stripped off. Budæus gives “erado, stringo” as meanings of *κρίνω*; which apply better.¹

Cortīna, a dying vat, a cauldron or kettle in which wood was dyed. Hence, the tripod from which the priestess of Apollo prophesied. For *crotīna* fr. *κέρωται* (whence *χρωτίζω*) pp. of *χρώω* or *χρώζω*, I colour, dye.

Cōrusco, I brandish; quiver, vibrate; flash, glitter, in reference to the vibration of light. Fr. *κόρυς*, a helmet. From its vibrations. Whence *κορυβαίξ*, *κορυβαίολος*, translated by Donnegan “a warrior wearing a helmet with a WAVING plume.”²

Corvus, a raven. A grapple-iron, pointed like a raven’s beak. For *κόραξ*, *corVax*, (as *arVum*, *sylVa*.) hence *cortus*. Or from *κοράκειος*, whence *coracivus*, *corcivus*, *corvus*.

Cōrybantes, priests of Cybele. *Κορύβαντες*.

Cōrylus, a hazel. Forcellini, Ainsworth, and Turton refer it to Gr. *κόρυλος*, which is however not in Stephens. Vossius in his *Changes of Letters* has: “A mutatur in O. *Corylus* à *κάρυλος*.”

Cōrymbus, a bunch or cluster of ivy-berries, &c. *Κόρυμβος*.

Cōryphæus, a leader, head of a party. *Κορυφαῖος*.

Cōrȳtos, a quiver. *Γωρυτός*.

Cos, *cōtis*, a rock, large

stone; a grindstone, whetstone. *Colis* is for *cantis*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. *Cos* for *cots*, *cotes*.

Cosmēta, a slave who had the care of the wardrobe. *Κοσμητής*, *κοσμητάς*.

Cosmiānus, belonging to a perfumer called *Cosmos*. Juvenal: “*Cosmi toto mergatur abeno*.”

Cossim, on both the hips. For *corim* fr. *coxa*.

Cossis, *Cossus*: See Appendix.

Costa, a rib; a side. From *coaxata*, *coassata*, planked together; whence *rossata*, *costa*. The ribs are planked together. ¶ Al. for *composta*, or *congesta*. The *costæ* are *compositæ* and *congestæ*. ¶ Al. from *κυστή* fr. *κίευσται* pf. pass. of *κύω*, whence *κύτος*, capacity, hollowness, cavity. As *ντχτός*, *nOctis*. ¶ Lhuys notices the Armoric *kosten*.³

Costum, spikenard. *Κόστος*.

Cōlhurnus, a buskin. *Κόλορηνος*.

Cōlōneum, *Cōlōnium* malum, a quince. Altered from *cytonium*, *cydonium*, *κυδώνιον*, from *Cydon*, a city of Crete.

Cottābus, the sound made by lashing hides with a whip. Fr. *κότταβος*, the sound made by dashing wine into a cup. Or *κότταβος* (fr. *κῆπτω*, *Æol. κόττω*.) was also the same as *cottabus*.

Cottāna, *Cōtāna*, *Cōtōna*, &c., a kind of small dry fig. From the Hebr. *caton*, small. Martial: “*PARVAQUE venerunt cottana*.” And, “*Si majora forent cottana*, *ficus erat*.” Hesychius has *κόττανα*.

¹ Others derive *cortivus* from *cortum tego*. As covering the skin or inner rind of the tree.

² Al. from *κορύσσω*, to butt with horns.

³ Al. from *consto*, *costo*, to stand firm. Al. from *δσρᾶ*, bones.

Coturnix, a quail. Fr. ὄρνυξ, ὄρνυγος, whence ὀρνυγινός, transp. γοτυρινός, γοτυρνός, whence *coturnix*, like *Cornix*. ¶ Al. from γόρνυξ, (in Hesychius; same as ὄρνυξ,) whence γότυρξ, *coturx*. Compare *Spinturnix*.

Cōtyla, a vessel or measure. Κοτύλη.

Cōtytto, the Goddess of impudence and debauchery. Κότυς and Κοτυττώ. “*Kotys deia*, says Rudbeck, is with us the goddess of love. He derives the name from Goth. *kota*, to be lascivious.” Jamieson.

Cōvīnus, a warlike chariot or car in use among the Britons. Therefore a British word. *Vossius* says: “*Sanè cowain hodieque Britannis est, in vehiculo vehere.*”

Coxa, the joint of the hip. For *coaxa*, fr. *coago*, *coaxi*, to drive together, to join. ¶ Al. from *coaxo*, *coasso*, I plank together.

Coxendix, the huckle-bone. Apparently from the same root as *coxa*.

Crābro, a hornet. For *cera-bro*, fr. *κίρας*, a horn; whence we call it a Hornet. *Bro*, as *Brus* in *Crebrus*, that is *Creber*, and *Brum* in *Cribrum*, *Candelabrum*. ¶ Or for *cracibro* fr. *craceo*, used by *Ennius* in the sense of *graceo*, whence *gracilis*, slender, slender-waisted.

Craceo. See *Crabro* and *Gracilis*.

Crambē, a kind of colewort. Κράμβη.

Crāpūla, a surfeit. Κραιπάλη. As *στραγγαλῶ*, *strangūlo*. *Etym.*

Cras, tomorrow. Fr. *κράσις*, a mixing, coalescing. Somewhat as *ἐχθὲς* is “yesterday,” from *ἐχθην* a. l. p. of *ἐχω*; so as to express a holding or joining on with the day present. ¶ Al. from *κράας*, i. e. *κατὰ κράας*, “*ob oculos.*”

Crassus, fat, gross, thick, coarse, big. Fr. *κράς*,¹ (as *Κρήσσα* from *Κρής*) Doric for *κρῆς* from *κρέας*, flesh. “*A multā carne.*” V. ¶ Al. from Germ. *gross*, *gross*.

Crastīnus, of tomorrow. Fr. *cras*. As *Diu*, *Diutīnus*.

Crāter, *Crātera*, a bowl, goblet, basin; the basin or hollow on the top of *Ætna*. Κρατήρ.

Crātes, a hurdle. Fr. the Germ. *kræt*, a wicker basket. Compare our *crate*, *grate*, *grating*. ¶ Or, if the German is from the Latin, *crates* is (“*haud dubiè*,” says *Wachter*) fr. *κρατέω*, *κρατῶ*, to hold firmly. “*A κρατέω*, *teneo*, *vincio*, *apprehendo*,” says *Dacier*. From its wattled nature. But the *A* in *κρατῶ* is short. ¶ Al. from *κίραται*, pp. of *κράω* for *κράω*, I mix; as made of twigs intermixed or blended with one another, i. e. wattled.

Crēber, thick, close, frequent. For *creviber* (as *Crementum* for *Crevimentum*, *Nomen* for *Novimen*) fr. *cresco*, *crevi*, which is said of things becoming thicker or more numerous. *Cicero*: “*Mihi absenti creverunt amici.*” *Ber*, as in *Celeber*;

¹ *Donnegan* has the word.

Facio, Faciber, Faber; Mulceo, Mulciber. Compare also *brum* in *crebrum* with *Cribrum*, *Candelabrum*, *Cerebrum*.

Crēdo, I lend or trust money to; entrust or consign to one's care; I trust another's assertions, &c. Fr. *χρηδῶ* fut. 2. of *χρηίζω*, same as *χράω*, I give as a loan, lend.

Crēdūlus, easy of belief. Qui faciliē credit.

Crēmentum, an increase. For *crecimentum* fr. *creſco*, *crevi*, as *Novi*, *Novimen*, *Nomen*.

Crēmnia, drysticks for burning. Fr. *cremo*.

Crēmo: See Appendix.

Crēmor, thick juice. From *κίρμιαι*, *κρίμαι*, pp. of *κρίνω*, to sever. "Propriē est pingue illud quod a lacte *SECEARNITUR*." F. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *kreima*,¹ Engl. *cream*.

Crenæ, ———

Creo, I make, create, form. Fr. *χείρ*, the hand, gen. *χειρὸς*, whence a word *χερέω*, *χρέω*, *creo*, I form or model with the hand, "tracto manu." *Cereo* (the same as *creo*) is mentioned by Varro. ¶ Al. from *χράω*, whence *χραίνω*, (as *βαίνω* from *βάω*,) I effect, complete. ¶ Al. from *χεράω*, *χράω*, I mix. That is, I bring into being, by properly mixing the constituent parts.²

Crēperus, uncertain, doubtful. From *κρίφας*, obscurity; changed to *crephas* to suit the ear, (Com-

pare *Crisso* and *Groma*) and to *crepas* by dropping the aspirate.

Crēpida, a slipper, sandal; shoe. Fr. *κηπίς*, gen. *κηπίδος*. ¶ Al. from *crepo*. From the noise of slippers.

Crēpido, the foundation or ground of a pillar. *Κρηπίς*, *ἰδος*.

Crēpido, the edge or brink of a bank, the brow of a rock; a rock. Fr. *κηπίς*, *ἰδος*, which Donnegan translates (*inter alia*) "the bank of a river."³ On the words of Festus, "*Crepidines*, saxa prominentia," Dacier remarks: "Propriē, *BASIS saxorum*." Referring to *κηπίς*, a base. ¶ Or from *crepo*, as from *Libet* is *Libido*. Against which the waves (*crepant*) rattle as they beat. "Litius ab undis verberatum fragorem edit," W.

Crēpitacūlum, a child's rattle. Fr. *crepo*, *crepitum*, *crepito*.

Crēpo, I make a noise, rattle, clatter, &c. Fr. *κρίνω*, I beat, knock.⁴ P from K, as *λύκος*, *lupus*.

Crēpundia, children's playthings, as bells, rattles, &c. Fr. *crepo*. See *Crepitaculum*.

Crēpuscūlum, the twilight. Fr. *κρίφας*, twilight. See *Creperus*.

Cresco, I increase. For *cras-sesco* or *crudesco*.

Cressa, a Cretan woman. *Κρήσσα*.

Crēta, chalk. "From the island of *Crete*; either because

¹ Todd's Johnson in *Cream*.

² Al. from *κρίνω*, of the same meaning as *creo*; fut. *κρίσω*, *κτιώ*, whence *crio*, (somewhat as from *κρίφας* is *cReperus*), *creo*.

³ "*Κρηπίς* dicitur etiam τὸ περίθεμα τῶν ἐγγύτων πλακούντων, ut docet Hesychius. Quibus verbis videtur significare *MARGINEM* illarum placentarum." Steph.

⁴ "*Βόην πτέρουσι κρέκειν*, To produce a noise by striking with the wings." Da.

the best chalk came from it, or from places near it, chiefly from Cimōlus [whence Cimolia Terra is chalk]; or because, wherever it came from, it was imported by the Cretan merchants, which was a sufficient reason for this name to be given to it." F. Compare Eretria.

Crētio, the formality of entering on an inheritance. Actus *cernendi* hæreditatem. Fr. *cerno*, *cretum*.

Crētūra, the siftings of corn. Fr. *cerno*, *cretum*.

Crētus, born, sprung. "From *creatus* by syncope, if we consider the meaning; from *cresco*, *cretum*, if we consider analogy." F.

Cribrum, a sieve. For *crinibrium* or *crevibrium* fr. *cerno*, *crevi*, to sift. As Brum is added in Cerebrum, Candelabrum. ¶ Or for *crinibrium* fr. *κρίνω*, to sift. Compare Crinis, Crimen, Discrimen. ¶ "From Hebr. *crib*." Tl.

Crimen, a charge, accusation, arraignment; the fault or crime, the subject of the charge. Fr. *κρίμα*, condemnation. ¶ Al. for *crimen* fr. *κρίνω*.

Criminor, I accuse. Fr. *crimen*, *inis*.

Crinis, the hair. Fr. *κρίνω*, to separate. Properly said of the hair divided into locks and tresses. "Propriè notat pilos DISCRIMINATOS." V.

Crispus, curled, wreathed, waved. Tooke: "From the Anglo-Saxon *cirspan*, [transp. *crispan*], to curl, wreath; whence Engl. *crisp*."'

Crisso, libidinosè lumbis et femoribus fluctuò; propriè mulierum, ut Ceveo virorum. "Omnino a *κρίζω*, quod inter alia notat, libidine prurio." V. *Κρίζω*, fut. *κρίσω*, unde *crisso*, et euphoniæ gratià *crisso*. Seu a *κρίζω*, *κρίσσω*, *κρίδω*, *κρίσσω*. ¶ Aut a *κινύσσω*, moveo; unde *κινύσσω*, *κινύσσω*, *crisso*, *crisso*.

Crista, the tuft or plume on the head of a bird; the crest or plume on the top of a helmet. For *crysta*, (as Sylva, Silva, from *κορυστή*, (*κρυστά*), lifted up, raised. ¶ Al. from *κόρυς*, a helmet with a horse-hair crest; whence *κορύσσω*, I arm with the *κόρυς*; pp. *κεκόρυσται*, whence *κορυστή*, *κρυστή*. ¶ Todd notices Sax. *cræsta*.

Criticus, a critic. *Κριτικός*.

Crōbŷtus, a knot of hair on the forehead. *Κρόβυλος*.

Crōcio, I croak like a raven. Fr. *κράζω*, pf. *κέκραχα*, *κράχα*. ¶ Al. from *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, (*κρόκος*), the raven. ¶ Al. from the sound.

Crōcōdilus, a crocodile. *Κροκόδειλος*.

Crōcōla, a woman's garment of a saffron color. *Κροκωτὴς*; or *κροκωτή*.

Crōcotta, a mongrel beast in Æthiopia. Written by the Greek writers *κροκόττας*, *κροκούττας*.

Crōcum, *Crōcus*, saffron. *Κρόκον*, *κρόκος*.

Crōtālum, a kettle-drum, cymbal. *Κρόταλον*.

Crūcio, I torture, afflict, dis-

Camb. *crych*, Belg. *kroes*. Cognata cum Lat. *crispus*." W.

' "Kraus, (Germ.) *crispus*, tortus.

made in the dative *quoi*, from Gr. λόγῳ, i. e. λόγῳ. Valpy states that Domino was anciently Dominoi. ¶ Al. from *cois*, dat. *coii*: See Cujus. Or from κῷ i. e. καὶ, *quoi*.

Cūjas, of what country. Fr. *cujus*. As from Noster, Nostra, is Nostras.

Cūjus, of whom, of what. For *cuius*, *quius* or *quius*, from *qui*, *quis*, as from Ille is Illius. ¶ Or, as *cujus* was anciently written *quoius* or *quojus*, from an ancient nominative *quos*, whence *quoius*, *quojus*. ¶ If *quis* is from *κοῖς*, whence *κοῖς*, *quis*;—then from *cois* we should have *coiius*, *quoius*, *quojus*. ¶ Jamieson notices Mæso-Goth. *quhis*.

Culcita, the tick of a bed, mattress, cushion, pillow. Fr. *calco*, as Lubricus from Lābor. As made up of wool, feathers, &c. trodden down hard. Somewhat as στειβάς fr. στειβῶ, ἔστυβον.

Cūleus, a sack or bag; a liquid measure. Fr. *κουλεὶς*, as μῦτρα, mUsa.

Cūlex, icis, a gnat. For *cutiler*, *cutilicis*, fr. *cutis* and *lacio*, whence *laccio*. As fretting the skin.

Cūligna, a bowl. Κυλίχνη.

Cūlina, a kitchen, place where meat is dressed. For *colina* fr. κόλον, food. Where food is prepared. ¶ Al. for *oculina*, *coquilina*, fr. *coquo*. A place for cooking. ¶ Al. from *colo*. “Quodd ibi colebant ignem,” says Varro. Or, quodd ibi colebant (i. e. at-

tended to, were busy about) cibos.

Culmen, the roof of a house, as covered (*culmis*) with reeds. Sidonius: “Et casa cui *CULMO CULMINA* tecta forent.” Also, the top or ridge of a house; the summit of anything.

Culmus, a stalk of corn. For *calmus* fr. κάλαμος or καλάμη. As Μαλακῶς, Mulceo. It would seem that κάλαμος and μαλακὸς were changed to κόλομος and μολοκὸς (as we find both μολοχή and μαλαχή), whence Colmus and Molceo, Culmus and Mulceo.

Culpa, a fault, offence; blame. Fr. *πλοκή*, entanglement; i. e. in error. As ἀμπλακίω, to err, is not ill derived fr. α or ἀνὰ and πλέω, α. 2. ἐπλακον. Fr. *πλοκή*, *πλοκά*, transp. *κλοπά*, (as Μορφα, Forma,) *κλοπά*, will be *colpa*, *culpa*. Or thus: *πλοκά*, *πολλά*, *κλοπά*, *culpa*. ¶ Al. from *κλωπή*, explained by Donnegan, “theft—an action performed by stealth.” Hence *κλοπή*, *colpa*, *culpa*. “Fraus,” guile, dishonesty, is explained generally by Forcellini as “a fault, offence, trespass, crime.” ¶ Al. from the oriental *chalaph*, *calph*, to pass beyond, transgress.

Cultello, I cut even or reduce to a level by measuring with a plumb-line, and cutting off the higher parts (*cultello*) with a knife. “*Cultri enim nomine intelligitur vomer, qui rectus terram in arando secat.*” F.

Culler, a knife. Properly, a pruning knife. Fr. *colo*, *cultum*, to prune. ¶ Al. from *κολούω*, to mutilate; pf. *κεκό-*

λωνται, κίωλται, whence *colter*, *culter*. ¶ Al. from κέλλω, to drive; pp. κέωλται. For *culter* is used of the coulter of a plough. Hence some derive *culter* fr. *colo*, *cultum*, i. e. *colo* terram.

Cultum, supine of *colo*. For *colitum*, *coltum*.

Cūlullus, a pot, jug. Fr. κύλιξ, κύλικος, a cup; whence *culiculus*, *culiclus*, *culillus*, *cullulus*.¹

Cūlus, the fundament. Fr. κωλή, the haunch or hind-quarter of an animal. So from φῶρος is *fūris*.

Cūm, when. For *quum*, *quom*. That is, *Secundum* or *In quom* diem. Somewhat as *ἔτε* is for *ἔτε, ἄτε*, i. e. *χρόνω*. ¶ Al. from καὶ ὅν, i. e. καὶ ὅν κατὰ χρόνον. See *Tum*.

Cūm . . . *tum* . . ., both . . . and . . . Thus, "*Cūm* amavit me, *tum* auxit beneficiis," When he did the one, at the same time he did the other. He did both the one and the other at the same time.

Cum, with. For *com*, as in *Commendo*, *Committo*. Fr. ὁμοῦ, together with; whence *ὁμ*, *com*, as *Ceterus* from ἕτερος. ¶ Al. from σύν, whence *sum*, as in *librum* from λόγοN; then *cum*.

Cum in composition increases the force of the simple verb, as in *Comprobo*, *Collaudo*. If one thing is put (*cum*) with another, that other thing is increased.

Cūmēra, a corn-basket, meal-tub. Fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω, to pour, or to heap up. *Ēra*,

as in *Arcera*, *Patera*. ¶ Or fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χέω, I heap up. As from ὤμος is *Humerus*.

Cūmīppum, the herb cummin. *Κόμινον*.

Cūmūlus, a heap. Fr. *cumpus* fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χέω, same as χέω, χόω, to heap up. ¶ Or fr. χῶμα, a mound. As from ὤμος is *Humerus*. ¶ Or fr. κέχυμαι pp. of χύω, to swell.²

Cūnābūla, a cradle in which new-born infants are wrapped up. Some understand it of baby linen. Fr. *cunæ*. As *Venor*, *Venabula*.

Cūnæ, a cradle. Fr. κοινά, dirty, (as from Ποινῇ) is *Punio*,) or fr. *cunio*, I dirty. *Facciolati*: "*Cuna*, in quā pueruli *cuniunt*." ¶ Al. from κύος, as belonging to infants. But κύος is not an infant, but a foetus.

Cuncti, all together, the whole. Fr. *conjuncti*, *cojuncti*, *councti*.

Cunctor: See Appendix.

Cūneus, a wedge. Haigh: "Fr. κώνος, a cone, anything ending in a point." *Eus*, as in *Alveus*, *Ferreus*. Ω into ū, as φῶρος, *fūris*.

Cūnīcūlus, a rabbit. Κούνικλος,³ κύνικλος.⁴ Hence a mine, from the burrowing of a rabbit. *Martial*: "*Gaudet in effossis habitare cuniculus antris: Monstravit tacitas hostibus ille vias.*"

Cūnīla, savory. Κονίλη.

Cūnio, I make (*cænum*) dung. As *pCæna*, *pUnio*.

² Al. from *cum*, together with.

³ Mentioned by *Ælian* and *Athenæus*.

⁴ Mentioned by *Polybius*.

¹ Al. from *culeus*, a bag.

Cūpa, the same as *copa*, *cuppa*.

Cūpa, *cuppa*, a large cask, butt, vat. Fr. κύπη, a hollow; whence κύπελλον, a bowl. Todd: "*Cupp*, Sax. *Cup*, Welsh. *Kop*, Dutch. *Kupp*, Iceland. *Kub* and *Kubba*, Pers. *Κύββα*, Greek. in Hesychius." *Κύβη* in Greek is a head from its roundness, to which *cupa* is allied.

Cupēdia, nice dishes, delicate victuals. From *cupa*, *copa*, *caupa*. As being sold at taverns, &c. ¶ Al. from *cupēdo*, strong desire, greediness.

Cupēdo or *Cuppēdo*, strong desire. Fr. *cupere*, somewhat as from Torpere is Torpedo. Lucretius seems to double the P, to make the U long.

Cupella, a kind of cup. Fr. κύπελλον. Or fr. *cupa*.

Cūpido, desire. Fr. *cupio*. As Lubet, Lubido.

Cūpio, I desire. Fr. κύπτω or κύπω, or fr. κυβῶ fut. 2. of κύπτω, I incline myself forwards. As we say, To be inclined to a thing, and as we speak of one's Inclination.

Cūpressus, a cypress. Κυπάρισσος.

Cuprum, a kind of copper. For *cyprum*, as coming from *Cyprus*. Whence it is called *Æs Cyprium*.

Cur, why? For *quare*, *quar'*, *gur*, *cur*, as perQUAtio, perCUTio. ¶ Or for *cui rei*.

Cūra, care, anxiety, sorrow; thought, attention, study. Fr. *curo*, and this from *κουρέω*, *κουρῶ* for *κορέω*, *κορῶ*, I take care of.

¶ Al. from *κουρίζω*, which Donnegan' explains, "to rear or bring up boys,—to take care of, to cherish." ¶ Haigh: "From *κῦρος*, authority, command." ¶ Al. from the Gothic *kar*, *kara*, Saxon *car*, *care*, Armoric *cur*.¹

Curcūlio and *Gurgūlio*: See Appendix.

Cūrēlēs, certain Cretan priests. *Κύρητες*.

Cūria, a place where the Senate bestowed its (*curam*) attention to the state, sat and consulted. ¶ Or *curia* is fr. *κουρίζω*, to take care of; fut. *κουρίσω*, *κουριῶ*.

Cūria. Romulus divided the people into three tribes, and each tribe into ten *curiæ*; which *curiæ* met together at the Curiata Comitia to bestow their (*curam*) attention to public affairs, and to pass laws which were called *Leges Curiatæ*. Some suppose that *curia* was properly a hall or moot-house which belonged to every one of these divisions. But *curia* seems to denote properly rather the divisions of the people than places where they met. ¶ Vossius supposes that these *curiæ* were called from the *curiæ* or chapels where the priests bestowed their (*curam*) attention to sacred things; and from priests being appointed to all of these *curiæ*.

¹ Al. from *κηράω*, *κηρῶ*, whence *κηράνω*, I have care, anxiety after. But why ū for ē? ¶ Al. from *ῥα*, care. As *Caula* from *Αβλά*.

Cūrio, he who performed sacred rites in a *curia* or temple. Also, lean, meagre. That is, wasted (*curā*) with pining.

Curio, a crier, ———

Cūrīosus, one who is careful or too careful and minute. Qui multam seu nimiam adhibet curam.

Cūro, I take care of. See **Cura**.

Curricūlum, a small (*currus*) chariot. A chariot race.

Curro: See Appendix.

Curruca, ———

Currus, a chariot, car. Fr. *curro*. Adam: "The vehicles used in races were called *currus*, (à *currendo*) from their velocity, having only two wheels, by whatever number of horses they were drawn." ¶ Al. from the North. See **Carrus**.

Curtus, curtailed, shortened, mutilated. For *cortus* fr. *κέρταί* pp. of *κέρπω*, to clip. That is, from a word *κέρπης*, clipped. ¶ Al. for *crutus*, (as *Certus* for *Cretus*,) fr. *κέρχουται* pp. of *κρούω*, to batter. ¶ "Anglo-Sax. *scyr̥t*, *sceort*, Engl. *short*, Belg. *kort*, Lat. *curtus*." W.

Cūrūlis, belonging to a chariot. For *currulis* fr. *currus*, as *Māmilla* from *Mamma*, *Fārīna* from *Farris*. "Juno *curulis*, i. e. quæ *curru* per *aësa* fertur. *Curules* triumphii, i. e. in quibus triumphator *curru* Urbem invehitur; in ovationibus equo utebantur aut pedibus. *Curules* ludi, i. e. circenses, in quibus *currus* maxime agitabantur." F. The Sella *Curulis*,

Etym.

says Gellius, was a chair of state, placed in a **CHARIOT**, in which the head officers of Rome were carried into council. Whence the term "*Curulis magistratus*" is supposed to originate. "But however right," says Forcellini, "*Gellius* is in the derivation, (though some derive it from the *Cures*,¹ a town of the Sabines,) in the fact he seems to be mistaken. For Pliny (vii. 48) relates that the Roman people granted to L. Metellus, a man who had filled the highest offices of state and was now old and blind, what they never granted to any one from the building of Rome, that, as often as he went to the Senate, he should be carried (*curru*) in a chariot." However this may be reconciled, Festus writes: "*Curules equi, quadrigales. Curules magistratus appellati sunt, quia curru vehabantur.*"

Curvus, curved, crooked. Fr. *γυρὸς*, whence *gurivus*, *gurvus* (as *arvum*, *sylva*), *curvus*. ¶ Al. from *κυρτός*, Æol. *κυρπός*, whence *curvus*. Compare **Clivus**.

Cuspis, the point of a weapon. Fr. *cusum*. "For the end of a spear (*cuditur*) is beaten so as to end in a point. As *Cæsum*, *Cæspes*; so *Cusum*, *Cuspis*." V. ¶ Or, under the same notion, fr. *κέρχουται* pp. of *κέρπω*, I

¹ "Obstat quod Florus et alii dicunt, Tarquinium Priscum, ut alia imperii decora insigniaque, ita et sellas *curules* ab Ætruscis summasse, non a *Curibus*." V.

beat; whence *κόψις*, *copsis*, *cospis*, *cuspis*. ¶ "From Chald. *caspa*, a shell or bone, with which spears were formerly pointed." Tt.

Custodio, I guard. Fr. *custos*, *custodis*.

Custos, a guard, keeper. Fr. *custo*, *cumsto*, or for *costos* fr. *costo*, *consto*, I stand with or by another to defend or watch him. So *Assisto* is to help, and *παρίσταμαι* is to defend.¹

Cūtis, the skin. Fr. *κῦτος* which is used as well as *σκῦτος* or *σκύτος*, whence some derive *cutis*, as *Σφάλλω*, Fallo.

Cŷāneus, of a bright blue color. *Κυάνεος*.

Cŷāthus, a cup, goblet; liquid measure. *Κύαθος*.

Cybea, a merchant-vessel. Fr. *κύπη*, (in Hesychius) a kind of ship. ¶ Or fr. *κύβη*, whence *κύμβη*, *cymba*, a boat.

Cŷbādē, Cybele. *Κυβήβη*.

Cŷbēle, Cybele. *Κυβέλη*.

Cŷbium, a square piece of salted tunny fish. *Κύβιον*.

Cŷclas, a robe worn by women, of a round form. *Κυκλάς*.

Cŷclīcus, one who writes of nothing but antiquated stories, as the rape of Helen, &c. *Κύκλικος*.

Cŷclops, a Cyclops. *Κύκλωψ*.

Cŷcnus, *Cygnus*, a swan. *Κύνος*.

Cŷdōnia mala, quinces. From the city of *Cydon*.

Cŷgnus. See *Cynus*.

Cŷlindrus, a cylinder, roller;

a gem of a cylindrical form. *Κυλινδρος*.

Cŷma, a young shoot of cabbage. Fr. *κῦμα*, which is used in this sense.

Cŷmatilis, of a cerulean color. That is, of the color (*κυμάτων*) of the waves. "Hic *UNDAS* imitatur, habet quoque nomen ab *UNDIS*," says Ovid.

Cymba, a pinnace, skiff. *Κύμβη*.

Cymbium, a cup resembling a boat. *Κύμβιον*.

Cŷnīcus, like a dog, snarling, churlish. *Κυνικός*. Hence *Cynici*, the Cynics, *Κυνικοί*.

Cŷnīphes. See *Cinifes*.

Cŷnōsūra, the Lesser Bear. *Κυνοσουρά*.

Cŷpārissus, a cypress. *Κυπάρισσος*.

Cŷpētos, the herb galingale. *Κύπειρος*.

Cŷprus, the herb privet. *Κύπρος*.

Cŷthērēa, Venus. Ovid has "Veneri sacra *Cythēra*."

Cŷtīsus, the shrub trefoil. *Κύτισος*.

• D.

Dactŷlus, a date, the fruit of the palm. Also, a dactyl. *Δάκτυλος*.

Dadālus, skilfully wrought; skilful. *Δαίδαλος*.

Dæmon, a good or evil genius. *Δαίμων*.

Dalmātīca vestis, a kind of garment with sleeves. As first woven in *Dalmatia*.

Dāma, a doe. Fr. *δειμα*, fear, as *κλᾶθρον* is a dialectic form of

¹ Al. from *κηδεστής*, used like *κηδεμών*, a protector. Hence *κηδεστής* or *κηστής*.

κλήθρον. Horace: "PAVIDÆ natarunt Æquore *dama*." ¶ Some write *damma* fr. κεμμάς, Æol. τεμμάς, whence *demma*, *damma*.¹

Dāmascēna pruna, damsons. As coming from *Damascus*.

Damno, I condemn; give over to another by judgment, bind over. Fr. *damnum*.

Damnum, damage, hurt, loss; loss of goods or life by judgment or condemnation. Fr. δάπανον, cost, expense, waste; whence *dapnum*, *damnum*, as *Supremus*, *Supmus*, *Summus*. Donnegan translates δαπανητικός by "ruinous." Forcellini thus explains *Dispendium*: "Expense, cost, charge, detriment, loss, damage." ¶ Al. for *demnum* fr. *demo*.

Dan', for *Dasne*?

Dārista, a usurer. Δανιστής.

Daphnē, a laurel. Δάφνη.

Daps, *dāpis*, a feast, banquet; repast, meal, food. *Dapis* is for *daïs* fr. δαῖς, a feast; as *lāas*, *laPis*.

Dapsilis, sumptuous, liberal, abundant. Δαψιλής.

Dardānārius, a forestaller who buys up corn or other commodities to sell them dearer. So called from *Dardanus*, a magician, mentioned by Pliny, Apuleius, &c. Columella: "*Dardaniæ* veniant artes." Turnebus adds: "Quasi magicis artibus

annonam in sua horrea convertant et caritatem inducant; eorum instar qui in Legg. XII. Tabb. fruges alienas EXCANTARE dicuntur."

Dārīus, a coin. Δάρειος, Δάρεικος.

Dātātīm, by giving from one to another, as in tossing a ball from hand to hand. Fr. *do*, *datum*.

Dātīvus casus, the dative case. That case which is put after words signifying that we give TO any one. Fr. *do*, *datum*.

De, from. Properly, at a distance from, separately from. It is from δι—, as in διστημα, I place apart from; διορίζω, I separate one from another. ¶ Al. from δαίω, (*dæo*) I sever. ¶ Al. from —θε, (as Θεός, *Deus*), in εὐρανόθε, from heaven.

De—, as in *Deamo*, signifies very much. It seems here to mean "out," as we say To fight it OUT, &c.; and as *Ex* in *Expugno*. So *De* in *Debello* is to finish a war. Or *de* is here δι, i. e. διὰ, thoroughly.

Dea, a goddess. Fr. θεά. So Daughter is allied to θυγάτηρ, i. e. θυύγηρ. And Deer to θήρ. And Door to θύρα. So we have mURThEr and mURDer, bURThEn and bURDen. So our THank is German Dank.

Dēbeo, I owe, am in debt. For *dehabeo*, as *Debilis* for *Dehabilis*. *De* deprives: Non aut minus habeo. See *Debilis*. ¶ Al. for *de aliis habeo*, *de re aliena habeo*, I hold what is another's. Somewhat as χεῖραμαι, to use, is also to borrow. Phædrus:

¹ "*Dam-hirsch*, caper alpinus, rupicapra. Lat. *dama*, Anglo-Sax. *da*, Angl. *dee*, Suec. *damhiort*. *Dam* est a Scythica *thamb*, arcus. Dicitur de rupicapra, quia cornua habet retrorsum curvata instar arcus, non palmata aut digitata ut cervus." W.

"Reddidi quicquid *debui*," i. e. *de alieno habui*, or *de alio habui*.

Dēbilis, feeble, infirm. Fr. *de* and *habilis*, capable of or fit for doing anything, as in Ovid: "*Ætas bello habilis*." *De* expresses privation, as in *Defectus*. It expresses taking (*de*) from.

Dēcānus, one who had the charge of (*decem*) ten men, so as to be himself the eleventh.

Dēcas, the sum of ten. Δεκάς.

Decem, ten. Fr. δέκα, as 'Επτά, Septa, Septem.

December, the tenth month from March. Fr. *decem*. As Septem, September. *Ber*, as in Faber, Mulciber.

Dēcēris, a ship with ten banks of oars. Δεκάρης.

Dēcermīna, refuse. Fr. *cerno*, I sever; whence *cernimen*, *cermen*. Compare *Excrementum*.

Dēcet, it is behoving, meet, right, proper. Fr. *deu*, as *σπίος*, *specus*.

Dēcīdo, I determine, decide. That is, I cut off the causes of dissension. Some understand it of cutting off something on each side from the parties at issue.

Dēcies, ten times. Fr. *decem* or *déca*.

Dēcīmānus, one of the (*decimæ*) tenth legion. A gatherer of the tenth or tithe.

Dēcīmānus, *Dēcūmānus*, the biggest. Ovid: "Qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes: Posterior nono est undecimoque prior." The Greeks called every third wave the greatest; whence they said metaphorically *τριχῦμλα κακῶν* for the greatest evil. Some suppose

decimanus so called from the number ten being thought sacred by the Pythagoreans.

Dēcīmānus, of a viler or worse sort. "For, what was collected (*decimando*) in tithing, was of a worse kind than that which remained." V. The genuineness of the reading is doubted.¹

Dēcīmāna porta, the gate in a camp nearest to an enemy. As being the biggest. See above. ¶ Or as being guarded by the troops (*decimæ legionis*) of the tenth legion.

Dēcīmānus limes. Adam: "Vineyards, as fields, were divided by cross-paths, called *Limites*. The breadth of them was determined by law. A path from east to west was called *decumanus limes*, from the measure *denūm* [i. e. *decem*] actuum, of ten furrows."

Dēcīmo, I take every (*decimum*) tenth man for punishment.

Dēcīmus, tenth. Fr. *decem*, as Septem, Septimus.

Dēcīpio, I deceive. Fr. *capio*, to take, to take unawares. Johnson explains *TO TAKE* (inter alia) "to catch by surprise or artifice—to entrap, to catch in a snare." *De* means thoroughly. Or *decipio* is to seize and lead (*de*) from the straight path.

Dēcīpūla, a snare, gin. Fr. *decipio*. So *Muscipula*.

Dēcīlāro, I show clearly, say expressly. Fr. *clarus*.

Dēcōctor, a spendthrift. Fr.

¹ "Si modo sana est lectio," says Forcellini.

decoquo, decoctum. From the notion of boiling things down, boiling away.

Dēcor, comeliness. Fr. *decet.*

Dēcōro, I adorn, deck. Fr. *decus, decōris.*

Dēcŕēpītus, very old, as *Decrepita anus*, *Decrepita ætas*. Fr. *decrepo, decrepitum*. Dacier: "A metaphor taken from lamps or candles which, as they are finally going out, make a crackling noise. As Desterto in *Persius* is To snore for the last time. Thus *Decrepitus* is elegantly explained by the Glossary *ἐκπνευκᾶς*, one who has made a last puff or noise." As Pope: "Gives one puff more and with that puff expires." ¶ "Nor is it inelegantly deduced from fragile things, which from their age, if moved about, (*crepant*) make a ringing noise." V.

Dēcŕētum, a decree. Fr. *decerno, decretum*. See *Cerno*, I resolve.¹

Dēcūplus, tenfold. *Δεκαπλοῦς*.

Dēcūria, ten of anything. Also, a number, company, or society of persons whether more or less than ten. So a troop of horse, amounting at first to ten men. Fr. *decem*, as *Centum, Centuria*.

Dēcūrio, the commander of ten horsemen in a Roman legion. At first in a (*turma*) troop there were three *decuriones*; a troop consisting of 30 horsemen; or of 33, including the *decuriones*.

Afterwards, though only one person commanded a troop, he was called *decurio*. The *De-curiones Municipales* were senators in the colonies, supposed to be so called from every tenth man being chosen in the establishment of a colony to superintend public affairs: or perhaps, one man out of ten alternately.

Dēcus, ōris, a grace, ornament, beauty. That which (*decet*) is becoming. "Quod quamque rem *decet*." F.

Dēcussis, a piece of money of the value (*decem assium*) of ten asses, marked with the letter X. Also, the crossing of two lines in the form of X.

Dēdignor, I think not (*dignum*) worthy, I disdain.

Dēdo, I give up. That is, (*Do*) I give (*de*) away from myself. Or *de* is thoroughly.

Dēfectus, failing, wanting. Fr. *deficio*, which see.

Dēfendo, I hit off, ward off, repel; protect, defend, by warding off. Fr. *fendo*, I hit; whence *Offendo*.

Dēficio, I fail; am wanting. Fr. *facio*. *De* expresses privation, as in *Debilis*, *Defloreo*, &c. I have no power to act, I sink. As *ἀπὸ* in Greek *ἀπίκω*.

Dēfit, it is wanting. Compare *Deficio*.

Dēformo, I disfigure. *De* deprives. See *Deficio*.

Dēfrūtum, new wine boiled down one-half with sweet herbs and spices to make it keep. Fr. *deferveo*, I boil off; supine *deferuitum, deferuitum, defrutum*.

Dēgēnĕro, I degenerate. I

¹ Wachter: "*Cernere* est dividere, separare. Hinc *decretum* videri potest id, quo confecto et definito Senatus surgit et diacedit." That is, so separat.

decline (*de meo genere*) from my birth or race.

Dēgo, I lead, pass, or spend my life. For *de-ago*, i. e. vitam, ætatem, tempus. *De* is thoroughly, entirely, as in *Deamo*.

Dējero, I take a solemn oath. Fr. *jūro*, whence *dejūro*, *dejero*. So *Pejero*.

Dein, after that. For *deinde*, from thence.

Deinceps, successively. That is, one taken after this or that; fr. *dein*, *capio*. Cicero: "Pæon oritur a brevibus *deinceps* tribus, extrema producta, ut Dōmūērānt."

Dēlecto, I allure, delight. Fr. *delicio*, *delectum* from *lacio*. ¶ Al. from *lacto*.

Dēleo, I blot out, efface, destroy. Fr. *leo*, whence *levi*. Lino, same as *Leo*, is used in the sense of *Deleo*. Ovid: "Plurima cerno, Me quoque qui feci judice, digna LINI." ¶ Al. for *deoleo*, from *oleo*, whence *aboleo*. ¶ Al. from *δηλέω*, I destroy.¹

Dēlibero, I weigh, consider, deliberate. That is, I argue, (*liber*) free to choose one thing (*de*) out of two or more. Vossius: "Where this liberty is not, there there is no deliberation. 'Neque enim quisquam,' as Cicero says, '*deliberat* quā ratione perpetuo victurus sit; quoniam intelligit, sibi moriendi necessitatem incumbere.'" Or *delibero* is "*liberè evagor*," I go over an argument freely and unreservedly. As

Pope: "Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man." ¶ Or *libero* is to free a question from its perplexities, resolve it. ¶ Al. from *libro*, I weigh. But this would be *delibro*.

Dēlibro, I take off the (*librum*) bark, peel.

Delibuo, I anoint, besmear, whence *delibūtus*. For *delipuo* fr. *λεπος*, oil. ¶ Or fr. *λιβω* fut. 2. of *λειβω*, I shed, distil.

Dēlicātus, dainty, luxurious, effeminate, neat, elegant. Fr. *delico*, *avi*, fr. *de-lacio*, (as *Ante-capio*, *Anticipo*, *avi*; *Melli-facio*, *Mellifico*, *avi*; *De-spe-cio*, *Despico*, *avi*;) whence *delicio*, *delicia*, *delecto*. ¶ Al. for *deliquatus*, clarified, refined. Or, dissolved, made lax or loose, which agrees with the sense of effeminate. Cicero: "Quos nullæ futes lætitiæ languidis *liquefaciunt* voluptatibus."

Dēlicia, delights, luxuries, &c. Quæ *deliciunt*, i. e. *alliciunt*, *illiciunt*.

Dēlico, I point out, explain. For *deliquo* fr. *liquo*, I make clear; a sense which is observed in *Liquet* and *Liquidum-facio*.

Dēlictum, a fault. From *delinquo*, *delictum*. A failure in duty.

Dēlineo, I trace out the (*lineas*) outlines roughly.

Dēlinio, I smooth; I charm, seduce. Fr. *lenio*.

Dēliquium, a failing, defect. Fr. *delinquo*, *deliqui*. As *Reliquiæ*.

Dēlirium, dotage. See *Deliro*.

Dēlīro, I dote, rave. That is, I deviate (*de rectâ lirâ*) from the straight furrow, as properly

¹ Wachter mentions the Celt. *dilon*, and quotes Boxborn. in *Lex. Ant. Brit.*: "*Dileu*, delere, loco movere."

said of ploughs moving awry. ¶ *Al.* from *λῆποι*, nonsense.

Delphica Mensa was a table made after the fashion of that on which the priestess at *Delphi* sat as she delivered her oracles, and which was elegantly wrought.

Delphin, *Delphinus*, a dolphin. *Δελφίν.*¹

Delōton, a constellation formed like the Greek Δ. *Δελωτόν.*

Delūbrum, an altar, temple, or sacred place. *Fr.* *deluo*, as purifying and cleansing the worshippers. So *Polluo*, *Pollubrum*. Some understand it of a fount or place before the chapel or near the altar, where they washed before they performed sacrifice. *Fronto*: "*Delubrum* in quo homines piacula sua *deluunt*." Among the Greeks *χρίσις* was a purification with lustral water, made previously to any religious ceremony.²

Dēmens, *tis*, out of one's mind. *De mente.*

Dēmo, I take away. From *de*; *emo*, I take. As *Adimo*, *Promo*, *Eximo*, &c.

Dēmōlior, I throw or pull down, overthrow. As opposed to *molior*, I build, raise. So *Destro*.

Dēmum, at length, at last. *Fr.* *τῆμος*, then. That is, not till then. *Demus* was used by the ancients.

Dēmum is also used for only, merely. *Trajan*: "*Nobis autem utilitas demum spectanda est.*" In this sense some refer it to *demo*, I take away, except.

Dēnārius, containing ten. *Fr.* *deni*. Also, a silver coin at first worth ten asses.

Dēni, ten by ten, ten. For *deceni* *fr.* *decem*. As *Bis*, *Bini*; *Septem*, *Septeni*.

Dēnicāles Feriæ were those on which a family was purified in consequence of a death in it. *Fr.* *denico*, *deneco*; or from *de* and *νέκυσ*, a corpse.

Dēnīque, at last, lastly. For *deinque*, i. e. et *dein*. ¶ *Al.* for *denuoque*, *denuque*.

Dens, *dentis*, a tooth. *Fr.* *ὀδοντος*, of a tooth, whence *ὀδόντος*, *dentis*, as *γόνυ*, *gEnu*. ¶ *Al.* from *edens*, *edentis*.

Densus, thick, close. For *dansus*, (as *τάλαντον*, *talEntum*) for *dasus*, *δαούς*, thick. N added, as in *liNquo*, *paNgo*, and in our *laNtern*.

Dentāle, the sharebeam of a plough. *Fr.* *dens*, *dentis*.

Dēnuo, afresh. For *de novo*, *de nouo*.

Deorsum, downwards. *Fr.* *devorsum* *fr.* *vorto*, *verto*. *De* is here as in "*Susque deque*," and signifies down from. So in *Despicio*.

Dēpālo, I make clear. *Fr.* *palam*.

Dēplōrātus, past all cure. *Fr.* *ploro*. Either, extremely bewailed, or for whom all bewail-

¹ "Quos Vitruvius memorat 'delphinos aereos' in machinā hydraulicā creduntur esse pondera quaedam similia iis quae horologis appenduntur; ita dicta quia delphinus capite est crasso et gravi, vel fortasse a figurā. Eādem ratione delphinus vocat Plinius ornamenta tricliniorum, lectorum, vasorum ex auro, argento, vel aere." F.

² Some understand it of an image of a Deity, made (à ligno delibrato) from wood with the bark off,

ing is at an end, as useless. In the latter sense *de* is the same as in *Defloresco*. "Cui ultimus luctus persolutus est," says Forcellini.

Dēpōnentia verba, deponent verbs. Fr. *depono*. As laying aside their passive signification or their active form.

Depso, I knead; tan or curry leather. Δεψῶ.

Dēpūtor. Macrobius: "Ad deputatam sibi a naturā sedem." That is, cut off for them by nature, appointed, chosen. Fr. *puto*, as *amputo*. Hence Sulpicius: "Turba colendis agris deputata." Cut off apart from others, chosen out from others, deputed. So Privy-counsellors are from πρίω, I cut off. Or *deputo* is, I judge, determine, appoint.

Dēpūtor. Sulpicius: "Accusatores deputari leonibus præcepit." To be cut off from their fellow men and given to lions. Or, to be appointed: See above.

Dērīvo, I turn off (*rivum*) a stream or river (*de*) from its proper channel into another; hence, I turn off one word into another by different inflexion, &c., as from *Dico* I make *Dictio*, from *Homo* I make *Homunculus*, &c. Forcellini explains *derivo*: "*Rivi* more aquam deduco alioque deflectō."

Dērōgo, I take away, (*rogando*) by making a motion, some clause of a law by a new one; I take from, abate, lessen. See *Abrogo*.

Dēscisco, I alter, change; change my opinion, place, &c.

De here as in *Defloresco*. "Contrarium aliquid scisco et statuo." F.

Dēsēro, I abandon, forsake. *De* expresses the contrary to *sero*, I join.

Dēsēta loca, forsaken and uninhabited places. See *Desero*. Some consider *sero* to mean here, I sow. Places not sown, barren spots.

Dēsēs, dēsīdis, one who (*desidet, desedet*) sits down and gives up exertion.

Dēsīdēro, I miss the absence of, long for, desire. Fr. *desidere* infin. of *desido*, I fix my mind on a thing. As from *Considerare* is *Considero*, from *Recipere* is *Recipero*, *Recupero*.¹

Dēsīdia, sloth. See *Deses*.

Dēsīgno, I trace out (*quodam signo*) by some mark.

Dēsīno, I leave off. That is, I suffer a thing to be, I leave it untouched further.

Dēsisto, I stand off from a thing, give it over.

Dēsītus, laid aside. Fr. *desino, desitum*.

Dēsōlo, I desolate. *Solum* relinquo.

Despicio, I look down from a place upon, I look down upon, despise. For *despecio*.

Dēspondeo, I despair of obtaining, as *Columella* has *Despondere* sapientiam. *De* here negatives *spondeo*, I promise. I cannot promise myself, I despair

¹ "It is certain, says Festus, that it comes from *sidus, sideris*. How it came to have its signification, is not so certain; different reasons, and those very far-fetched, being assigned." F.

of. In the phrase. "*Despondeo animum*," *animum* seems to depend on *Secundum*, κατά. But not so thinks Varro: "*Dictum est eo modo quo Despondere filiam*. Quia, quemadmodum, qui filiam alteri uxorem promittit, finem statuit suæ *spontis* seu voluntatis, h. e. omnem de filiâ voluntatem et curam deponit et in sponsum transfert; ita, qui *despondet animum*, omnem deponit spem curamque sui."

Destino, I fix, make steady or fast. Cæsar: "*Rates ancoris destinabat*, ne fluctibus moverentur." Also, I fix the state, condition of anything; fix the time of anything being done; destine, doom, assign, appoint, elect, depute. Also, I aim at. Livy: "*Non capita solùm hostium vulnerabant, sed quem locum destinassent oris*." Perhaps from the idea of fixing the arrow. Also, I destine to my use by buying. Plautus: "*Ædes quanti destinat?*" Forcellini explains it, "*suam facit CONSTITUTO pretio*." Forcellini: "*Destino* is perhaps from *de* and *teneo*, S being inserted." As *Occupio*, *Occupo*; so *Deteneo*, *Detino*. S added somewhat as in *Abstineo* and in *Obstinax*. *De* increases the force. ¶ Some suppose *ino* to be a mere extension of the termination, and derive *destino* from *desto*. *Sto* being here used for *stare facio*.¹

¹ Al. for *destano* (as μαχάνα, machina), for *de-istano* from *lordno*, the same as *lorru*, which means to fix, to make steady. ¶ Or from *de*, and *στανω*, the Cretan form of *lorru*. ¶ Or fr. *στανω*, *στανω*, (as βάω, Baluo,) fut. *στανω*.

Etym.

Destituo, I forsake. Ovid: "*Somnus me destituit*." *Statuo* is to fix, settle, establish; *destituo* is the opposite, and means to let be in an unsettled state, to let go at random, to neglect. In Suetonius, "*Ingredientem poplites destituebant*," *destituo* is the opposite of *statuo*, I fix, make steady: "*His knees failed him as he entered*."

Destituo, I cheat, defraud. Thus in Livy, "*Si spes destituat*," if hope fail me, cheat me. Or *destituo* is to forsake or abandon one's promises or obligations, and so disappoint. Horace: "*Ex quo destituit Deos Mercede pactâ*."

Destruo, I overthrow. *De* contradicts the sense of *struo*.

Deterior, worse. Fr. *detero*, I impair. Horace: "*Musa vetat Laudes egregii Cæsaris et tuas Culpâ deterere ingeni*." So *Detrimentum* from *Detero*.

Detestor, I detest. That is, I imprecate by calling the Gods (*testari*) to witness. Or *de* forms the opposite of *testor*. Hill: "*Detestor* supposes that the sentiment of aversion shows itself by an unwillingness to WITNESS a deed or to see its author."

Detraho, I disparage, speak ill of. That is, I draw or take away from another's character.

Dētrecto, I disparage. For *detracto* from *detractum* supine of *detraho*.

Dētrecto, I decline to have anything to do with. *De* contradicts the sense of *tracto*, I handle.

Dētrimentum, loss, damage.

Fr. *detritum* (as *Monitum*, *Monimentum*,) supine of *detero*, I wear away, impair.

Dēverus, inclining downwards, sloping. As *Deveri montes*. Properly, carried downwards, as *De* means downwards in *Deorsum* and *Despicio*. Fr. *veho*, *vexi*.

Deunx, *uncis*, an as wanting an ounce. Properly, *uncia de asse*. Hence, eleven twelfths of anything.

Deus, a god; GOD. From *θεός*. See *Dea*. ¶ *Al.* from *Δεός* *Æol.* for *Zeús*, Jupiter. ¶ *Al.* from *Διός*, irregular genitive of *Zeús*.

Dextans, ten ounces. For *desertans*, an as wanting (*sex-tante*) two ounces. See *Deunx*.

Dexter, *ēra*, *ērum*, on the right hand; lucky, prosperous; fit, suitable; apt, dexterous. *Δξιτερὸς*, whence *δεξιτερὸς*, *dexterus*.

Dextēra, *Dextra*, the right hand. *Δξιτερὰ*, *δεξιτερὰ*.

Dextrorsum, towards the right hand. For *dextrovorsum*.

Di—, expresses separation, disjunction, displacing, scattering, and is from *δια—* or *δι—*.

Diäbölus, the devil. *Διάβολος*.

Diäcönus, a minister, deacon. *Διάκονος*.

Diädēma, a white fillet with which kings used to bind their heads. *Διάδημα*.

Diäta, food, diet. Also, an apartment, room to sup in. Any room. *Διαίτα*.

Diälectica, logic. *Διαλεκτική*.

Diälectus, a dialect. *Διάλεκτος*.

Diälis, belonging to Jove. From *Διός*, of Jove.

Diälögus, a dialogue. *Διάλογος*.

Dīana, *Diana*. For *Dia Jana*, whence *Dia-iana*, *Diana*. As Janus was Apollo or the Sun, so *Jana* was the moon. *Dia* is *δια*, divine.¹

Diäpāsōn, a chord including all tones, octave. From *διαπασών*.

Diārium, provision (*unius diei*) for one day. The journal of one day, of each day.

Diastēma, a space, interval. *Διάστημα*.

Diätřibē, a disputation, or place where it is held. *Διατριβή*.

Dīca, an action at law. *Δίκη*.

Dīcax, witty, quick, keen (in *dicendo*) in speaking.

Dīcis causā, for form's or fashion's sake. *Dicis* is *δίκης*.

Dīco, *avi*, I assign, give up, dedicate, consecrate. Fr. *δικάζω*, fut. *δικάσω*, *δικάω*, *δικῶ*, to judge, judge a thing over to a person, adjudge. ¶ *Al.* from *dīco*. That is, *dicendo* defero, attribuo. So the *I* in *Dicax*, *Prædico*, *avi*, *Maledicus*, &c. is short.

Dīco, *dixi*, I say, tell, speak. Fr. *δείκω*, I show. Thus, when Cicero says, "*Dicam* quod sentio," *Dicam* is, I will show you. So in Ovid: "*Illa dies fatum miseræ mihi dixit*," *dixit*

¹ "From Goth. *dj*, a teat; or *dj*, the earth, and *ana* queen." Rudbeck apud Jamieson.

is showed. Cicero: "Ut annales populi R. et monumenta vetustatis LOQUUNTUR." "*Dicere* is nothing else but to show the thoughts of my mind." V. *Φάω* (whence *φάλω* and *φημι*) is both to show and to speak. So *Pando* also is used.

Dicrōtum, a light galley with two banks of oars. *Δικροτον*.

Dictamnus, the herb dittany. *Δικταμνος*.

Dictātor, a chief magistrate elected on extraordinary occasions and vested with absolute authority. Fr. *dicto*, *dictatum*; *dicto* being taken as a frequentative of *dico*, *dictum*. "Quia crebrò *diceret ediceretque* quæ utilia essent reipublicæ." V. *Dico* is rather here to suggest, to advise.¹

Dictērīum, a sharp saying, jest. From *δαικτῆριον*, says Scaliger.² But surely it is from *δαικτῆριον*, translated by Donnegan "a cutting sarcasm." Juvenal: "Joco MORDENTE facetus."

Dicto, I speak or dictate what another may write. Fr. *dico*, *dictum*.

Dictynna, Diana. *Δικτυνα*.

Dīdo, I spread abroad. That is, I put (See *Abdo*) in different directions.

¹ "Rather, from the office of a MASTER in a school dictating lessons or instructions to his scholars. Whence a *Dictator* is called Magister populi. Hence the joke of Julius Cæsar in Suetonius: 'Syllam nescisse literas qui *dictaturam* deposuerit.' And Juvenal: 'In tabulam Syllæ si dicant discipuli tres.'" F.

² See Vossius in Etymol.

Didŷmaus, Apollo. *Διδυμαῖος*.

Diērectus, Plautus: "Abi *diērectus*." That is, Go and be hanged. From *di-e-rectū* i. e. viā, in different directions and from the straight road. As *Erro*, I wander, is from *ἐρρῶ*, whence *ἐρρε*, go and be hanged. ¶ Or from "sub *dio erectus*." That is, hanged up in the open air. ¶ Or from *διαβήκτος*, burst asunder, disruptus. Plautus: "Lien *diērectus* est."

Dies, a day. From *Δις*, of Jove, the author of light and the father of day, whence he is called *Dies-pater*, *Diespiter*. Macrobius: "Jovem LUCETIUM Salii in carmine canunt, et Cretenses *diem Ala* vocant." ¶ Al. from the Punic *dia*, day.³ ¶ Wachter refers to Welsh *diau*, Armoric *di*, a day; and Arabic *dāa*, it shone. Tooke refers *dies* to the Anglo-Sax. *dægan*, whence our *dawn*, *day*, and our old word *daw*.⁴

Diespiter, Jupiter. See *Dies*.

Differtus, stuffed. Fr. *farcio*, *fartum*.

Difficilis, hard. For *dis-facilis*. *Dis* contradicts, as in *Diffido*, *Dissimilis*.

Dīgēro, I distribute, dispose, put in order, arrange. "In *diversas partes gero*." F. I carry things to their separate and proper situations. So *Dispono*, *Distribuo*.

³ Caninius apud Voss. in Etym.

⁴ Drayton: "The other side from whence the morning *daws*."

Digestio ciborum, "non est quidem concoctio, sed distributio cibi stomacho, excepti in venas et membra corporis, sive concoctus fuerit, sive non." F. From *digero*, *digestum*.

Dīgītus, a finger. From a word *δεικτός* fr. *δείκω* or *δεικέω*, to point to. *Δεικτικὸς δάκτυλος* was specially the forefinger. Or fr. *δεκετός* fr. *δέκω* the same as *δείκω*. ¶ Al. from a word *δείκτης* or *δείγτης*, from *δείκω*, *δίδεικται* or *δέδειγται*. ¶ Al. for *thigitus* (as *θεός*, *Deus*,) fr. *θίγω*, I touch.

Dignor, I think (*dignum*) worthy. I think a thing worthy to do, I deign to do.

Dignus, worthy or deserving of good or ill. For *dicnus* fr. *δίκη* justice. So *δίκαιος* is used. Sophocles: *Δίκαιός εἰμι τῶνδ' ἀπηλλάχθαι κακῶν*: *Dignus* sum &c.

Dijōvis, Jupiter. From *Dius-Jovis*, as *Diana* for *Diva-Jana*.

Dilāpido, I consume, waste. Forcellini: "More *lapidum* huc illuc temere jacio. Vel, jactus *lapidibus* discutio, corumpo." Or *dilapido* is properly applied to a building spoiled of the stones which composed it. ¶ Al. from *λαπαδῶ* fut. 2. of *λαπάζω*, I waste, whence *ἀλαπαδνός*. I for A, as *machIna* from *μαχInά*.

Dilīgens, diligent, attentive. Properly, fond of, partial to a pursuit. Compare *Negligens*. See *Diligo*.

Diligo, I esteem highly. For *dilego*, I choose one apart from

others, I choose one preeminently as my friend.

Dilucūlum, the dawn. Fr. *diluceo*. So *ματῶ διαυγάζειν* is, at the break of day.

Diluvium, a flood. Fr. *diluo*, I wash away. See *Alluvies*, *Colluvies*.

Dimico, I fight. For *dimaco* (as *μαχInά*, *machIna*) fr. *di* and *μάχη*, a battle. Or fr. *διαμαχέω*, *διαμαχῶ*, or *διαμάχομαι*. ¶ Forcellini: "A *mico*. Quia, sicut *micando* digitis controversiæ dirimi solent, ita *micando* gladiis. Ut 'cernere ferro' dixit Virgil." Calpurnius: "Et nunc, alternos magis ut distinguere cantus Positis, ter quisque manus jactate *micantes*. Nec mora, decernunt digitis." Others understand *dimico* of persons brandishing their spears in different directions in battle.

Dimīdius, halved. Divided (in *medio*) in the middle.

Diaccēsis, the administration of a district; the district so administered. *Διοίκεσις*.

Diogmīta, light-armed soldiers. *Διογμῖται* fr. *διογμῆς*, pursuit. As equipped for pursuit.

Dionysia, a festival of Bacchus. *Διονύσια*.

Dionysus, Bacchus. *Διόνυσος*.

Diōta, a cask with two handles. *Διῶτη*.

Diphthongus, a diphthong. *Διφθογγος*.

Diplōma, a writing containing some public order, license. *Δίπλωμα*.

Dipondius, of two pounds. Fr. *di* from *δīs*, twice; *pondo*.

It is written also *dupondius*, from *duo pondo*.

Dipsas, a kind of viper. Διψάς.

Diplōta, nouns having but two cases. Διπλωτά.

Diptŷcha, registers in which the names of magistrates were inscribed. Διπτύχα.

Diræ, curses. That is, *diræ* preces, δεινὰ ἀπαί.

Dira, the Furies. That is, *Dira* Deæ.

Directarius, a housebreaker. Fr. διαρρήκτης, (διρρήκτης,) one who breaks through.¹

Diribeo, I distribute tablets among the citizens in their assemblies, for them to mark their suffrages on. For *diripeo* from διαρρίπτω, διαρρίπτω, I cast in different directions, disperse, scatter. Or from fut. 2. διαρρίψω, διρρίψω, as ἀμφο, ἀμβο. ¶ Or *diribeo* is soft for *dihibeo* or *diibeo*, as *Dirimo* for *Diimo*. That is, I hold out or present in different directions.

Dirimo, I sever. For *diimo*, *diemo*, from *emo*, I take, as in *Demo*, *Adimo*. R is added for euphony, as *Nurus* for *Nuus*, *Musarum* for *Musauum*.

Dirus, dreadful, fell, direful, cruel. For *dīnus* fr. δεινός. As *μολα*, *μορα*. Vice versâ, *donum* from δῶρον. ¶ Or from δέος, δέιος, fear; whence *dirus*, as *νός*, *nurus*. Or from δειός a word *δειρός*, *δειρός*, might have been formed. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Sax. *dere*, hurtful, mis-

chievous. Shakspeare: "Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven."

Dirus, apt, ready, efficacious. Like Greek δεινός. See above.

Dis—, apart, asunder; asunder on every side, in different directions. From *dis*, twice, or *disol*, two. Butler: "*Dis* bears the sense of separation or division, as is the case when a thing is made into two pieces."

Dis, *ditis*, rich. For *dives*, *divitis*.

Discapēdino, I part asunder. See *Interapedo*.

Discepto, I dispute, debate. Fr. *capto*, i. e. argumentum. Or *capto* is in a sense used by Plautus, thus explained by Forcellini: "*Captare cum aliquo, est captionis verbis et callidâ vafrâque disputatione cum aliquo contendere.*" Vossius thus accounts for *Discepto*: "Nam seorsim pars quæque aliquid capit ad sui defensionem." ¶ Or is *discepto* from διασκέπτομαι? Or for *dispecto*, from *dispicio*, *dispectum*? By transp. *discepto*.

Discepto, I decide, judge, arbitrate. From the idea of debating with myself. Or *capto*, like *cipio*, is here to choose. I choose between different opinions. ¶ Or from διασκέπτομαι. See above.

Discerno, I distinguish between. Fr. *cerno*, I sift, separate.

Discidium, a separation. From *discido*, whence *discindo*.

Disciplina, instruction. For *discipulina*. As delivered (*discipulis*) to scholars.

¹ Ulpian derives it from *dirigo*, *dirigere*: "Qui in aliena cœnacula se dirigunt furandi animo."

Discipŭlus, a learner. Fr. *disco*.

Disco, I learn. Fr. *δῶ*, I pursue; or, I penetrate, search into. As *δάω* (same as *δῶ*) and *δαῶ* are to learn, from the same notion. From *δῶ* would be *δίσκω* or *διδίσκω*, as from *πίω* is *πιπίσκω*. Or from *δαῶ*, to learn; whence *δαίσκω*, *disco*.¹

Discordia, discord. *Cordium dissidium*.

Discrepo, I give inharmonious sounds. Hence it is said of persons varying and differing. Fr. *crepo*. *Dis* expresses separation, as opposed to union. *Discrepo* is much the same as *Dissono* from *Sonus*.

Discrimen, a division, parting, differing, difference. *Crimen* for *cernimen* fr. *cerno*, I sift, separate. Or for *crinimen* fr. *κρίνω*, I sift, separate. See *Crimen* and *Cribrum*. *Discrimen* is also risk, danger. Here *cerno* is to decide a quarrel, to come to a final issue by a fight and so by anything else. Hence the notion of risk and peril. But Forcellini thus: "Quia *discrimen* omne significat, quo ab exitio, morte, &c. exiguo intervallo DIVIDIMUR."

Discus, a quoit; platter. *Δίσκος*.

Discussio, an inquiry, examination. Fr. *discutio*, (i. e. *disquatio*), *discussum*, I shake

about or sift in different directions.

Disertè, expressly. That is, clearly, expressively. See *Disertus*.

Disertus, clear or expressive in speech, elegant or eloquent. Fr. *disero*, *disertum*. *Sero* is to join. So that *disero* is much the same as *Dispono*, I dispose, arrange; and *Digero*, I put in order.

Dispāro, I sever. *Dis* contradicts *paro*, from *par*, *paris*. I make unequal, I make to disagree. So *Separo*.

Dispendium, expense, cost, loss. See *Compendium*.

Dispenno: See *Appendix*.

Dispenso, I lay out, dispense, distribute, direct, regulate. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*. See *Expendo*.

Dispartio, I give (*partem*) part to one and part to another; I distribute.

Dispesco, I sever. See *Compesco*.

Dispōno, I put in order, arrange. Properly, I place apart; place one thing here and another there in proper order. "Res plures diversis locis ordine pono." F.

Dispūto, I debate, argue. Said of persons who in discourse (*putant diversa*) are of opposite sentiments.

Dissēro, I debate, discuss. *Sero*, as in Virgil: "Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant." *Dis* is expressed by "vario sermone." Or, if *dissero* means properly, to reason, one person with himself; then *dissero* is to disjoin ideas, i. e. to separate such as are unlike,

¹ Al. for *dasco* fr. *διδάσκω*, I teach, or *διδάσκομαι*, I am taught. As from *χάσκω* some derive *Hisco* for *Hasco*.

and (disponere) to put them in their proper order. Cicero calls Logic. “*Ars bene disserendi.*” ¶ Hill: “*Fr. sero*, I plant. *Disserere*, in its primitive meaning, is to plant at proper distances, so that each seed may be duly nourished, without interfering with those that are next to it. Or *fr. sero*, I plait. That is, I unplait, unravel what is intricate, explain what is abstruse.”

Dissertatio, a disquisition. *Fr. dissertum* supine of *dissero*, which see.

Dissicio, the same as *dissico*, *disseco*, if indeed it is a true reading.

Dissideo, I am at a distance from; I am at variance with, I disagree with. *Fr. sedeo*. I sit apart from.

Dissidium, disagreement. *Fr. dissideo*.

Dissipo, I scatter here and there. Festus explains *sipo*, or rather *supo*, to throw. Whence also *Insipo*, *Obsipo*. Perhaps *supo* is from *ὑπείω*, *ὑπῶ*, the same as *ὑφίημι*, I send down, let down, let loose, and so let loose upon one. ¶ Or *sipo* might mean, I shake about, sift; and might be allied to Germ. *sieb*, the same as our *sieve*; and Germ. *seiven*, the same as our *sift*. “Gloss. Pez.: Cribro *sipe*.” W. Or *sipo* might be from *σεῖω*, as *la-Pis* from *λαῖας*.¹

Dissolutus, dissolute, profligate. “*A legibus solutus et rectâ vivendi disciplinâ.*” F.

Distichon, a couplet. *Δίστιχον*.

Distinguo, I distinguish by marks, I mark, punctuate, variegate, adorn; I discriminate, divide, part. *Fr. di* and *stinguo*, *stingo*, for *stigo* (as *Frago*, *Frango*), *fr. στιγῶ* fut. 2. of *στίλλω*, I prick, mark. ¶ *Al.* from *dis* and *tingo*, I tinge. “*Tingendo et colorando discrimino.*” F.

Disto, I am distant. Properly, I stand apart.

Districtus, bound fast. *Di* is here the same as *διὰ* in *διάδημα*.

Dithyrambus, a poem written in honor of Bacchus. *Διθύραμβος*.

Ditio, rule, power, dominion. For *dicio* *fr. δίκη*. A prescriptive or hereditary right. Or the power of dealing (*ius et iustitiam*) justice. ¶ “From Celt. *tūt*, terra. For *ditio* is used of a territory.” W.

Dito, I enrich. *Fr. dis, ditis*, rich.

Diu, in the day-time. *Fr. dies*.

Diu, for a long time. *Fr. dies*. That is, all through the day. Forcellini understands it of a continuation of many days.

Diverbium, the colloquial part of a comedy, in which (*diversi verba faciunt*) more than one speak. Opposed to the chorus, where one only speaks.

Diversus, separate, distinct, different. That is, turned different ways.

¹ Hemsterhuis says: “*Σιρώ* ab antiquo *σίρω*, *σινδω*, unde *sipo*. *Σίρειν* notat, confertim ingerere et infarcire. Hinc *σινρή* cistella, in quam edulia confertim injuncta conservantur.” But this is unfounded conjecture.

Dīves, rich. From *Divus*. Like the Gods in ease and affluence. Plautus: "Dei divites sunt, Deos decet opulentia."

Divīdia, grief, pain. As (*dividens*) tearing the mind asunder. Virgil: "Animum nunc huc celerem, nunc *dividit* illuc." So *μέριμνα* fr. *μερίω*, *μερίζω*.

Divīdo, I part, sever. For *difido* fr. *di* and *fido*, *findo*. ¶ Al. from *di*, and *vido*, or *viduo*. "The Latins seem to have said first *dividuo*, then *divido*." F. *Viduo* is fr. *ιδιος*, separate, distinct; or *ιδίω*, *ιδιῶ*, I make distinct. See *Vidua*.¹

Divīno, I predict, divine. For this is (*divinum*) the property of the Gods and beyond man.

Divīnus, relating to or of the nature of (*Divi*) the Gods. As *Libertus*, *Libertinus*.

Divītia, riches. Fr. *dives*, *divitis*.

Dium, the open air, the sky. From *Διὸς*, of Jupiter. Horace: "Manet sub Jovē frigido Venator." ¶ Or for *dium* *cælum* or *domicilium*.

Divortium, a divorce, by which persons (*divortuntur*) turn different ways.

Diurnus, pertaining to the day. Fr. *diu*, as *Noctu*, *Nocturnus*.

Dīus, divine. From *διος*, as

Juno is called by Homer *διὰ θεῶν*.²

Diūtinus, lasting. Fr. *diu*, as *Cras*, *Crastinus*.

Diūturnus, lasting. Fr. *diu*. Somewhat as from *Semper* is *Sempiternus*.

Divum, the same as *Dium*, and put for it.

Divus, a God. For *Dius*. That is, Divine. Thus *Divus* is properly an adjective.

Do, I give. Fr. *δῶν*, *δῶ*, whence *διδῶν*, *δίδωμι*.

Dōceo, I teach. Fr. *δίδωκα*, (*δόκα*), pf. mid. of *δίδω* and *δείκω*, I show.³ The first meaning of *doceo* given by Forcellini is, "To show, point out."

Dōchimus, a foot like *māic-dōchmiāc*. For *dochmius* fr. *δόχμιος*.

Dōcilis, apt to be taught. Fr. *doceo*.

Doctrīna, instruction. The art of making (*doctum*) learned.

Dōcumentum, a pattern, warning. That which (*docet*) teaches us. As *Moneo*, *Monumentum*.

Dodra, a potion made up of nine materials. Fr. *dodrans*, a measure of nine ounces. *Ausonius*: "*Dodra ex dodrante est*."

Dōdrans, nine twelfths or three fourths of an *As*. From

¹ Jones says: "The compounds of *vado* retain the A, but with *di* it is changed to I; *divido*, I go asunder,—divide." We may observe that *Jūro* makes *Dejūro* or *Dejēro*.

² Al. from *θεῖος*. As *Dea* from *θεὰ*, *Deus* from *θεός*. ¶ Al. from *Διὸς*, of Jove; whence *Δίος*, *Δίος*, pertaining to Jove. But this is the derivation of *diēs* above.

³ Al. from *δοκέω*, I think; whence *δόγματα*, the dogmas of the learned. The sense here is too remote.

de-quadrans, i. e. a *quadrans* taken (*de*) from an *As*. Compare *Dextans*, *Quadrans*.

Doga, a boat called a dogger; also, a cup made in the form of such a boat. From *Icel. dugga*, a fishing vessel. ¶ Or fr. *δοχή*, a vessel.

Dogma, an established principle. *Δόγμα*.

Dōlābella, a little hatchet. Fr. *dolabra*, as from *Culter* or *Cultrus* is *Cultellus*.

Dōlābra, a chip-axe. Fr. *dolo*, I chip. As *Tero*, *Terebra*.

Dōleo, I grieve. Fr. *ταλάω*, I endure, suffer; whence *doleo*, as from *Δαμάω* is *Domo*, or even *Domeo*, whence *Domui*, *Domitum*. Or fr. *τολίω*, the same as *τόλω* or *τόλλω* whence *τόλμη*, and *τολμάω*, and *tolero*. Or, if *τόλμη* is from *τέλω* or *τέλλω* (pp. *τίτολμαι*), *doleo* may be from pf. mid. *τίτολα*. "Goth. *thulan*, Anglo-Sax. *tholian*, Franc. and Dutch *tholen*, *dolen*, is to suffer, sustain, bear. Allied are Gr. *ταλῶν*, and Lat. *tolero* from *tolo*. The Danes still use *tola*, *taala*, while the Belgians and the Germans say *dulden*." W.¹

Dōlium: See Appendix.

Dōlo, *āvi*: See Appendix.

Dōlo, *ōnis*, a staff with a little rapier in it. *Δόλων*.

Dōlo, *ōnis*, the small sail next the foresail in a vessel. *Δόλων*.

Dōlor, grief. Fr. *doleo*, as *Algeo*, *Algor*.

Dōlus, craft. *Δόλος*.

Dōma, *ātis*, a house-top. So *δῶμα* Matth. x, 27.

Dōmesticus, appertaining to (*domum*) a house.

Dōmīcilium, a house, place of abode. Fr. *domus*. ¶ Al. for *domicolium* fr. *domus* and *colo*.

Dōmīnor, I am lord and master, bear rule. Fr. *dominus*.²

Dōmīnus, a master (*domūs*) of a house; master, lord. ¶ Al. from *domo*, I subjugate.

Dōmnēdius, a landlord. That is, *dominus adium*.

Dōmo, I subdue. Fr. *δαμάω*, *ᾶ*.

Dōmus, a house. *Δόμος*.

Dōnēc, while, until. For *donicum*.

Dōnīcum, —

Dōno, I give. See *Donum*.

Dōnum, a gift. For *dorum* fr. *δῶρον*. ¶ Or from *do*. ¶ Al. from *δάνος*, a gift. As *δΑμῶ*, *dOmo*.

Dorcas, a doe. *Δορκάς*.

Dormio, I sleep. Fr. *διδερμαι* pp. of *δέρω*, to strip a skin; whence a word *δόρμα*, a skin, and *dormio*, I lie on a skin. As from *ἐδάρθην* a. 1. p. of *δέρω* is *δαρθάνω*, the same as *dormio*. Homer: *ἐν κίεσιν οἶων Ἐδραθεν ἐν προδρόμῳ*. Virgil: "*Cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti PELLIBUS incubuit stratis SOMNOSQUE petivit*." ¶ Or for *dermio* fr. *δέγμα*, a skin.³

Dos, *dōtis*, a dowry, gift. *Δός*.

Dossuārius, said of cattle

¹ Haigh: "Fr. *θολός*, filth, dirt: whence *θολάω*, [or *θολῶ*], to trouble, to disturb."

Etym.

² Al. from *δύναμαι*, (transp. *δύναμαι*) whence *δυναστής*, a ruler.

³ Al. by transp. from Hebr. *radam*, obdormivit.

which carry loads on their back. Fr. *dossum* for *dorsum*.

Drachma, a drachm. Δραχμή.

Drāco, a dragon. Also a vessel for heating water, from its being tortuous like a dragon. And an old hardened vine-branch, for the same reason. Δρακων.

Drăcōnārius, the bearer of the ensign to the cohort, the ensign representing (*draconem*) a dragon.

Drāma, the representation of a play. Δράμα.

Drăpēta, a fugitive. Δραπίτης.

Draucus: See Appendix.

Drōmas, a kind of swift camel. Δρομάς.

Drōmēdārius, the same as *dromas*.

Drōmo, a cutter, yacht. Fr. δρόμος, the act of running.

Drōpar, a medicine to take away hair. Δρώπαξ.

Druīdā, the Druids, priests of Britain and Gaul. A Celtic word.¹

Drungus,——

Drupa, an olive gathered at the period when its color begins to turn. Fr. δρύπεψ, baked or ripened on the tree. ¶ Al. from δρυπετής, δρυπετά, ready to fall from the tree.

Drŷādes, the Nymphs of the woods. Δρυάδες.

Duālis, relating to (*duo*) two.

Dŷbito, I doubt. Fr. *du-bius*. I am doubtful. ¶ Or

from *duo* and *bito*, I go. I go two ways, not knowing which to prefer.

Dŷbius, doubtful. For *duius* from *duo*, two. The Greeks say διστάζω, I am doubtful, from δισά, two. ¶ Or for *duvius* fr. *duo* and *via*. I stand in a way where two roads meet, not knowing which to choose. The Greeks say διαστάζω from δις and στάα.

Dŷcātus, the office (*ducis*) of a general.

Dŷcēni, two hundred. For *ducenteni* from *duo centum*. So *Triceni*.

Dŷco, *duxi* for *ducsi*, I lead, carry, draw. Fr. δείκω, I point, show, i. e. the way; pf. mid. δέδοικα, whence δοκέω, δοκῶ: lengthened to δουνκίω, δουνκῶ, as Νόσος, Νοῦσος. Or from pf. mid. δέδοικα, whence a word δείκω, *duco*, as pUnio from ποινή. Or *duco* may come from δείκω or δίκω in the same way that ἀδETxής, unexpected, comes from α and δίκω, I expect. Or *duco* may be traced to ὀδάκω, (as φΩρὸς, fUris,) formed from ὀδῶκα pf. of ὀδάω, I guide. O dropt, as in Ramus. Or even to ὀδηγῶ, transp. δοηγῶ, whence *dago*, *dugo*, (as pCēna, pUnio,) for softness *duco*. *Dŷco* is also, I esteem, hold, think, consider; and in this sense either is to be referred to δοκῶ, I think; or is the same as *Duco* in the first sense; ἄγω being similarly used for, I esteem, &c.

Dŷdum, for a long while, for some time; a long while ago, some time ago. For *diudum*,

¹ See Wachter in Druiden.

from *diu* for a long time, *dum* whilst. Or *dum*, as in *Adesdum*, *Ehodum*.

Duellum, war. Fr. *duo*. Properly, as waged between two men or two armies.

Duim, the same as *dem*. From a word *duo* formed from *δῶ* whence *δίδωμι*.

Dulciarius, a pastrycook. One who sells (*dulcia*) sweet cakes.

Dulcis, sweet. Fr. γλυκὺς, transp. γυλκὺς, whence *gulcis*, then *dulcis*, as *Δᾱ* for *Γᾱ*. ¶ Al. for *delcis*, for *delicis*, from *delicio*, I allure. First *dolcis*, somewhat as *pOndus* from *pEndo*; then *dulcis*.

Dum, whilst. Cut down from *donicum*, i. e. *donec*. As *Vis* is contracted from *Volis*, *Imus* from *Inferissimus*, &c.

Dumtaxat, *Duntaxat*, only; provided. That is, *dum taxat aliquis hoc unum*, i. e. provided one takes into the account this only. Cæsar: "*Peditatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur; equites in aciem mittit.*" That is, *Peditatu*, ut æstimes merum *peditatum*... or *meram speciem*.

Dumus, a bush, thorny rough shrub, brier. For *dusmus* fr. *δύσμαι* pp. of *δύω*, I go into a place of concealment. "*Quia SUBREANT ed animalia ut lateant.*" V. "*Dusmoso in loco*" for "*dumoso in loco*" is quoted by Festus from Andronicus. ¶ Al. from *δρυμὸς*, a forest; whence *durmus*, then *dumus*, somewhat as from *Ἐρετμὸς* is *Retmus*, *Remus*.

Duo, two. Δύο.

Dūplex, *dūplīcis*, twofold, double; doubleminded, crafty. Fr. *duo*; *plico*, I fold. ¶ Al. from *διπλαξ*.

Dūplus, double. Διπλοῦς.

Dūrāteus, wooden. Δουράτεος.

Dūrius, wooden. Δούριος.

Dūro, I harden; am hardy or strong; stand firm, bear up. Fr. *durus*. "Hebr. *dor*, duravit; Germ. *dauren*, durare." W.

Dūrus, hard. That is, hard like (*δοῦρον*) timber. ¶ Al. from the North. The Welsh *dewr* is bold, hardy,¹ allied to our *Dare*. Iceland. *thor* is boldness.² Indeed Gr. *θούρος* is bold. But these are only secondary senses of *Durus*.³

Dux, *dūcis*, a leader, general. Fr. *duco*, *duxi*.

Dŷnastes, *Dŷnasta*, a lord, ruler. Δυνάστης.

E.

E, from. For *ex*, as *A* for *Ab*.

Ea: See Appendix.

Eapse, she herself. For *ea ipsa*. Or *pse* is Gr. *ψέ*.

Ebēnus, the ebon tree; ebony. Ἐβένος.

Ebrius, drunk. Fr. *bria*, a cup. As we speak of a person in his cups. *E* seems to strengthen the sense, as in *Edomo*, *Emunio*. Others explain *ebrius*, one who has drunk deeply (*ἐδρία*) out of his

¹ Wachter in *Darfen* and *Abenteur*.

² Wachter in *Abenteur*.

³ "Fr. *θερός*, fr. *δυσή*, calamity," says Haigh.

cup. Thus *Sobrius* is referred to *Seorsim* and *Bria*. ¶ *Al.* from *ebibrius* fr. *ebibo*. Or from *ebibere*, *ebibre*.

Edūlus.

Ebur, ivory. Fr. *ἐλέφας*, an elephant; abbrev. *ἔφας*, *ephar*, (as *arboS*, *arboR*,) *ebar*, (as *ἀμΦω*, *amBo*,) then *ebur*, as from *ἔπΑρ*, *ἔκΑρ* is *jecUr*. ¶ *Al.* from *ē barro*, from an elephant. But *E* in *ebur* is short.

Ecator, by *Castor*! For *en*! *Castor*! *Castor*, be witness. ¶ Or for “*per ædem Castoris*.” As it is written also *Æcator*. See *Edepol*.¹

Ecce, see here she is. For *ecce ea*.

Ecce, behold! For *ence* from *en*. As *Hic*, *Hicce*.²

Eccēre, *Ecēre*, by *Ceres*! For *En*! *Ceres*! As *Ence*, *Ecce*. See *Ecator*. It is supposed to mean sometimes *Ecce res* or *Ecce rem*. See! behold!

Ecclesia, an assembly, congregation. *Ἐκκλησία*.

Ecdicus, the solicitor of a community. *Ἐκδικος*.

Ecfēro, same as *Efferō*. *Ἐκφίρω*.

Echēnēis, a small fish, which, by sticking to the rudder or keel of a vessel, was supposed to stop its sailing. *Ἐχένηϊς*.

Echidna, a female viper. *Ἐχιδνα*.

Echīnus, a sea-urchin; hedgehog; the rough prickly rind of

chestnuts. Also, a vase or vessel. *Ἐχίνος*.

Echo, *Echo*. *Ἠχώ*.

Eclipsis, an eclipse. *Ἐκλειψις*.

Eclōga, a select piece or small poem, an eclogue. *Ἐκλογή*.

Eclōgārius, a book consisting (*ἐκλογῶν*) of selections. Or one who writes or reads (*ἐκλογὰς*) selections.

Ecquis? who? For *ecce quis*, or *en quis*? Or for *et quis*?

Ecstāsis, ecstasy. *Ἐκστασις*.

Ectypus, embossed. *Ἐκτυπος*.

Edentūlus, with few or no teeth. From *e* and *dentes*. One whose teeth are out. *Vinum edentulum* in *Plautus* is very old wine, in allusion to old men who have lost their teeth, or in allusion to the passage of *Alexis*: *Οἶνον τὸν παλαιότατον σπουδάζομεν, ὅτι ΟΥ ΔΑΚΝΕΙ ἀλλὰ ἰαροὺς ποιεῖ*.

Edēpol, *Ædēpol*, by *Pollux*! For “*per ædem Pollucis*.” ¶ Or for *en*! *Deus Pollux*! *Pollux*, be witness.³

Editus, high, lofty. Fr. *ēdo*. That is, brought out into view, fully exhibited, prominently manifested.

Edo, I eat. *ἔδω*.

Edo, I give out, put forth, yield, produce; set forth, declare. From *e* and *do*.

Edōmo, I utterly subdue. *E*, as we say To fight it out, To

¹ *Al.* for *mecastor*. See *Mediusfidius*.

¶ *Al.* for *necastor* from *νη*, by.

² *Al.* from *ἐκεῖ*, there. *Al.* from *ἐκεῖσε*, (*ἐκεῖ*), there.

³ *Al.* for *me Deus Pollux*. See *Mediusfidius*. ¶ *Al.* for *ne Deum Pollucem*. *Ne* from *νη*, by.

see it out, To beat a person out and out. So Gr. *ἐκπολέω*, *ἐκπονέω*, &c.

Edūco, as, I bring forward, bring up, nurture. Fr. *dūco*. ¶ Al. from *dux*, *dūcis*.

Edylkum, *Idyllium*, an idyl, short pastoral poem. *Εἰδύλλιον*.

Effertus, crammed. For *effartus* fr. *farcio*, *fartum*.

Effētus, worn out by bringing forth (*fatum*) young; exhausted. So *Effleo* in Quintilian: "Totos efflevit oculos." Or, not capable of bringing forth. *Ex*, far from.

Efficax, effectual. Fr. *efficio*, *effacio*. Having much power in doing anything. So *Audax*.

Effigies, an image. Fr. *effigo*, *effingo*. ¶ Al. for *efficies* fr. *efficio*.

Efflictim, desperately. *Adeo* ut aliquis sit *efflictus*.

Effutio: See *Futilis*.

Egēnus, needy. Fr. *egeō*.

Egeo: See *Appendix*.

Egestas, want. Fr. *egeō*. Somewhat like *Tempestatas*.

Ego, I. *Ἐγώ*.

Egrēgius, eminent, surpassing. One chosen (*egrege*) out of the flock, or apart from the flock.

Ehe or *Hehe*, ah! From *ē ē*, alas alas!

Ehem, hah! From *hem*, or allied to it.

Eheu, alas! From *heuheu*, *heheu*. Or *e* may be from Gr. *ἐ*, alas. The Greeks might say *ἐ*, *φῶ*. Or *e* may be added to give force to *heu*.

Eho, ho, holla! From the sound, as our *ho*, and the Welsh *ho*! The Greek *ᾠ*, being not

aspirated, is scarcely applicable.

Eia, *Eja*, ho! away! on!

Eia.

Ejūlo, I wail. From *hei*, alas; whence *heiulo*, (as *Postulo*, *Ustulo*; see *Jubilo*;) then *hejulo*, (as *eJus* for *elus*, *eJa* for *ela*;) and for softness *ejulo*. ¶ Al. for *eiulo* fr. *ἔϊος*, (*ῥῖος*;) doleful.¹

Ejūro, I give up, renounce or resign, swearing that I have discharged my duty.

Ejus, of him. For *eius* (as *ela*, *eJa*;) gen. of *eus*, (whence *ea*;) as from *Alterus* (that is, *Alter*) is *Alterius*.

Elēcēbra, a coxer, wheedler. Fr. *elacio*. So *Illacio*, *Illicio*, *Illecebra*.

Electāria, electuaries, medicines which dissolve in the mouth. From *ἐκλεῖκτα*. As from *Emissa* is *Emissarius*.

Electo, I wheedle. Fr. *elicio*, *electum*, the same as *Illicio*.

Electrum, amber. *Ἠλεκτρον*.

Elēgans, choice, nice, dainty; fine, neat, elegant. Fr. *elego*, I pick out, choose. *Elego* seems to be here of the first conjugation, as *Prædico* from *Dico*; *Edūco* from *Dūco*. In ancient MSS. we find *Eligans*.

Elēgeia, *Elēgia*, an elegy. *Ἠλεγεία*.

Elēgus, an elegy. *Ἠλεγος*.

Elēteides, Bacchanals. From *Ἠλετεύς*, *Ἠλελῖος*, *Bacchus*.

Elēmenta, first principles,

¹ Al. from *ehēu*, whence *ehēulo* or *ehūlo*; hence *ejulo*, as from *ἦπαρ*, *ἦκαρ*, *Hecar* is *Jecur*.

elements of things. For *olementa* (as *gEnu* from *γΟυν*) fr. *oleo*, to grow; or for *alimenta* fr. *aleo*, whence *coaleo*. "Quia inde omnia crescent et nascuntur." V. ¶ *Al.* from a word *eleo*, the same as *oleo* and *aleo*.

Elenchus, the index, or syllabus of a book. Fr. *ἐλεγχος*, a specimen.

Elenchus, a large pearl oblong like a pear. Fr. *ἐλεγχος*. "Not because, as some say, they are (*ἐλεγχος*) a proof of nobility; but because they resemble in figure the labels or billets' put on casks to mark the age of the wine." V.

Elēphantus, *Elēphas*, *antis*, an elephant. *Ἐλίφας*.

Elēphas, the elephantiasis, a kind of leprosy. From its covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an (*elephas*) elephant.

Eleuthēria, feasts 'kept by slaves when set at liberty, in honor of Jupiter Eleutherius. *Ἐλευθέρια*.

Elīces, gutters intended (*elīcere*) to carry off water.

Elīcio, I draw forth, fetch out, elicit. Fr. *lacio*.

Elīdo, I crush, squeeze. Fr. *lādo*, I hurt; like *Collido*. *E* increases the force. See *Edomo*.

Elīmīno, I publish abroad; i. e. (*procul ē limine*) far from my threshold.

Elirus, boiled down. Fr. *elicio*, *elisci* or *elixi*, *elirum*, I draw out, force out. That is, having the virtues or properties drawn out by boiling. ¶ Or from *liqueo*, to melt; pf. *licsi*, *lixi*, *lixum*. Or fr. *liquor*, *eris*, part. *ligsus*, *lixus*.

Ellychnium, a wick. *Ἐλλύχνιον*.

Elōco, immediately. That is, from this very place. Plautus: "Nunc ex hoc loco ibo." The Greeks say *αὐτόθεν*. See *Illico*.

Elops, *Hēlops*, some fish. *Ἐλωψ*, *ἔλωψ*.

Elōgium, a brief saying or sentence, a title, inscription, testimonial in praise or otherwise. For *eclogium* fr. *ἐκλογέω*, same as *ἐκλογίζομαι*, I count over. ¶ *Al.* for *ellogium* fr. *ἐλλογέω*, I put down into my accounts, take an account of. ¶ Or from *ἐκλογεῖον*, a selection. As being a selection of the most prominent features of a person's character.

Elōquens, eloquent. That is, speaking out clearly and plainly.

Elūcus: See Appendix.

Elutrio, I cleanse by pouring from one vessel to another. Fr. *elutus*, washed, cleansed.

Elūvies, a sewer; torrent. As (*eluens*) washing away filth. See *Colluvies*.

Elūsium, Elysium. *Ἠλύσιον*.

Em, for *eum*. ¶ It seems allied to Goth. *imma*, Engl. *him*.

Emblēma, mosaic work inlaid with pebbles of different

1 Petronius: "Amphoræ allatæ quarum in cervicibus PITTACIA erant affixa cum hoc titulo: Falernum Opimianum annorum centum."

sizes and colors; an ornamental figure fixed to gold or silver vases. "Εμβλημα.

Embōlīmaus, intercalary. "Εμβολιμαῖος.

Embōlīum and *Embōlīarius*. Greek words. See Forcellini ad vocc.

Embractum, panada or caudle. For *emphractum*, (as ἄμφω, amBo; and some read *emphractum*.) fr. ἔμφρακτον. "Ut intelligatur impensa ex rebus admixtis et coactis atque obduratis; ab ἔμφράττω, ἐπιέφρακται, obstruo, obturo, infercio." F.¹

Emendo, I emend. That is, I clear (*e mendis*) from faults.

Emīco, I spring forth. Forcellini defines *Mico* "crebro celerique motu agitor, subsilio."

Emīneo, I stand out or over, appear aloft, am conspicuous. For *emaneo*. So *Exsto*, I stand out. Ovid: "Signis exstantibus asper Crater." So *Prominens*. ¶ Or from *mineo*.

Emīnus, from a distance. *Cominus* is said, when we fight hand to hand. *Eminus*, when we sling our weapon (*e manu*) from our hand. "Gladius a manu non recedit, lancea *e manibus* emittitur." F.

Emissārius, a spy. That is, one (*emissus*) sent out, commissioned.

Emo, I take, as in *Demo*, *Adimo*, *Promo*, *Interimo*. Also, I buy. Fr. ἐμός, mine; whence ἐμόω, ἐμῶ, I make mine, take to

myself by purchase or otherwise. So from σφέτερος is σφετερίζω, to make one's own. ¶ Al. from ἀμάω, ἀμῶ, I reap, gather.

Emōlior, I accomplish. See *Molior*. *E* as in *Edomo*.

Emōlumentum, labor and expense. From *e* and *molimentum*.

Emōlūmentum, profit, advantage. From *emolo*, or from *e molā*. As derived from grinding. The grist of a mill. Hence transferred to any gain. ¶ Al. from *emolior*. As arising from much toil and labor. But the first O in *emolior* is long.

Emphāsīs, emphasis. "Εμφασις.

Emphŷteusis, the renting of land upon condition to plant it. Fr. ἐμφυτευσις, the act of planting.

Empēricus, an empiric. "Εμπειρικός.

Emplastrum, a plaster, salve; a plaster of clay or wax to lay on a graft; whence *emplastrare* is to graft. "Εμπλαστρον.

Empōrētica charta, coarse paper used by merchants in packing goods. Fr. ἑμπορητικὴ, used by merchants.

Empōrium, a mart. "Εμπορίον.

Empōrus, a merchant. "Εμπορος.

Emunctæ naris homo, a man of a correct taste. "Quia *emunctæ nares* acutius distinctiusque odorantur." F.

En, behold! From ἤνι.

Encaustus, a kind of picture done with fire. Fr. ἑγκανστός, burnt in.

¹ Wachter derives it from the Germ. *einbrechen*, "intritus facere." Which is allied to our *broken*.

Endo, in. Fr. ἔνδον, within.

Endōpērātor, the same as *imperator*; *endo* being the same as *in*.

Endrōmis, a coarse shaggy garment, worn after gymnastic exercises. *Ἐνδρόμις*.

Engōnāsi, the name of a constellation. From ἐν γόνασι, on his knees. Manilius: "NIXA GENU, et Graio nomine dicta Engonasi."

Enim, for. For *etnam*, as the Latins say also *Namque*, and the Greeks καὶ γάρ. *Et-nam* becomes *etnim*, somewhat as *comAnus*, *emAnus* become *comInus*, *emInus*. So *cAdo*, *accIdo*; &c.¹ Then *enim*.

Ennōsigæus, Neptune. *Ἐννοσίγαιος*.

Enormis, (e) out of all just (*norma*) rule and proportion, unsymmetrical, huge, enormous.

Ens, *entis*, being. Fr. εἶμι, I am; particip. εἶς, ἔντος.²

Ensis, a sword. Fr. ἔγχος, which is not only a spear, but a sword.³ From *enchis* is *enhis*, as *veCHO* became *veHo*. *Enhis*, *ensis*, as Ἐξ, Hex, becomes Sex. Thus from Χαίτη, Chæta, is Hæta, Seta.

Entheātus, divinely inspired. Fr. ἐνθεατός fr. ἐνθεάω, whence ἐνθεάζω. Or fr. *entheo*, a verb formed fr. *entheus*.

Enthēca, a coffer, repository. *Ἐνθήκη*.

Entheus, inspired. *Ἐνθεός*.

Enūcleo, I take (ἐ) out (*nucleum*) the kernel. Hence, I explain subtilely or logically; i. e. divest an argument of the difficulties which cover it.

Enyo, Bellona. *Ἐνυώ*.

Eo, I go. *Ἐα*, whence εἶμι.

Eð, thither. That is, in *eo* loco. As we say There for Thither. So Quò is Whither. The Greeks say οἱ and ποῖ, i. e. ὅι, ποῖ, i. e. ὧ, πῶ, which agree with *Eo* and *Quo*.

Eōs, the morning. *Ἠώς*.

Eōus, eastern. *Ἠφώς*.

Ephalmātor, a leaper. Fr. ἄλμα, ἔφαλμα, a leaping.

Ephēbus, a youth. *Ἐφηβός*.

Ephēmēris, a journal. *Ἐφημερίς*.

Ephippium, a horse-cloth. *Ἐφίππιον*.

Ephōri, Spartan magistrates. *Ἐφοροί*.

Epibāta, marines. *Ἐπιβάται*.

Epīcænus, common. *Ἐπίκοινος*.

Epīcus, epic. *Ἐπικός*.

Epigramma, an inscription; short poem or epigram. *Ἐπίγραμμα*.

Epilōgus, a winding up of a speech or play. *Ἐπίλογος*.

Epimēnia, monthly presents. *Ἐπιμήνια δῶρα*.

Epiniicia, songs of victory. *Ἐπινίκια*.

Epiphōra, a defluxion of humors. *Ἐπιφορά*.

Epīrhēdium, the harness of a cart. Fr. ἐπὶ, upon; and *rheda*.

¹ Haigh: "From ἀμήν, certainly; transp. ἀρήμ." But ἀμήν was of very late introduction into the Greek language.

² Al. for *ens*, *ontis*, fr. ὄν, ὄντος.

³ Brunck ad Soph. Aj. 658.

Episcōpus, an overseer, governor, bishop. Ἐπίσκοπος.

Epistōla, an epistle. Ἐπιστολή.

Epitāphium, an epitaph. Ἐπιτάφιον.

Epithēton, an epithet. Ἐπίθετον.

Epitōmē, an abridgment. Ἐπιτομή.

Epityrum, a kind of salad. Ἐπίτυρον.

Epiūrus, a peg or pin. Ἐπίουρος.

Epōdos, an epode, a kind of poem. Ἐπώδος.

Epos, a poet, plover. Ἐποψ.

Epōs, an epic poem. Ἐπος.

Epulæ, victuals, food. For *edipulæ* fr. *edo*, I eat. As from *Disco* is *Discipulus*. ¶ Al. from ἔπω, whence ἀμφέπω, &c., I prepare. A preparation of food.

Eques, a horseman. Fr. *equus*. Adam: "The *Equites* at first did not form a distinct order in the state. When *Romulus* divided the people into 3 tribes, he chose from each tribe 100 young men, who should serve on HORSEBACK and guard his person. *Tullus* added 300 from the *Albans*. *Tarquinius Priscus* doubled their number. It seems that the *Equites* first began to be reckoned a distinct order before the expulsion of the Kings. After this all those who served on horseback were not properly called *Equites* or Knights, but such only as were chosen into the *Equestrian* order, and pre-
Etym.

sented with a horse at the public expence."

Equidem, indeed. For *et quidem*. So *Etenim* is *Et enim*. So *Etsi*, *Etiam*. *Terence*: "*Etquidem* jubebit posci." *Etquidem* easily became *equidem*. ¶ Al. for *ego quidem*, as it is usually joined with verbs of the first person. But the sentences, in which it is joined to the other persons, oppose this derivation.

Equiso, a groom. Fr. *equus*.

Equus, a horse. Fr. ἵππος, *Æol.* ἱκκος, whence *icquus*, (as λεῖΠω, liQUi,) *iquus*, *equus*. ¶ Al. from ἔχω, I carry as a horse; whence *oquus*, *equus*, as γονυ, gEnu.

Eram, I was. Fr. ἔην, *Æol.* ἔαν, whence eRaM, as from μουσαῶν is musaRuM.

Erānus, a contribution, collection for the indigent. Ἐράνος.

Erāto, the Muse *Erato*. Ἐρατώ.

Erēbus, *Erebus*. Ἐρεβος.

Erēmus, a desert. Ἐρημος.

Eres, *Hēres*, a hedge-hog. Fr. χήγ, gen. χηρὸς, *cheros*, whence *heres* (as Φεῦ, Heu) and *eres*. So *Anser* for *Chanser*.

Eretria, a kind of ceruse. As found about *Eretria* in *Eubœa*.

Ergà, towards. Fr. ἐρέγω, (ἔργω,) I tend towards. So from Ὀγοβος, (Ὀρβος,) is *Ervum*. Or thus: ἐρέγω, ἔργω, ἔργω.

Ergastulum, a place where slaves were made to work in chains. Fr. εἰργασται pp. of
s

ἐργάζομαι, I work, whence *ἐργαστήριον*.

Ergo, on account of, by reason of. *Ergo* seems to be allied to *ergā*, towards; and to mean, with a view towards, in regard to, with reference to. ¶ Others refer *ergo* to Gr. *ἐργω*: but the application is not obvious.

Ergo, therefore. That is, *ergo* hujus or cuius rei: on account of this or which thing. See *ergo* above. ¶ Al. from *ἄραγε ὦν*, (i. e. οὖν) whence *ἀραγ' ὦν*, *argo*, N omitted as in Plato from Πλάτων.¹

Ericius, *Hericius*, *Ereceus*, a hedgehog. Also, an engine of war full of sharp spikes. Fr. *eres*, *heres*. As from *Pellis* is *Pellicius* and *Pelliceus*.

Erigo, I set straight up, set upright, erect. Fr. *rego*, whence *rectus*.

Erināceus, *Herināceus*, a hedgehog. Fr. *eres*, *heres*; whence *erinus*, (as *Mare*, *Maris*, *Marinus*) whence *erinaceus*.

Erinnys, a Fury. *Ἐριννύς*.

Ero, I will be. For *eso*, *ἔσω* fut. of *ἔω*, I am, whence *ἔσομαι*. *Esit* for *erit* is in the Twelve Tables. ¶ Or from *ἔσω*, *ἔω* (as *νομίσω*, *νομιῶ*), whence *eRo*, as *νῶς*, *nuRus*; *εῶ*, *uRo*. ¶ Or *ero* was formed from *eram* on the model of *Amabam*, *Amabo*.

Erōgo, I lay out, expend. Fr. *rogo*. Properly, I make a motion in the Senate for laying

out the public money. Compare *Abrogo*, *Derogo*, *Prorogo*.

Erro, I stray, wander up and down, wander about; stray, err. Properly, I go ill, I go wrong, and hence I go out of my way. Fr. *ἔρρω*.² In Hom. ll. σ, 421, *ἔρρων* is translated by Damm “ægrè gradiens.” And in Od. x, 72, *ἔρρω* he translates “faceisse hinc ocyùs in malam reim.” ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *irren*, to wander.

Erūca, ———

Eructo, I belch. Fr. *ἔρυνκται* pp. of *ἐρύγω*.

Erūdio, I instruct. *E rudi* doctum facio.

Ervum, a vetch. Fr. *ἔρβος*, *ἔρβος*, whence *orvus*, *orvum*, then *ervum*, somewhat as from *γΟvο* is gEnu. “Germ. *erbs*, *erbes*, *erbis*, Belg. *erwet*.” W.

Erythrīnus, *Erythīnus*, a roach. *Ἐρυθρίνος*.

Es, thou art. Fr. *εἷς*. ¶ Al. for *esis*. See Sum. ¶ Al. from *ἔσθ*, as Sum from *ἔσομαι*.

Esca, food. Fr. *esum* supine of *edo*, I eat. Hence *esica*, *esca*, as *Manus*, *Manica*; and *Manus*, *Manicus*, *Mancus*. ¶ Al. for *vesca* fr. *vescor*. ¶ Al. from *ἔσχω*, from *ἔω*. That by which I exist. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *as* was “*esca*.”³

Escit, or (as Faber reads) *Escet*, shall be; in Lucret. l, 620. Fr. *ἔσχω*, I am.

Escūlus. See *Æsculus*.

¹ Al. from (Ϝ) *ἐργω*, by which thing.

² Donnegan translates *ἔρρω*, “I WANDER about in sorrow or mournfully.”

³ Wachter in *As*.

Esīto, I eat often. Fr. *edo*, *esum*.

Esox, *Isor*, a large fish found in the Rhone. *Ἰσοξ* is in Hesychius. Yet these are probably Gallic words.

Esse, to be. Contracted from *ἔσσεσθαι*, "futurum esse." Herodotus has τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσσεσθαι, where *ἔσσεσθαι* is *esse*. ¶ Al. from *essem*, as formed on the model of *Amarem*, *Amare*. ¶ Jamieson refers to Belg. *weesen*, Anglo-Sax. *wesan*.

Essēda, a war-chariot used by the Belgæ and the Britons. Virgil: "BELGICA vel molli melius feret *esseda* collo." Propertius: "*Esseda* cælati siste BRITANNA jugis." Of course therefore a northern word.¹

Essem, I should be. Fr. *ἔσοιμην*, or an active form *ἔσοιμι*, *ἔσοιμ'*, *essoem*, *essem*.²

Essentia, the being or essence of anything. Fr. *esse*, whence a new participle *essens*, *essentis*. ¶ Al. for *exentia*, (*ecsentia*), from *ex* and *ens*, *entis*.

Est, he is. Fr. *ἐστὶ*. ¶ Al. for *esit*. See *Sum*.

Est, he eats; *estis*, ye eat. Perhaps, after *edis* was contracted into *es*, *edit* and *editis* were changed to *est* and *estis*, after the example of *Es*, *Est*,

Estis, of the verb *Sum*. Scheller says: "*Edo*, I eat, takes all the personal terminations of the verb *Sum*, which begin or end in *es*."

Estrix, a woman who is a great eater. Fr. *estum* supine of *edo*, I eat. See *Estus*.

Estus, eaten. As *Comedo*, *Comestus*. Fr. *edo*, *edsi*, *edsum*, *etsum*, transp. *estum*. ¶ Or fr. *ἔδω*, pp. *ἔσται*, whence *νήστις*, *νήστις*, one who has not eaten, hungry.

Esūries, hunger. Fr. *esurio*.

Esūrio, I am hungry. Fr. *esurus* from *edo*. I will to eat. As from *δράσω* is *δραστῆα*.

Et, and, also. Transposed from *τε*. ¶ Or from *ἐτι*, *ἐτ'*, yet further.

Et, even. This sense comes from that of *Also*. Cicero: "Quàm salutare non modo hominum, sed *etiam* pecudum generi." This sense agrees well with *ἐτι*, yet further, still more.

Etēnim, for. *Et enim*. Καὶ γάρ. *Etēsia*, periodical winds. Ἐτησίαι.

Ethicus, relating to morals. Ἠθικός.

Ethnicus, heathen. Ἐθνικός.

Ethos, ethics. Ἠθός.

Etiam, also, likewise. For *etiam*, and now, now further. So *Quoniam*, *Quoniam*.

Etiamsi, even if. The same as *Etsi*.

Etiantum, even then. That is, at that time also.

Etsi, even if. As Gr. *εἰ καὶ*.

Etlymon, the true origin of a word. From *ἐτυμον*, true, real.

¹ "Apud Belgas, ait De laCerta, nunc quoque *hissen* est incitare ad cursum; et his *essedum* est *hessichdum*, quo sermone etiamnum aurigæ Belgici utuntur." Bailey.

² Jamieson states the analogy between the Latin and the Mæso-Gothic: *Essem*, *wesj-au*; *esses*, *weseis*; *esset*, *wes-ei*; *essem-us*, *wesem-a*; *esset-is*, *weseith*; *essent*, *wesein-a*.

Eu, well done! *Eὖ*.

Euan, Bacchus. For *Euan*,
Εὐαν.

Evangēlium, the Gospel.
Εὐαγγέλιον.

Euar, hurra, huzza. For
euax, fr. *εὐάξω* fut. of *εὐάξω*, I
cry out Bacchus.

Euentus, an event. Fr. *eve-*
nio, *eventum*. That which
happens.

Evergaea: See Appendix.

Everricūlum, a draw or drag
net. Fr. *everro*, as sweeping
clean away. Camden uses the
word Sweep-net. So *Terriculum*.

Euge, bravo! *Εὖς*.

Eugēnēa, *Eugēnēa*, an ex-
cellent sort of grapes. Fr. *εὐγένει-*
αι plural of *εὐγένεια*, nobleness.

Eugēra, much the same as
euge. *P* is *π*, *π*, "quodam-
modo." Some write *Eugēra*
from *πῶ*, *ποι*.

Eugium: See Appendix.

Evidens, manifest. Qui
apertè *videtur*. See *Edomo*.

Evius, Bacchus. *Εὖιος*.

Eumēnides, the Furies. *Εὐ-*
μανίδες.

Eunūchus, a eunuch. *Εὐ-*
νοῦχος.

Eua, *Evoe*, a cry of the Bac-
chanals. *Εὐοί*.

Eurīpus, the strait between
Aulis and Eubœa, remarkable
for an irregular ebb and flow of
its tide. Hence used for any
strait, a moat, aqueduct, &c.
Εὐρίπος.

Eurus, the south-east wind.
Εὐρος.

Euterpē, one of the muses.
Εὐτέρπη.

Ex, from. *Ἐξ*.

Ex—, (in composition,) tho-
roughly. See *Edomo*.

Exactus, perfectly done, ac-
curately done. Participle of
exigo, I carry through. *Ex*, as
E in *Edomo*.

Exagōga, an exportation of
goods. *Ἐξαγωγή*. Also, an
exporter of goods. *Ἐξαγωγεύς*.

Exāmen, a swarm of bees.
Fr. *ἔξαμμα*, fr. *ἐξήμμαι* pp. of
ἐξάπτω, I join or hang to, ap-
pend. As hanging to one an-
other, or joined together. So
Apes from Apio. ¶ Or *exa-*
men is for *exapimen* fr. *exapio*,
the same as *ἐξάπτω*. ¶ Or *ex-*
aminis is the foundation of the
substantive, fr. *ἐξαμμένον*.

Exāmen, the beam of a
balance. As that from which
the scales are appended. Virgil:
"Jupiter ipse duas æquato *ex-*
amine lances Sustinet." Hence
it means a test, trial, examin-
ation. *Examen* is fr. *ἐξάπτω*
or *exapio*, I append, connect.
See above. Pliny has "Ex
quo pendeant *exapta* catenis
tintinnabula," connected by
chains.

Exāmīno, I examine. See
the second *Examen*.

Exantlo, I empty, exhaust;
I bear, endure. *Ἐξαντλέω*, *ἐξ-*
αντλῶ, in both senses. ¶ Some
write *exanclo*, for *exanculo*, fr.
anculo (whence *ancula* and *an-*
cilla), I attend upon, serve.

Exaspéro, I provoke, exas-
perate. That is, I make (*as-*
perum) sharp in temper.

Exauctōro, I dismiss from
military service. The contrary
to *auctoro*.

Excanto, I charm anything by song (*ex*) out of its place.

Excellens, excellent. See *Excello*.

Excello, I excel, outdo. Fr. *cello*, I drive or urge forward. Said properly of one person in a row moving out of it and getting before the rest. Or said properly of one raised high above others. See *Excelsus*.

Excelsus, high. Fr. *celsum* supine of *cello*, I drive, move. Moving up. Compare *Editus*, high.

Excētra, ———

Excidium, ruin. Fr. *excido*, I fall.

Excrēmentum, the refuse of the sieve; bran. Refuse, excrement. For *excretimentum* fr. *excreto* sup. of *excerno*, I sift. Or for *excrementum*, *excreninentum*, *excreimentum*, as *Superrimus*, *Supreimus*, *Supremus*.

Excūbia, watches by night, and (improperly) by day. Fr. *excubo*.

Excūbo, I lie out of doors all night; keep guard.

Excūso, I excuse. For *excauso*. I allege an excuse in order to repel a charge. See *Causor*.

Excūtio, I shake off. For *exquatio*, *exquatio*.

Exēcor, I execrate. For *exsecror*, *exsacror*. I give up as (*sacrum*) devoted to the wrath of Heaven.

Excēdra, a hall, piazza. 'Εξέδρα.

Exemplum, a sample, example; copy, model. Fr. *eximo*,

exemi, I take out, I select, as in *Eximius*. Whence *exemulum*, *exemlum*, *exemplum*. So *tem-plum*, and so *σῆμαλλον*, a hive, for *σῆμαλον* fr. *σῆμαλ*, bees. So *μισσημβρία*, and French *nomBre* (whence our Number,) for "nomre," *concomBre* for "concomre." Or from *exemptum*, whence *exemptulum*, *exemptum*, *exemplum*. ¶ *Al.* for *exemplum* fr. *ex amplo*. As taken out of a large quantity.

Exentēro, I disembowel. Fr. *ἐξεντερεύω*, or a word *ἐξεντερέω*, *ω*.

Exerceo, I train, practise. Soft for *exergeo* (as *μισΓέω*, *misGeo*), fr. *ἐξεργέω*, I work a person, fr. *ἐργον*, work. ¶ *Al.* for *exarceo*. "Quia, quæ *exercentur* seu *excoluntur*, subcertā lege ac ratione *coërcentur* continenturque." *F.*

Exercitus, an army. Principle of *exerceo*. As being trained and exercised. *Nepos*: "Effecit at *exercitissimum* haberet *exercitum*."

Extro, I put or thrust forth. Fr. *ἐξέρω*, fut. *ἐξερῶ*. As in *Aristoph.*: *Τὴν γλῶσσαν ἐξείραντες*. ¶ Or, as *exero* is written also *exsero*, fr. *sero*, formed from *έρω*, whence *έρύω*, I draw; and whence *ἐξέρω* above. That is, I draw out. So *Avienus* uses *Prosero*, to put forth. Hence also *Præsertim*.

Exhibeo, I hold out, hold forth, display, exhibit. For *exhabeo*.

Exigo, I exact, demand, enforce. Fr. *exago*, I thrust or force out.

Exiguus, slender, slight, small. Fr. *exigo*, (as *Ambigo*, *Ambiguus*,) I drive out, beat out. As *ἐλαχὺς* fr. *ἐλάω*, I drive, pf. *ἔλαχα*; or fr. *ἐλάζω*, pf. *ἔλαχα*. ¶ Al. for *exicuus* (as *amurCa* from *ἀμωρΓά*) fr. *exseco*, *execo*, *exico*, *exicui*, whence *exicuus*. Cut thin. So *Mutuus*.

Exilis, faint, slight, slender, small. For *exilis* fr. *exii* pf. of *exeo*; or for *exitilis* fr. *exitum* supine of *exeo*, I pass away, become evanescent. Somewhat as *ἐξίτηλος*, fading, from *ἐξίω*, *ἔξεται*; and *Exitium* from *Exeo*. Cicero: "*Nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire.*" ¶ Al. for *exigilis*, (*exiilis*, *exilis*,) fr. *exigo*, whence *Exiguus*, which see. ¶ Al. for *exsecilis* fr. *exseco*, to cut thin; whence *execilis*, *excilis*, *exilis*. ¶ Al. for *exinilis* fr. *ina*. From the fibres wasting away.¹

Exilium, banishment. For *exilium* fr. *exul*, *exulis*. ¶ Al. from *exilio*, *exsilio*, I escape, fly away, fly.

Eximius, choice, excellent. Fr. *exemo*, *eximo*, I choose out from others.

Exin, from thence. For *exinde*. So *Dein*.

Existo, I stand out, stand forth, appear, rise into being. For *existo*.

Existimo, I judge, repute. For *exastimo*.

Exitium, ruin, destruction.

For *exeo*, *exitum*, to go out, expire. As we speak of a candle going out. So *ἐξίτηλος*, fading, from *ἔξεται* pp. of *ἐξίω*.

Exōchadium, tuberculum in ano. Ab *ἐξοχή*, eminentia.

Exōdium, a dramatic entertainment introduced at the end of a play. *Ἐξόδιον*.

Exōleo, **Exōlesco**, I fade, grow out of date. As contrary to *oleo*, I grow. ¶ Or fr. *ἐξολίω*, I waste away.

Exorcismus, **Exorcista**, **Exorcīzo**. Greek words.

Exōro, I gain by entreaty. **Er**, as **E** in *Edomo*.

Erostra, a machine used on the stage, which by turning round exposed a change of scene. Also, a bridge suddenly thrust from a wooden tower on the wall of a besieged city. *Ἐξώστρα*.

Exōtīcus, foreign. *Ἐξωτικός*.

Expēdio, I disentangle, rid; I rid a thing from its difficulties, dispatch, accomplish; get ready necessities for an army, furnish, equip. That is, I take my (*pedem*) foot (*ex*) out of confinement. Contrary to *Impedio*.

Expēditio, a military expedition. Fr. *expedio*, I equip.

Expendo, I lay out, expend. Properly, I pay out of my resources, pay away.

Expensa, charge, cost. Fr. *expendo*, *expensum*.

Expergiscor, I awake. Fr. *expergo*.

Expergo, I rouse, excite. Fr. *pergo*, I go, proceed; actively, I make to go or proceed.

¹ Hill: "*Exilis* comes most probably from *ex* and *ile*; intimating the smallness of the flank; and, of course, the comparative thinness of the animal to which it is applied."

Expērientia, trial, experience. Fr. *experior*; part. *experiens, entis*.

Expērior, I try, attempt. Fr. *perior*, which fr. *περῶ* fut. of *πεῖρω*, I go through; whence *πειράω*, *πειρῶ*, I attempt.

Expers, void of, without, destitute. For *expars*. Being without any part in a concern. Ovid: "*Expertem frustra belli, et neutra arma secutum*."

Expēto, I light, fall. Livy: "*Ut in eum omnes expetant hujusce clades belli*." Fr. *πέτω*, I fall; whence *πιπέτω*, *πίπτω*. ¶ Or fr. *peto*, I aim or tend towards an object.

Expleo, I fill up. Fr. *πλείω*, *ἐπλήθην*, whence *πλήθω*.

Explicit liber, the book is finished. These words are often put at the end of MSS. *Explico* is here of the third conjugation, and has a neuter sense. Or perhaps *explicit* is shortly written for "*Explicitus est*," and should have a stop after it: **EXPLICIT. LIBER.** Martial: "*Versibus explicitum est omne duobus opus*." ¶ Forcellini thinks the expression may be better derived from ancient works being folded up in volumes, which it therefore was necessary (*explicare*) to unfold before they could be read.

Explico, I dispatch, finish. That is, I disentangle, (opposed to *implico*,) rid a thing from its difficulties.

Exploꝛo, I search diligently, spy out. Properly, I ask of a person with tears, like *imploro*, I implore, beg. Hence, I

beg another to give me information; I enquire of or ask anxiously. Silius: "*Mentesque Deorum Explorant super eventu*." Hence *exploro* means generally to spy out, search into. Damm explains *ἰρέσθαι* in Od. ζ, 298, "*QUERERE interrogando*." Homer joins *μεταλλῆσαι καὶ ἰρέσθαι*. And Hesychius explains *ἰρέων* by *ἰρωτήσαν, ζητήσαν*.

Expōno, I explain, declare. That is, I set forth.

Expressè, explicitly, expressly. Said properly of things forced out so as to be clear to the sight. Tacitus: "*Vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens*."

Expungo, I efface, expunge. Contrary to *pungo*, I prick marks on wax with a stylus.

Exquīsītus, choice, rare, exquisite. That is, sought out. For *exquasitus*. So *ἔξαιτος* fr. *ἔξαιρώ*.

Exsequia, Exēquia, a funeral procession; funeral solemnities. Properly, a following to the grave. Fr. *sequor*.

Exsero: See *Exero*.

Exsors, peculiar, extraordinary. Virgil: "*Exsortem ducere honorem*." That is, which is not made to depend on (*sortes*) lots. Forcellini explains it, "*qui est extra sortem, qui sorti non committitur*."

Exspecto, I look out for, wait for. Wachter explains it "*de loco in locum prospicio*."

Exsterno, I terrify. That is, *sterno mentem*. So *Consterno*.

Exstinguo, Extinguo, I put

out, efface, extinguish. Opposed to *stinguo*, for *stinguo*, *stigo* fr. *στῖγῶ* fut. 2. of *στίζω*, I prick; specially, I prick marks on wax with a stylus. See *Expungo*. ¶ Al. from *tinguo*, *tingo*. As said of fire drenched in water. Ovid: "*Tingere* in amne faces."

Exta, the bowels. For *exsecta*, *execta*, *excta*. "Quodd ea Diis prosectur," says Festus. Or "*exsecetur*." ¶ Al. from *ἔξῆρα*, cast forth; fr. *ἔξῆραι* pp. of *ἔξῆω*, *ἔξῆμι*.

Extemplo, immediately. For *extemplo*, from the (*templum*) spot. As "*E loco*" is immediately. ¶ Or for *extempulo*, from *tempulum* dimin. of *tempus*. We use *Extempore* in a different sense, but from a similar reason. ¶ Vossius supposes that it was said by the Priests in the temple at the end of the ceremonies: *Ex Templo* i. e. abscedite; as they said *Illicet*, that is, *Ire licet*. And that, as persons went immediately after this, *extemplo* was used to mean immediately. Perhaps they said at full: "*Ex templo ilicet*."

Extermino, I drive (*ex terminis*) out of the boundaries.

Externus, outward. For *exterinus* fr. *exterus*.

Extērus, *Exter*, foreign. Fr. *ἑξώτερος*, (*ἑξτερος*) further out, outer. ¶ Al. from *ex*, as *Sub*, *Subter*. ¶ Others refer *exter* to *ex terrā*.

Extimus, the uttermost. For *exterrimus*. So *Inferimus*, *Infinis*.

Extorris, banished (*ex terrā*) out of the country.

Extra, without. For *exterā parte*.

Extrēmus, the utmost, last. For *exterrimus*, *extreimus*. As *Superrimus*, *Supremus*.

Extrīco, I free (*ex trīcis*) from impediment.

Exūbēro, I abound, am very fruitful. Fr. *uber*, *uberis*. See *Edomo*.

Exul, *exūlis*, banished. For *exsul*. Banished (*ex solo*) from the soil. Plautus: "*Omnes scelerati exules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarunt*." ¶ Al. from *ἔξῆλαω*, *ἔξῆλᾶω*, I banish.

Exulto, I exult. For *exsulto*, *exsalto*. I leap about for joy.

Exundo, I overflow. See *Abundo*.

Exuo, I strip off. Fr. *ἔξῆω*, *ἔξῆμι*, I cast off. ¶ Al. from *ἐκδύω*, I strip off. But through what process? Rather, the *ind* in *induo* was considered to have been the same as *in*, (as in *Induperator*,) then *ex* took its place.¹

Exūvia, a cast off skin; cast off clothes; spoils stripped from an enemy. Fr. *exuo*. As *Diluo*, *Diluvies*.

F

Fāba: See Appendix.

Fāber, a workman, artificer. For *faciber* fr. *facio*. As *Tumēo*, *Tumiber*, *Tuber*; *Mulceo*, *Mulciber*.

¹ Al. from *ex suo*. I strip a person (*ex suo*) of his own.

Făbrica, a workshop. Fr. *faber, fabri*.

Făbrico, *Făbrīcor*, I forge, frame. Fr. *faber, fabri*.

Făbŭla, a report, the subject of common talk; a tale, story, fable. Fr. *for, faris*, to talk. So *Exoro*, *Exorabulum*; *Figo*, *Figibula*, *Fibula*.

Făcēla, *Făcēlāre*, a salad. Fr. *facio*, I make up. A composition. As *Loquor*, *Loquela*; *Queror*, *Querela*.

Făcesso, I do, perform. Fr. *facio*. As *Lacio*, *Lacesso*; *Capio*, *Capesso*.

Făcesso, I go away. Terence: "Hęc hinc *facessat*." Where Donatus remarks: "Pro, hinc se *faciat*, i. e. abeat. Huc se *faciat*, huc accedat, significat." Or, "*facesso hinc*" is "*facio iter hinc*."

Făcētus, witty, facetious. Fr. *φάω*, to speak; as *Dicax* from *Dico*. *Cetus* seems to be a termination, somewhat as *Cundus* in *Facundus*.

Făcies, the visage, countenance, face. Fr. *facio*, as *Species* from *Specio*. That is, the make, form, figure, mien, and hence visage, appearance, countenance. ¶ Al. from *πέφακα* (*φάκα*) pf. of *φάω*, (whence *φαίνω*) to show. That is, the external appearance, aspect. See *Facio*.*

Făcīlis, easy (*facere*) to do; easy. So *Habilis*, *Agilis*, &c.

Făcīnus, a good or bad deed. Fr. *facio*.

Făcio, I make; I do. As *ποιάω* has both senses. Also, I sacrifice, like Gr. *πέζω*. That is, *facio rem divinam*. Fr. *πέφακα*, (*φάκα*.) pf. of *φάω*, whence *φαίνω* (See *Jacio*); or fr. *φαίω* (whence *φαίω*, *faio*, and *faCio*, as *σπίς*, *specus*.) whence directly is *φαίω*, to bring to light, show forth, put forth, produce; hence, like *Produco*, it is used for creating. *Lucilius*: "Ducunt uxores, PRODUCUNT liberos." Hence *facio* is, I make, invent, construct. So from *Pario* is *Reperio*, to invent. *Ovid*: "Carminis et medicę, Phœbe, REPERTOR opis." So *τίκω*, to produce, is also to invent, construct, as in *ἀρχιτέκτων*, and *ἡ τεύχω*, "facio, fabricor." "*Τέκω*, in lucem profero, pario, creo," says Valckenaer. When *Plato* says, *Οἱ πατέρες πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ ἔργα ἀπεφάνησαν εἰς πάντα ἀνθρώπους, ἀπεφάνησαν* in point of sense answers to "*fecerunt*." ¶ Al. from *παγῶ* fut. 2. of *πῆγνυμι*, to construct. *Π* into *F*, as *Ferè* from *Περὶ*. Then *fagio* became *facio*, as *saCer* is for *saGer*, *misCeo* from *μισΓέω*.

Factio, a side, party, sect, faction, conspiracy. Fr. *facio*, *factum*. From the expression *Facere cum aliquo*. *Cicero*: "Si respondisset; idem sentire, et secum *facere* Sullam." That is, that he sided with him, was of his party. Or from men being united (*factum*) to execute some project.

Factiōsus, seditious. Fr. *factio*, a conspiracy.

* "Caninius derives *facies* from the Punic *vag*." V.

Etym.

Făcultas, power, ability, means of doing anything ; means, property. Fr. *facul* for *facilis* ; whence *facilitas*.

Făcundus, eloquent. Fr. *for*, *fari*. As from *Iror*, (whence *Irascor*,) is *Iracundus* ; from *Vereor* is *Verecundus*.

Făx or *Fex*, *făcis* or *fēcis*, lees, dregs. *Fex* is fr. *πήξις*, a condensation. As from *Περὶ* is *Ferè*. The general preference of *făx* to *fĒx* seems however an objection to this derivation.

Făgus, a beach-tree. *Φαγός*, Doric for *φηγός*.

Făla, a kind of round tower erected on the walls of cities to discharge weapons from. Fr. *φάω*, (whence *φαίνω*,) to show. Whence *φαλός*, conspicuous, appearing aloft, high, "editus." Hesychius has *Φάλαι ὄρη, σκοπιαί*. Though the reading is disputed. "The Saxons or Germans," says Dacier,¹ "retain *φάλαι* in *fales* or *fels*, a rock." See *Palatium*. ¶ Wachter notices Hebr. *bala*, "textit, operuit."

Fălărîca, a kind of missile weapon. As thrown from or into a *fala*. ¶ Or from *φαλός*, or a word *φαληρός*, shining. For it was bound round with wildfire and shot out of an engine.

Falco, a falcon. "Quodd ungue more *falcis* habeat introrsum flexos." V. "Credo," says Johnson, "a rostro *falcato* sive adunco." Turton thus combines these ideas: "From its hooked

talons and beak." ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *folk*, Belg. *valk*.

Fălère, a pile or buttress. Scaliger: "For *Halere* fr. *ἅλως*, *ἅλδς*, the sea. As piles for piers on the seashore. Unless it is that the Greeks called all high things *φάληρα*." See *Fala*.

Făliscus venter, and *Făliscus* simply, a hog's pudding made after the manner of the *Falisci*, a people of Etruria.

Fallo, I deceive. Soft for *sfallo*, *σφάλλω*, which is translated (inter alia) by Donnegan, "to deceive, to lead into error, mislead." ¶ Al. from *φηλόω*, *φηλῶ*, I deceive ; Doricè *φαλῶ*.

Fălsus, deceitful, false. Fr. *fallo*, *falsum*. Pronus ad *fălendum*.

Fălx, *fălcis*, a sickle, hedging-bill, reaping-hook ; an instrument of war, crooked like a hook. From Hebr. *phalach*, (*phalch*,) he severed.¹ ¶ It is usually derived from *πίλευς*, whence with aspirate *φέλευς*, *φέλκς*, whence *fălcis*, *fălcis*. But *πίλευς* is not a sickle, but an axe.

Făma, report, rumor, fame. *Φήμη*, Dor. *φάμα*.

Fămes, hunger. Quayle refers it to Celt. *feim*, need, want. ¶ Perhaps it might be referred to *χάω*, I want, crave, whence *χάτις* is a craving ; and whence through *χέχαμαι* might have been formed a word *chames*, changed to *hames*, (as from *Χόρτος* is *Hortus*,) and then to *fames*, as from *Εστία* is *Festus*,

¹ Ad Festum in Falæ. See also Wachter in Fels.

² See Wachter in Halb.

from *Εἰρμῆς* is Firmus. Or, as the Æolians sometimes put Π for K, for X or CH they might have said Φ or PH. This change of CH into F or PH seems to appear in other Latin words, (as in Flos, Fundo, Futilis,) and is noticed in other languages by Wachter.¹ ¶ Al. for *fugimes* from *φάγω*, to eat, as Foveo, Fovimes, Fomes. *Fames* must then mean a desire to eat.

Fāmilia, the slaves belonging to a master, the servants of a household; the whole household, parents, children, and servants; a family, sect, school; a family estate. For *famulia* from *famulus*. ¶ Al. for *fanilla* (as *ἀλλος*, *allus*,) fr. *ἀμιλλα*, *hamilla*, (as from *Εἰρμα* is Firmus,) a combat; hence (like Gr. *ἄθλος*;) a crowd or company of spectators; hence a crowd or company generally.²

Fāmiliāris, belonging to the same *familia*, intimate.

Fāmulus: See Appendix.

Fānāticus, inspired, enthusiastical, fanatical. "Propriè de iis qui circa *fana* bacchari et vaticinari solebant." F. An ancient Glossary explains it by *ιερατικὸς, ιεροδουλος*.

Fānum, a temple. Where the priests were wont (*fari*) to deliver the oracles of the Gods. As Vates is *εἰάτης*. ¶ Or *fari* is here *effari*. "*Effatum* templum, dedicated or consecrated by a set

form of words. Livy: *Fanum*, id est locus templo *effatus*." F.³

Far, *farris*, a kind of wheat. "From Hebr. *bar*, grain." V. As Fascino from *Βασκανῶ*. ¶ Or from Germ. *faren*, to generate, produce; the same as our word To *bear*. So Hebr. *bara* is, he created.

Farcimen, a sausage. Fr. *farcio*. Apicius: "Sic intestinum *farcies*."

Farcio, *farsi*, I cram with mingled ingredients. Fr. *φράσσω*, transp. *φάρσσω*.

Farferus: See Appendix.

Fārīna, meal, flour. Fr. *far*, *farris*.

Fāris, *fātur*, you speak, he speaks. Fr. *φάω*, (whence *φημι*,) whence *φῶ*, *fō*, and *φάομαι*, *φῶμαι*, *for*.

Farrāgo, a mixture of *far* and other grains or herbs, given to cattle; any thing miscellaneous. Fr. *farris*. As *Plumbum*, *Plumbago*.

Fartor, a fattener of fowls; sausage-maker. Fr. *farcio*, *farcitum*, *fartum*. See *Farcimen*.

Fas, what is just or right by the rules of religion. That is, what is spoken and commanded by the priests. From *for*, *faris*.

Fascia, a linen or woollen cloth for wrapping up infants or wounds, a bandage, swath; hence applied to stockings, stomachers, &c. as wrapped round parts of the body. Fr. *fascis*, a bundle. "Quod eā aliquid in *fascem* colligamus." Ainsw. "Because by means of a band materials are collected into bun-

¹ "The Engl. QUIVER sprang from Germ. KOCHER, CH being changed into F, or (which has the same power) into V." Again: "LISTEN, to lift. From Belg. LICHTEN. CH is often changed to F."

² Al. from *ομιλία*, a familiar intercourse.

³ Al. from *vaδs*, transp. *ἄvδs*, *Favōs*.

dles." Tt. Bandage and Bundle are allied to the same verb To Bind.

Fascino, I enchant. Fr. βασκανῶ fut. of βασκαίνω. As Βρίμα, Fremo. A into I, as μαχαλᾶ, machlᾶ.

Fascinum, witchery, enchantment. See *Fascino*.

Fascinum, veretrum. Horace: "Minusve languet *fascinum*." Vossius: "Quodd antiqui figuram VERETRI multum crederent valere ad omne *fascini* genus averruncandum depellendumque. Sane pueris figura *fascini* de collo suspendebatur, ad amoliendas *fascinationes*. Et ut aves inauspicatæ, foribus affixæ, amoliri infortunium credebantur; sic VERETRA, quorum in effascinando usus erat, *fascinum* etiam depellere existimabant. Eò autem VERETRUM *fascinationem* depellere putabant, quia omnia turpia malos invidorum oculos ab instituto averterent atque avocarent. Idcirco et prodesse judicabant, siquis despueret. Theocritus: 'Ὦς μὴ βασκανθῶ δὲ, τρεῖς εἰς ἐμὸν ἔπτυσσά κ' ὀλπον.'" *Fuscis*, a bundle of wood, twigs, &c. From πᾶξις, (Doric of πῆξις, a fastening together,) *paxis* i. e. *paxis* or *paxis*, transp. *paxis*, might be *fascis*, as from Περὶ is Ferè. ¶ Al. from σφάκελλος¹ (which seems to be used for φάκελλος, a bundle), whence φάσκελος, (as φάσγανον is thought to be put for

σφάγανον,) shortened to φάσκεος. ¶ Al. from Germ. *fassen*, to fasten, tie.

Fassus, particip. of *fateor*, for *fatus*.

Fasti, annals, chronicles, &c. in which were set down not only the triumphs, the names of the Consuls, &c., but the Dies *fasti* and the Dies *festi* or *nefasti*. "Hence called *fasti*, as the Dies *fasti* were far more numerous than the Dies *nefasti*." V. ¶ Or from a word φατοῖ, formed fr. πέφασται pp. of φάω, to say, relate. See *Fasti* dies.

Fasti dies, days on which the Prætors were able to transact public business, and to pronounce the three words, Do, Dico, Addico. Ovid: "Ille *nefastus* erit per quem tria verba silentur; *Fastus* erit per quem lege licebit agi." From *fas*; as on these days the Prætors were able to dispense justice. As Jus, Justus. ¶ Al. from πέφασται pp. of φάω to speak, pronounce.

Fastidium, disdain, loathing. Fr. *fastus*.

Fastigātus, and *Fastigiātus*, sloped, sloping. Fr. *fastigium*. Narrowed gradually into a sharp point like the roof of a house.

Fastigium, the top or highest part of a building, the top or roof; slope of a roof. Fr. *fastus*, loftiness of mind, high disdain. Hence *fastigium* is "altitudo domûs." Compare *Vestigium*.

Fastigo: See *Fastigatus*.

Fastus, pride, haughtiness. Fr. πέφασται pp. of φάω, φημί.

¹ See Donnegan ad Σφάκελλος.

"Quia superbi grandia FANTUR." V. ¶ Or fr. *πέφασται* pp. of *φάω*, (whence *φάσμα*,) to show. As fr. *φαίλω*, fut. *φανῶ*, is *ἐπερήφανος*, proud.

Fāteor, I grant, own, confess. Fr. *πέφασται* (whence *φαρίζω*, I declare) pp. of *φάω*, I speak. More directly, from *φατίομαι* or *φατίω*, as *βατίω* from *βάω*.

Fātigo, I tire, weary. Fr. *fatim ago*, I urge on incessantly. Virgil: "Quadrupedemque citum ferratâ calce fatigat." From *ago* is *agito*, which is sometimes used like *fatigo*.

Fatim: See Appendix.

Fātisco, I open or gape with chinks. And, as things in decay become full of chinks and chasms, *fatisco* is also to be dissolved, to faint, to be exhausted. Fr. *fatim hisco*. As *Fatigo* from *Fatim ago*. But, as *fessus* belongs to *fatisco*, as *Gressus* to *Gradior*, *fatisco* must have come from a verb *fatio*, which is from *fatim hio*. Or, (if F, that is PH, is put for CH: See Fames,) *fatio* may be for *chatio* from *χαρίζω*, *χαρίσσω*, *χαρίω*, formed from *χέχαται* pp. of *χάω*, to open or gape.

Fātum, a prophecy, oracle, as uttered by the priests, who were hence called *Fatidici*. Also, the determined or appointed will of Heaven. Either as being usually communicated to men by the oracles; or because in the Roman Theology Jupiter was wont to declare his will to the *Parcæ* whose office it was to fulfil his decrees. Hence *fatum* is used for any-

thing which befalls us, for calamity or death, as being the decree of Heaven. *Fatum* is the participle of *for, faris*.

Fātuus, silly, foolish, idle, unprofitable. Transferred to the taste, (like Gr. *μωρός*,¹) insipid. That is, frantic like a (*φάρης*) prophet, raving, delirious. *Uus*, as in *Mutuus*.

Fāveo, I favor, befriend. Fr. *φαίω*, (as *αἰώ*, aVeō; *χαίω*, caVeō,) fr. *φάω*, whence *φημι*, to speak, i. e. in another's favor. I favor by word. Ovid: "LINGUIS animisque favete." So *αἶνος*, from signifying a speech or discourse, means a speech in favor of another, a panegyric; whence *αἰνέω*, to praise.

Fāvilla, hot ashes or embers, sparks of fire, cinders. For *failla* from *φάος*, light; or from *φάω*, to shine; or for *fauilla* from *φαύω*, to shine. Virgil has "CANDENTE favillâ."

Fauni, ———

Fāvōnius, the west wind. Fr. *faveo*. As favoring, kindly, mild. Forcellini: "Quia favet genituræ, siquidem est spiritus genitalis mundi, quo plantæ hyberno tempore enectæ reviviscunt." Lucretius has, "Genitabilis aura Favoni."

Faustus, lucky, favorable. Fr. *faveo*, *favsi*, *fausi*, *faustum*, as *Haurio*, (*Haurai*,) *Hausi*, *Haustum*. ¶ Al. from *φαστῶς* fr. *πέφασται* pp. of *φαύω*, *φάω*.

¹ *Μωρός* is evidently from *μωρός* from *μῶς*, whence *μῶτης*. Nor is it necessary that its sense of Insipid should be the primitive one.

² Al. for *fovilla* fr. *foveo*.

whence *Faveo*. ¶ *Al.* from *φαιστός*, bright, (whence *φαιστήριος*,) and so serene, auspicious.

Fautor, a favorer. *Fr. fa-veo, favitum, fautum*, as *Aviceps, Auceps*.

Fāvus, a honeycomb. *Favus*, i. e. *phavus*, seems to be put for *chavus* (See *Fames*) fr. *χάος*, a chasm. As full of chasms. *Χάος, Chavus*, as *βόες*, boVes. ¶ *Al.* from *ὑφός*, anything woven. “*Textum opus*,” says *Vossius*. Hence *huphus, huvus*, and *futus* (as *Εἰρμός, Firmus*), then *favus*, as *κτινος, cAnis; κτιλιξ, cAlix*. ¶ *Al.* from *φάω*, which *Lennepe* supposes to mean primarily “*findo, aperio*.” ¶ *Al.* from *Germ. wabe*, a honey-comb, and this from *weben*, to weave.

Faux, faucis, a jaw. *Fr. φαύω*, *φάω*, to speak. *Virgil*: “*Vox faucibus hæsit*.” The *C* as in *speCus* from *σπίος*, or from perf. *πέφαινα*. ¶ *Al.* from *φάρυγξ, φάυγξ, φάυξ, φαύξ*. ¶ *Al.* from *χαύω, χάω*, to be hollow. Whence *chaucis, phaucis*. See *Fames*.

Fax, facis, a torch. *Fr. φάος*, light, or *φάω*, to shine. *C* as in *speCus* from *σπίος*. Or *fax* is fr. *φάω, φάτω*, *Æol. φάξω*.

Faxim, Faxo, may I do, I will do. For *faxerim, faxero*, fr. *facio, facsi, faxi*.

Fēbris,¹ a fever. *Fr. ferreo, ferbeo*, (whence *ferbui*,) transp. *febreo* whence *febris*. As *πυρετός* fr. *πῦρ*.

Fēbrua, expiatory sacrifices offered to the *Manes*. *Fr. fer-veo, ferbeo, ferbui*, transp. *fe-brui*. For the purification was made mostly with fire or hot water.

Fēbruārius, February. For the *februa* were offered in this month for twelve successive days.

Fēcundus, Fecundus, fruitful, fertile. *Fr. feo*, I produce. As from *Vereor* is *Verecundus*. *Feo* is fr. *φύω*; or fr. *φέω*, allied to *φύω*, and *φίω*, whence *φῑν*.

Fel, fellis: See *Appendix*.

Fēlis, a cat; a ferret. *Fr. φῑλος*, deceitful, cunning. *Pliny*: “*Feles*, quo silentio, quàm levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! quàm occultè speculatæ in musculos exsiliunt.” ¶ *Salmasius* supposes, I know not on what authority, that the ancient Greeks instead of *αἰλουρος* said *αἰλός*, whence *Faiλός, falis*.

Fēlix seems primarily to mean fruitful, fertile, productive. *Silius*: “*Felix uteri*.” *Virgil*: “*Frugibus infelix*.” *Cicero*: “*Quanta felicitas terræ, quæ tam multa GIGNIT*.” *Felix* is from *feo*, like *Fetus, Fecundus*. *Feo, feix*, (as in *Beatrix, Cervix, Cornix*,) whence *felix*, as the *L* is added in *Filius* and *Fulica*. Hence *felix* is copious, abounding, wealthy, fortunate, happy. ¶ *Vossius*: “*Ab ἡλιξ seu ἡλικία, quod ætatem notat, at strictè ponitur pro ætate florentē. Ut felix propriè sit, qui vegetæ est ætatis, corpore animoque valens*.” *F*, as from *Εἰρμός* is *Firmus*. Or fr. *ἐφῑλιξ*.

Fello, I suck. *Fr. θηλάω*,

¹ “*Germ. fieber, Anglo-Sax. sefer, sefor*.” *W*.

θηλῶ, Æol. φήλῶ, as θήρ, Æol. φήρ.

Fēmella, a little woman. For *feminella*.

Fēmēn, *Fēmūr*, the thigh. For *ferimen*, *ferimur*, fr. *fero*. "As bearing the weight of the body." Tt.

Fēmīna, *Fēmīna*, the female in all animals. Fr. *feo*, to produce; whence *Fecundus* and *Fetus*. From *feo* would be *femen*, *feminis*, (as in *Nomen*, &c.) then *femina*.

Fēmūr: See *Femen*.

Fendo, ———

Fēnēbris, pertaining to usury. Fr. *fenus*, as *Salus*, *Salubris*.

Fēnēstra, a window. Fr. φανίστρα fr. πefάνισται pp. of φανίζω, to produce light, to make to be seen. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *fenster*, Welsh *ffenestr*, Belg. *venster*.

Fēnus, *Fānus*, the interest of money. Fr. *feo*, I produce. As τόκος fr. τέκω, τίκτω.¹

Feo: See *Fecundus*.

Fēra, a wild beast. Fr. φήρως, Æolic form of θήρως gen. of θήρ. ¶ Al. from *ferio*. We have *Parens* from *Pario*.

Fērax, fruitful. Fr. *fero*. As *Fallo*, *Fallax*.

Fercūlum, a frame on which several dishes were BROUGHT in at once and set upon the table; a service, course. For *fericulum* fr. *fero*, as *Veho*, *Vehiculum*.

Fērē, about, nearly, almost.

Almost always, generally. Fr. περί; *pere*, aspirated *phere*.

Fērentārii, light armed soldiers. Fr. *ferentes*. "Quia ea tantum arma habebant quæ feruntur, non quæ tenentur, quippe qui fundis lapidibusque vel arcu et telis pugnabant." F.

Fērētrius, a name given to Jove by Romulus. Fr. *feretrum*, a frame for carrying spoils in a triumph, which Romulus consecrated to Jupiter, as is related by Livy I, 10.

Fērētrum, a bier, coffin; frame for carrying images at funerals or spoils in a triumph. Φέετρον.

Fēriæ: See Appendix.

Fērio, I smite, hit. Fr. περώ (as Περὶ, *Ferē*,) fut. of πείρω, to pierce. Johnson gives as the first meaning of *Smite* "To strike, to reach with a blow, to PIERCE." ¶ Al. from *fera*. As being the property of wild beasts.

Fermē, almost, nearly. For *ferimē* fr. *ferē*.²

Fermentum, leaven, yeast. For *feroimentum* fr. *ferveo*, i. e. æstuo, bullio.

Fēro, I bear, carry. Φέρω.

Fērōnia, ———

Fērox, fierce, insolent, bold. Fr. *ferax*.

Ferrūgo, rust (*ferri*) of iron.

Ferrum: See Appendix.

Ferrūmen, solder, cement. Properly, as joining (*ferrum ferro*) iron to iron. Or joining things with iron. Herodotus

¹ Al. from πόνως, recompence, compensation. As Περὶ, *Ferē*.

² Al. from ἀρμολί, just as.

has κρητῆρα καὶ ὑποκρητηρίδιον
σιδήρεον κολλητόν.

Fertilis, fertile. Fr. *fertum*,
supine of *fero*, as *Alo*, *Altum*,
Altis.

Fertum, a cake of the best
kind brought to or offered at
the sacrifices. Fr. *φερτόν*, borne.
¶ Or *fertum* is the proper par-
ticiples of *fero*. (See *Fertilis*.)
That is, ad sacra *fertum*. ¶
Some read *fartum* fr. *farcio*.
And some, who read *fertum*,
suppose it put for *refertum* fr.
refarcio. See *Fessus*, *Gressus*.

Fertus, rich, plentiful. Fr.
fertum, whence *fertilis*. ¶ Al.
for *refertus*. See *Fertum*.

Ferveo, *Fervo*, I am hot,
boil, rage. Fr. *θερῶ*, (fut. 1.
of *θίρω*), *θερVῶ*, Æol. *φερVῶ*,
as *θῆρ*, Æol. *φῆρ*. ¶ Or *fervo*
was the original word, (for it
was used anciently,) fr. *θίρω*,
θίρVῶ, Æol. *φίρVῶ*.¹

Fērŭla, a rod or stick with
which boys were corrected, a
ferule. Fr. *ferio*. It is also
the herb or shrub called fennel-
giant. Perhaps as supplying
the rod. But Pliny seems to
derive it, at least in this sense, fr.
fero: "Nulli fruticum levitas
major; ob id GESTATU FACILIOR,
baculorum usum senectuti
præbet."

Fērus, savage, wild. Fr. *fera*.

Fescinnīni versus, rude, ob-
scene and witty poems, invented
or much used at *Fescennia*, a
town of Etruria.

Fessus, tired. For *fassus*, (See
fatisco,) as *Gradior*, *Gressus*.

Festino: See Appendix.

Festivus, festive. Fr. *festus*.

Festra. "Antiquis idem fuit
quod apud nos FENESTRA, tes-
te Festo. Non tamen quælibet,
sed ostiolum minusculum in sa-
crario." F. For *fenstra*, *fenes-
tra*.

Festŭca, a shoot, stem, stalk,
straw, reed. For *fetuca* fr. *feo*,
fetum, (whence *Fetus*), to bring
forth. *Uca*, as in *Fistuca*, *Ca-
duca*. ¶ Al. from *ἵσταί* pp. of
ἵω, to send, send forth, shoot
forth.

Festus, festive, jovial, merry.
Whence *festum*, a festival. Fr.
ἑστιᾶω, *ἑστιᾶ*, to give a feast.
As from *Εἰρμός* is *Firmus*. ¶ Or
from the north. Armoric and
Germ. *fest*, Irish *feasta*, is a
festival. "Armorica vox rite
nascitur a *feſta*, ordinare; quia
dies *festi* sunt dies solennes per
annum dispositi." W. ¶ Al.
from *φαῖστος*, bright; and hence,
gay, cheerful, merry.

Petiŭles, *Feciŭles*, ———

Fētus, *Fatus*, an offspring.
Fr. *feo*, *fetum*, whence also *femi-
na* and *secundus*. ¶ Al. from
φερτόν, an offspring.

Fex: See *Fex*.

Fī, a sound of aversion. From
the sound, *Fi fi*. So Germ. *fi*.
The Latin word is not however
one of established authority.

Fiber, *fibri*, a beaver. Fr.
θιβρός, Æol. *φιβρός*, soft, fine.
From the softness of its hair.
Pliny: "*Fibro* est mollior plu-
mâ pilus." ¶ "Because it inha-
bits (*fibrum*) the extremity of a
river." W. See *Fibra*. ¶ The
Sax. is *befer*, Germ. *biber*.

¹ Al. from Germ. *feur*, fire.

Wachter says that these are "omnium consensu" from the Latin.

Fibra, the point or extremity of anything; of certain of the entrails, as of the liver, lights, &c.; also the whole entrails. Also, said of the small sprouts or strings like hairs hanging at the roots of herbs. For *finibra* fr. *finis*. As from *Facio* is *Faciber*, then *Faber*, *Fabri*.

Fibula, a clasp, buckle. For *figibula* fr. *figo*, as from *Fari* is *Fabula*.

Ficēdūla, the beccafico or fig-pecker. Fr. *ficus*; or from *ficus* and *edo*.

Ficilis, made of earth or clay. Fr. *fictus*, fashioned. As *Alo*, *Altus*, *Altilis*.

Ficus, a fig. Fr. *σῦκον*, a fig; or from a word *σῦκος*, whence *θῦκος*, (as vice versâ *Σιδος* for *Θιδος*,) and *φῦκος*, as *Θήρ* in *Æolic* is *Φήρ*. Hence *ficus*, as *φρῑγῶ*, *frigo*. If from *σῦκοN*, it will be like *nervuS* from *νεῦροN*. ¶ "From Hebr. *fag*, [Turton says *fig*,] an unripe fig." V. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. is *fig*, Germ. *feige*.¹

Ficus, applied to emerods or piles. "A tubercle or wart, rough on the top like a fig." Tt. "Quia desuper fundit se ad similitudinem *fici* fructus." F.

Fidēlia, a pot, jar, jug. Fr. *πίθος*, a cask; as *Fido* is allied

to *Πειθω*. ¶ Al. from *fidelis*. "Quod *fideliter* servat recondita." V.

Fidēlis, faithful. Fr. *fides*.

Fides, reliance, credibility, credit, faith; integrity, veracity. Fr. *πιθῶ* fut. 2. of *πειθω*, whence *πειθομαι*, to rely on. A double change of *Π* to *F*, and *Θ* to *D*, as in *Fidelia*. ¶ Or fr. *πίστις*, *Æol.* *πίστις*, whence *πίστις*, *fides*. ¶ Or *fides* is fr. *fido*, and this fr. *πειθω*.

Fides, *fidis*, the string of a lyre; a stringed instrument of music. Fr. *σφιδη*, a string made from gut. As *Σφάλλα*, *Fallo*.

Fidicen, *fidicinis*, one who sings to or plays on a stringed instrument. Fr. *fides* and *cano*.

Fidius. See *Mediusfidius*.

Fido, I trust to. See *Fides*.

Fidus, faithful. Cui *fidi* potest.

Figlinus, belonging to a potter. For *figulinus* fr. *figulus*.

Figmen, *Figmentum*, an image. For *figimen* fr. *figo*, i. e. *figo*, I form. Compare *Figulus*, *Figura*.

Figo, I fix, fasten. Fr. *πήγω*, whence *fego*, (as in *Ferē* from *Περί*,) and *figo*, as in *rlma* from *ρΗγμα*, *lber* from *λεπορ* i. e. *λεπος*. ¶ "From the Anglo-Sax. *fegen*," says Tooke. ¶ "From Welsh *pigo*, Germ. *picken*, *pungere*, *punctum ferire*, *acutum figere* in aliquid," says Wachter.

Figulus, a potter or worker in clay. Fr. *figo*, i. e. *figo*, I form. See *Figmen*.

Figura, a figure, form, shape.

U

¹ "Cum *ficus* sit fructus exoticus, rectè nomen ejus derivatur à Lat. *ficus*. Nam earum rerum, quibus Germani ab initio caruerunt, multa à Francis reliquisque populis Germ. in idioma suum nomina Latina translata esse, dubio caret." W.

Etym.

Fr. *figo*, i. e. *figo*, I make. See Figmen and Figulus.

Filix,——

Filius, a son. Fr. *υἱός*, *hyios*, whence *fyius*, (as Firmus from *Εἰμυός*) and *fylius*, as *salus* from *σάος*. See Fulica. ¶ Al. from *φῦλον*, a race. ¶ Al. from *φίλος*, taken in the sense of beloved, like *φίλος*. Homer has *φίλε τέκνον*. But *φιν* in *φίλος* is short.

Filum, a thread. Fr. *εἰλέω*, *eilō*, (as Firmus from *Εἰμυός*,) to twist up, wind up, roll together, “convolvere, torqueo.” As Todd deduces Thread from a Saxon word signifying To twist. ¶ Al. from *πιλέω*, *πιλῶ*, *to* condense. We say, A ball of thread. “Dum trahitur duciturque, eadem operâ torquetur et condensatur,” says Vossius. ¶ Al. for *fixillum* fr. *figo*, *fixi*. As from *Velho*, *Vexi*, *Vexillum* is *Velum*; and as from *Pago*, *Paxi*, *Paxillus* is *Palus*.¹

Fimbria, the extremity of anything; the border or hem of a garment; a fringe. Fr. *finis*, whence *finibria*, (Compare *Fibra*,) *finbria*, *fimbria*, as *siNplex*, *siMplex*.

Fimus, dung, manure. Fr. *υμός*, moisture. ¶ Or for *pimus* (as *Ferè* from *Περὶ*) fr. *πέπιμαι* pp. of *πίω*, whence *πιμελή*, fatness. Either from its fatness or from its fattening the fields. Virgil: “Saturare *fimo* PINGUI sola.” Forcellini defines *finus*

“excrementa animalium quibus agri stercorantur.” Compare *Opimus*. ¶ Al. from *πίω* or *φίω*, (whence Gr. *φιμός*, a muzzle,) to press close. That is, a mass or clod of dung. ¶ Al. from *φυρμός*, dung; whence *φυμμός*. Hence *finus*, as *Mica* from *Μικκή*.

Findo, *fidi*, I cleave, cut, sever. *Findo* for *fido*, and *fido* from *σχιδῶ* fut. 2. of *σχίζω*, to split; whence *chido*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,) and *phido*, as *Fames* for *Chames*; &c. ¶ Or *findo* is from *σφην*, *σφηνός*, a wedge; whence *σφηνίς*, *σφηνίδος*, *σφηνιδῶ*, *σφηνιδῶ*, *fendo*, *findo*. ¶ “From Chald. *jedá*, scindere, vulnerare.” V.²

Fingo, I form, fashion, frame; devise, feign. Fr. *πήγω*, *πηγνύω*, explained by Donnegan (inter alia), to construct, build. Hence, i. e. from *πήγω*, is *finigo*, as from *Πήγω* is *Figo*. Or the N is added, as in *Lingo*.

Finis, the end or conclusion of anything. Soft for *fithinis* fr. *φθίνω*, to decay, come to an end. *Φθινόπωρον* is translated by Donnegan “the END of autumn;” and *φθινάς*, “which draws to an END.” ¶ Al. from *fio*, as said of things completed. Or, as Scaliger explains it: “Cum sit id, cujus gratiâ aliquid fit.” ¶ Al. from *σχοῖνος*, a rope; whence *schinis*, (as from *Οἶ* is *Hi*), *chinis*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,)

¹ Varro deduces it from *hilum*: “*Filum*, quod minimum est *hilum*. Id enim minimum est in vestimento.” ¶ Al. from *pilus* or fr. *πῆλον*.

² If *φάω*, as Lennep supposes, primarily signified “findo, aperio,” *φίω* might have been allied to it, and through *φίδη* might produce *fido*, *findo*.

and *fais*, as in *Fanies* for *Chames*, &c. Boundaries being marked out by ropes. ¶ Al. from *ἴς*, *ινός*, a fibre, tendon, and so transferred to a string or rope. ¶ Al. from *θίς*, *θινός*, *Æol.* *φίς*, *φινός*, (as *Θήρ* is in *Æolic* *φῆρ*,) a shore; i. e. the boundary of the land.

Finītimus, bordering upon. *Qui fines nostros attingit.* So *Affinis*.

Fio, I am made or done, I become. Fr. *φύω*, *fyō*; or fr. *φία*, whence *φιτρός*, *φίτυ*, *φιτύω*.

Firmāmentum, anything which confirms or strengthens, a stay, support. Fr. *firmo*, *firmaui*, for *firmauimentum*. As *Incrementum* for *Incrementum*.

Firmus, firm, steady, sure. Fr. *ἔρμος* or *ἔρμα*, (poetically *εἰρμός* and *εἰρμα*,) a prop, stay, support. *Donnegan* explains *εἰρμάω*, "to make FIRM." ¶ Al. from *εἰρμός*, a connexion. Things connected being firm.

Fiscella, a little frail or basket. Also, a muzzle, made similarly from twigs, &c. Fr. *fiscus*.

Fiscina, a basket, frail. Fr. *fiscus*.

Fiscus, a basket, frail; a basket or bag for holding money; the public chest, the treasury. Fr. *ἰσχω*, *ἰσχω*, to hold, contain. F prefixed like V.¹

Fissicūlo, "findendo rimor." F. From *findo*, *fissum*.

Fissūra, a cleft. Fr. *findo*, *fissum*.

Fistūca, a very large wooden mallet, a rammer, which is lifted in the air and falls down on anything underneath with great impetuosity, to drive it in the ground. Fr. *ιστάω*, *ιστῶ*, to raise; as from *Cado* is *Cadūca*. Properly, *histuca*, as *Firmus* for *Hirmus*.

Fistūla, a shepherd's pipe; a water-pipe. For *fisētula*, fr. *τεφύσσηται* pp. of *φυσάω*. I blow. As *φύστη*, a cake of flour and wine, is for *φυσήτη*, as being puffy or tumid. Or if *φύστη* is fr. *φύω*, the same as *φυσάω*;² then *fistula* is from *τέφυσται* pp. of *φύω*, same as *φυσάω*. Hence a word *φυστή*, *fista*, *fistula*.

Fistūla, a fistula, a disease in the anus. "Because it resembles a pipe or reed." Tt.

Flābellum, a fan. Fr. *flabulum* fr. *flo*, as from *For* is *Fabula*.

Flābrum, a blast, breeze. Fr. *flo*, *flavi*. As from *Candela* is *Candelabrum*.

Flacceo, I flag, droop, grow feeble. Fr. *βλακεύω* or *βλακίω*, I am feeble or enervated. So *Fluo* from *Βλύω*.

Flāgellum, a whip. Fr. *flagrum*. Soft for *flagrellum*.

Flāgitātor, a dunner. Fr. *flagitor*. One who demands his money importunately.

Flāgitium is thus defined by *Forcellini*: "Acris turpisque *efflagitatio* cum convicio ac tumultu. Hinc *Plautus* *flagitium* vocat, cum puellæ causā protervi juvenes aliorum ostia

¹ Al. from a supposed word *φασκός*, whence *φασκωλός*, a wallet.

² Derived fr. *φύσω* fut. of *φύω*.

occident. Merc. 2, 3: 'Neque propter eam quicquam eveniet nostris foribus *flagitii*.' Et *flagitium* vocat acrem molestamque creditoris petitionem debiti." *Flagitium* is applied also to the (*flagitatio*) importunate solicitation made by a man to a woman to surrender her virtue; somewhat as Appello is used. Livy: "Appellare aliquem de prodicione," i. e. to solicit or tempt to treachery. Quintilian: "Solicitare aliquam de stupro," i. e. to beset the chastity of. So Appello aliquam is used simply in the same sense. *Flagito* also is so used; Apuleius: "Juvenem execrandis uredinibus *flagitabant*." And is thus explained by Forcellini: "ardenter ad stuprum sollicito." Hence *flagitium* is transferred from the solicitation to crime to the crime so solicited; and hence is any disgraceful or shameful crime, and also a reproach, disgrace occasioned by such a crime. ¶ The sense of crime might be drawn also from *flagito*, to question, accuse. Tacitus: "Peculatorem *flagitari* jussit." Thus αἰτία is crime, from αἰτέω, to question, accuse.¹

Flāgito, I ask importunately, demand earnestly. Soft for *flagrito* as Flagellum for Fragellum, fr. *flagro*, as Mussito from Musso. That is, I ask (*multā flagrantia*) with much eagerness,

as Imploro is, I ask (*multo ploratu*) with much weeping. So ζητέω is fr. ζηται pp. of ζέω, ferveo. *Flagrare* cupiditate, desiderio, incredibili studio, are common expressions. Prudentius has "sedare omnem pectoris *flagrantiam*," i. e. cupiditatem, desiderium, as explained by Forcellini.

Flāgro, I burn, am on fire, glow. Fr. φλαγῶ fut. 2. of φλέγω. Perhaps from φλαγῶ was φλαγερὸς, φλαγερῶς, φλαγερῶ, φλαγρῶ.

Flāgrum, a whip, scourge. Fr. *flagro*. Plautus: "Quem faciam FERVENTEM *flagris*." Horace: "Ibericis PERUSTE funibus latus." ¶ Al. for *plagrum* fr. πέπλῳ pf. mid. of πλῆσσω, I strike.

Flāmen, a blast, gale. Fr. *flavimen* fr. *flō*, *flavi*. So Nomen.

Flāmen: See Appendix.

Flamma, a flame. Fr. φλέγω, to burn, blaze; pp. πέπλεγμαi and πέπλαγμαi, whence φλάγμα, *flagmu*, *flamma*. Or for *flenima* fr. φλέγμα. ¶ Welsh *fflam*, Armor. *flam*, Slavon. *plumen*.

Flammeum, *Flāmeum*, a veil worn by women and others. That is, of a flame color, i. e. of a bright yellow color.²

Flātūrarius, a minter. Fr. *flaturus*. A blower of metals.

Flāvus, yellow. For *flaccivus* from *flacceō*, as Cado, Cadivus. "Flavedo est color

¹ Al. for *plagitium* fr. *plaga*. Quod *plagis* puniendum est.

² Al. from *Flaminica*, i. e. *Flaminis* uxor. As worn by her. But it would thus be *flaminicale* or some such word.

plantarum pereuntium." W. ¶ Al. for *flammivus* fr. *flammeo*. Of a flame color. Or for *flagivus* fr. *φλαγῶ* fut. 2. of *φλέγω*, to burn.¹ ¶ Al. for *salvus* from Germ. *salb*, Anglo-Sax. *fealw*.

Flecto, I bend, twist. That is, *phlecto*, aspirated from *πέπλεκται* pp. of *πλέκω*, to twine, twist. ¶ Al. from *φλεκτός*, burnt. As things burnt or scorched become crumpled and curled. ¶ The Germ. *flechten* is explained by Wachter "torquere in latus."²

Flemīna, *um*, a swelling of the ankles, attended with a discharge of blood. For *flegmina* fr. *φλεγμονή*, a fiery tumor. ¶ Al. for *flegmina*, from *flecto*, *flexi*, whence *fleximen*, *flexmen*, *flegmen*. "Ut quæ flexuosa sint et obtorta." F.³

Fleo, I shed tears. Fr. *φλέω*,⁴ to pour forth, make to gush forth: ¶ Al. from *φλύω*, as *Feo* perhaps from *φύω*. ¶ Al. from *βλέω*, (whence *βλήσω*), to shed. As *Fluo* from *Βλύω*.⁵

Flīgo, I dash against. Andronicus: "Ipse se in terram *fligit* cadens." Fr. *φλίβω*, (Homer has *φλίσσεται*), to crush; whence *φλίγω*, somewhat as *Γλέφαρον* for *Βλέφαρον*, *Γάλανος* for *Βάλανος*. ¶ Or fr. *πληγῶ* (fut. 2. of *πλή-*

σσω, to strike), aspirated *φληγῶ*, whence *fligo*. So from *ΠΗγω* is *Flgo*.

Flo, I blow. Fr. *πνέω*, *πνῶ*, whence *plō*, (as *Πνεύμων* was changed to *Παιεύμων*), with aspirate *phlo*, *flo*, as *Flecto* for *Plecto*. Or thus: *πνῶ*, *φνῶ*, *φλῶ*. ¶ Al. from *φλέω*, *φλῶ*, to gush forth. ¶ Al. from the Anglo-Sax. *blawan*,⁶ whence our word *To blow*.

Floccus, a lock or flock of wool; also, the nap of cloth. Metaphorically used for a thing of no value. From the north. Germ. *flock*, Iceland. *floka*, Anglo-Sax. *flacea*, Engl. *flake*, *flcak*, *flock*. Referred to the northern *flaka*, to divide; or *pluccian*, to pluck. *Floccus* is defined by Forcellini "lanarum particula *DIVISA* a velleribus inutiliter avolans."

Flores, the dregs or lees of wine. Allied to *floccus*. "Quia ei insint *floci* quidam et panni." F. Thus Persius has: "PAN-NOSAM fecem morientem sorbet aceti."

Flōra, the Goddess (*florum*) of flowers. ¶ Al. from Greek *Χλωρίς*. Ovid: "*Chloris* eram quæ *Flora* vocor; corrupta Latino Nominis est nostri litera Græca sono." See Fames.

Flos, *flōris*, a flower, blossom. Like *ἄνθος*, it is applied to other things and is put for the most excellent of their kind. Fr. *flo*. Cicero: "Suavitates odorum

¹ "So," says Tooke, "Yellow is the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon *Geælan*, to burn."

² Al. from *πλήσσω*, *πέπλεκται*, to beat.

³ "From *flecto*, to incline downwards," says Turton.

⁴ *φλέω* is acknowledged by Donnegan.

⁵ Al. from *θρέω*, Æol. *φρέω*, to cry out. Al. from *κλάω*. See *Flora*.

⁶ Wachter however refers *blawan* to the Latin.

qui afflantur e floribus." As *ἄσπτος* is perhaps fr. *ἄσπται* pp. of *ἄσπ*, *ἄσ*. ¶ Or fr. *χλός*, *χλοῦς*, verdure, bloom; whence *chlos*, then *flos*. See Fames. Or *floris* is fr. *χλωρός*, verdant. ¶ Or from *φλόξ*, a flame. "Quia emicat scintillatque ut flamma." V. What is called by Euripides *φλόξ οἶνου* is called by Ennius *flos vini*. And the poets call stars "*flores*." ¶ Al. from the Saxon *blowan*, to *blow*, i. e. bloom, blossom.

Fluctus, a wave. Fr. *fluo*, *flucsi*, *fluctum*.

Fluentum, a stream. Fr. *fluo*, as *flumen*.

Fluio, I float. Fr. *fluo*, (i. e. *fluctuo*) *fluitum*.

Flumen, a stream. Fr. *fluo*.

Fluo, I flow. Fr. *βλύω*, to gush out. As *Βρέμω*, *Fremo*.¹ ¶ Tooke: "From the Anglo-Sax. *fleuwan*."

Flustrum. Dacier: "Tum *flustrum* dictum puto, cum post tempestatem fluctus non moventur, quia tunc 'Defluit saxis agitatus humor.'" *Flustrum* fr. *fluo*, as *Luo*, *Lustrum*.

Flūta, a floating lamprey. For *fluita* fr. *fluito*; or fr. *fluo*, *flutum*. ¶ Al. from *πλώτης*, a swimmer.

Fluvius, a river. Fr. *fluo*, for *fluius*. Compare *Alluo*, *Alluvies*.

Fōcāle, a bandage or cravat to keep the (*faucem*) throat and

neck warm. For *faucale*. As *Caudex*, *Codex*.

Fōcillo, I warm, cherish. Fr. *focus*.

Fōcus, a hearth, an altar. Fr. *φώς*, whence *focus*, as *σπίος*, *speCus*. *Φῶς* is translated by Donnegan (inter alia) a blazing hearth. ¶ Or from *ῥχα* pf. mid. of *ῥχω*, to hold. Whence *ochus*, *Fochus*, *focus*. Compare *Fiscus*. ¶ Or for *fovicus* fr. *foveo*: like *Unicus*, &c. As cherishing the fire, or as cherishing other things by the fire in it. Ovid: "At *focus* a flammis et quoddam fovet omnia dictus." ¶ Al. from *φάγω*, to roast or boil.

Fōdio, I pierce. Fr. *fodio*. As *Medeo*, *Medico*; *Vello*, *Vellico*.

Fōdīna, a mine, quarry. Fr. *fodio*. *Ina*, as in *Regina*.

Fōdio, I pierce, goad, dig. Also, I punch, push. Fr. *βοθύω* (whence *βόθυνος*, a pit,) same as *βαθύω* (whence *βάθυσμα*), to excavate; properly, to make deep. B into F, as in *Fascino* from *Βασκανῶ*. And *θ* into D, as in *orDo* from *ὄρθος*. The two changes together are not unlike those in *FiDo* from *Πείθω*. ¶ Or from *φυτεύω*, to plant. The earth being pierced in planting. Or from a word *φυρίζω*, *φυτίσω*, *φυτιῶ*, whence *fudio*, then *fodio*, as *fOlium* is for *fUlium*.²

¹ The perfect *fluxi*, i. e. *fluxi*, might have come from a word *fluxo*, fr. *φλυγῶ* fut. 2. of *φλύξω*, *ξω*, whence *φλύκτανα*.

² Some suppose *fodi* put for *chodi*, (See Fames) fr. *χάδην* fr. *χάω*, to raise a heap. But to dig is one thing, to raise a heap another. Though *χάω* is translated by Donnegan "earth dug up." Haigh

Fædus, foul, filthy, loathsome, ugly. For *fatidus*. ¶ Al. from *hædus*, a goat. Stinking like a goat. ¶ Al. from *ύοιδης*, swinish, filthy; whence *ύοιδης*, (the aspirated *υ* changed to F) *Fοιδης*. ¶ Al. for *facidus* fr. *faces*, dregs. But thus it would be *fÆdus*.

Fædus, a league, covenant. Fr. *σπειδω*,¹ to make a treaty; pf. mid. *ἐσποιδα*, whence *spædus*, (as *Fallo* from *ΣΦάλλω*,) then *phædus*, the P being aspirated as in *Fere*, *Fides*, *Figo*. Or thus: *spædus*, *sphædus*, *phædus*. ¶ Or from *πίθω*, to conciliate; or *πίθομαι*, to rely on; pf. mid. *πέποιθα*, whence *pæthus*, and *fædus*, as *FiDo* is allied to *Πείθω*. ¶ Al. from *hædus*, (softened into *phædus*, as *φύω* is derived by Donnegan from *ϕω*,) a kid. A kid being sacrificed as a ratification of a treaty.

Fæmīna. See *Femina*.

Fænum, *Fenum*, hay. "From the Celtic *fæn*." Ainsw. ¶ Or fr. *feo*, whence *Fecundus*. "Naturalis terræ fetus," says *Festus*.

Fænus. See *Fenus*.

Fæteo, *Feteo*: See *Appendix*.

Fōliātum, a precious ointment made (ex *foliis*) from leaves, as of the spikenard, myrrh, balm, &c.

Fōlium, a leaf. For *fulium*, and this for *fullum* fr. *φύλλον*, as *ἄλιος*, *allus*; *ἄλλω*, *sallo*.

Fōlium, the leaf of a book.

As anciently it was the custom to write on the leaves of trees, as of the palm. So our *Leaf*.

Follis, a leathern bag or purse. A pair of bellows, which was apparently a bag made of the hides of animals. Virgil has "*taurinis follibus*," and Horace "*hircinis follibus*." Also, a ball for playing with, made of inflated leather. *Follis*, from signifying a bag of money, was used for money itself. Lampridius: "*Cūm haberet in sorte centum aureos et mille argenteos et centum folles æris*." Crescentius: "*Gravem piscem trecentis follibus vendidit*." *Follis* is fr. *βύλλis*, a bag; *Æol*. *φύλλis*, whence *folis*, as *φύλλον*, *folium*.

Fōmentum, a fomentation, application to assuage pain. For *fovimentum* fr. *foveo*. Virgil: "*Fovit eā vulnus lymphā*." Columella: "*Si genua intumuerint, calido aceto fovenda sunt*."

Fōmes, fuel. For *fovimes* fr. *foveo*. "*Quia ignem fovet et alit*." V.

Fons, *fontis*, a well, spring, fountain. From *fundens*, *fundentis*, shortened into *funs*, *fontis*, then softened into *fons*, *fontis*. Or changed to *fondens*, *fondentis*; *fons*, *fontis*. We have *sOboles* for *sUboles*, and perhaps *tOnsa* for *tUnsa*. Varro: "*Fons, unde funditur e terrā aqua viva*." ¶ Or from *φωνήεις*, *φωνήεντος* which utters a sound; contracted to *φῶνς*, *φῶντος*, *fons*, *fontis*.² ¶ Al. for

refers *sodio* to *ὁδός*, a way. That is, to make a way.

¹ "*Σπένδω*, fut. *σπεισω*, as from *σπειω* or *σπειδω*." Dn.

² Al. from *χύνοντες* fr. *χύνω*, to pour

fors fr. *φορὸς*, which carries or hurries forward. As *Pons* from *Πόρος*.

For: See *Faris*.

Forāgo. "Filum quo textrices opus diurnum distinguunt. A *forando*, quia *forabant* eo filo telam ut signo hoc distinguerent pensa." F.

Förāmen, a hole. Fr. *foro*.

Föras, out of doors, abroad. Fr. *foris*. Rather, from *θύρα* was a word *fora*, whence *foras*, like *Aliās*. Or fr. *θύραξ*, *θύραξ*'.

Forceps, *forcipis*, tongs, nippers, pincers. Also, from the form, the claw of a lobster. For *ferceps* (as *ΚΕρυγα*, *COrcyra*; ext~~O~~rris for ext~~E~~rris; and we may perhaps add v~~O~~rtex for v~~E~~rtex,) for *ferriceps* fr. *ferrum*. That is, *ferrum* quo *capimus* aliquid. See *Forfex*. ¶ Al. for *formiceps*, *formicipis*, as properly (*forma capiens*) grasping hot things. See *Formus*. The Greeks say *πυράγχα* fr. *πῦρ*, *πυρὸς*, fire, *ἀγγέω*, to sieze. ¶ Some refer *for* in *forceps* to Germ. *feur*, fire, allied to *πῦρ*.

Forda, a cow with young. Fr. *φορὰς*, *φοράδος* (*φορδὸς*), a pregnant female.

Före, fut. inf. of *Sum*. For *fure* (as from *θῦρα* is *fOres*) for *fuere* fr. *fuo*, whence *fuam*, *fui*, &c. Or *fore* is formed from *forem* on the model of *Amare*, *Amarem*; and *forem* is for *fu-*

rem fr. *fuo*, *fuam*, *fuere*, *fu-*
rem.

Förensis, pertaining to the *fo-*
rum.

Forfex, *forcicis*, a pair of scissors or shears. *Forficis* seems to be soft for *forsicis*; and this for *fersicis*, *ferricis* (as *Forcipis* is for *Ferricipis*) fr. *ferrum seco*. Forcellini defines *forfex* "instrumentum ferreum quo filum, telam, &c. INCIDIMUS."

Fōri is defined by Forcellini "parvæ illæ semitæ intra naves per quas nautæ ultro citroque discurrent; ita loca ubi sedent vectores; item ubi nautæ sedentes remigant." From *πόρος* fr. *πόρος*, a passage. Compare the derivation of *Transtrum*. Al. from *φορέω*, *φορῶ*, to bear, support. From the senses above given we pass to those of the combs of a bee hive, and the shelves of a book-case. Some translate *fori* generally "the gangways or hatches, the decks." ¶ Al. from *foris*, without. "Quodd *foris* essent; h. e. non in carinâ sive alvo navis, ubi velut domi immunes essent a pluviis et ventis, sed sub Jove frigido." V.

Fōria, a diarrhœa. And *foria*, *orum*, liquid excrement. Fr. *φορὰ* i. e. *φορὰ γαστρὸς*, violens cursus ventris.

Fōricæ, public jakes. Fr. *φόρυς*, 'podex;' whence *forio*, 'caco.'

Fōris, a door. Fr. *θύρα*, *Æol.* *φύρα*, whence *fora*, as *μῦλα*, *mOla*.

Forma, a shape, figure, form. Transposed fr. *μορφή*. ¶ Al. from Sax. *fremman*, to frame. In Germ. *form*, Armor. *furm*.

out. X into Φ, as in *Fames*. ¶ "A φῶς. Sic et Hebræi oculum fontem dicunt." Isaac Voss.

Irish *foirm*, is the same as *forma*.¹

Forma, a conduit or conveyance of water; an aqueduct. "Quia adhibitis ligneis *formis* exstruitur." F. ¶ Or fr. *πέφορμαι* pp. of *φέγω*, to convey.

Formālis epistola, a circular letter. As written according to a certain (*forma*) form.

Formīca, an ant. Fr. *μύρμηξ*, *μύρμηκος*, Æol. *βύρμηκος*, whence *furmēca* (as *Fascino* from *Βασκανῶ*), *formēca*, (as *fOris* from *θηρα*), *formīca*, as *πΗγω*, *flgo*. ¶ Al. for *fermīca*, as in *fOrcēps*, and perhaps *νOrtēx*. *Quodd fert micas*, i. e. *farris*. Virgil: "*Ingentem formicæ farris acervum*."

Formīcans pulsus, a pulse which is quick and short or low, like the motion (*formīcæ*) of an ant.

Formīcātio, the rising of the body in small pimples, attended with a tingling pain like the stinging (*formīcarum*) of ants.

Formīdo, fear, dread, terror. Fr. *μόρμος*,² terror, whence *μορμῶ*, a hideous spectre. That is, from Æol. *βόγμος*, as *Formīca* is from *Μύρμηκος*, through *Βύρμηκος*. *Ido* as in *Cupido*, *Lubido*. ¶ Al. from *forma*, a form, i. e. a spectre.

Formīdo, a foil or net set with feathers of different colors, as a (*formīdo*) terror or scare to wild beasts.

¹ Al. from *δράμα*, whence *φόρμα*, *formama*, *forma*. As *Εἶδος* from *Εἶδω*, *Species* from *Specio*.

² A word inserted in *Donnegan*.

Etym.

Formōsus, handsome. Qui est bonā *formā*.

Formūla, a set (*forma*) form of words.

Formus, hot. Fr. *τέθορμαι* pp. of *θέρω*, I heat; whence *θορμός*, Æol. *φορμός*, as *Θήρ*, *Φήγ*. ¶ Al. for *fermus* fr. *θερμός*.

Fornax, *Fornus*, a furnace. Fr. *πύριος*, pertaining to fire; whence *πύρνος*, *furnus*, *fornus*, as *φτλλis*, *fOllis*; *ντχτς*, *nOctis*. ¶ "From Arab. *forn*." Tt.

Fornix, a brothel, stew. Fr. *πόρνη*, a harlot. And, because these places were in vaults and wells under ground, hence *fornix* was a vault; and an arch. Gloss. Vett.: "*Fornicaria, πόρνη, ἀπὸ καμάρας ἥϊστανται*." *Fornix* was used also for a triumphal arch. ¶ The first sense of this word is usually understood to be an arch or vault; in which some derive it from *fornus*, a furnace, as being arched like it. Others refer it to *foro*, to perforate. "*Idem primò fuere fornices ac cavernæ*," says Pontanus. Others refer it to *φορῶ*, to bear, sustain. As simply sustaining, or from the idea of every part sustaining the weight placed upon the arch.

Fornus: See *Fornax*.

Fōro, I bore, pierce. For *poro* (as *Ferè* from *Περῖ*), fr. *πέπορα* pf. mid. of *πείρω*, to pierce.

Forpex, a barber's scissors. For *forphex*, *forfex*. But the authority of the word seems not quite established.

Fors, *fortis*, chance, luck, good luck. Fr. *πέφορται* pp. of

x

φέρω. Or at once fr. φορὸς, that which bears; as Μόρος, Mors. Id quod res secum ferunt. The Greeks say τὰ πράγματα κακῶς φέρεται, Things turn out unfavorably. They use συμφορά for an accident or occurrence. Wachter: "Fatum Græcis dicitur φέρον a φέρειν, Latinis fors a ferre, quia fatum est ipsa series causarum, quæ omnes eventus bonos et malos secum fert." Virgil has "Me, fors si qua tulisset, Promisi ultorem."

Forsan, perhaps. That is, *fors an*, chance whether.

Forsit, perhaps. That is, *fors sit*. Or *for forsitan*, i. e. *fors sit an*.

Fortasse, perhaps. *For fortasse*, *forte esse*. Si *forte* licet esse.

Fortax. "Cato: 'Fornacem bene struito: facito, *fortax* totam fornacem infimam complectatur.' Videtur *fortax* esse substructio, quæ fornacem in imo cingit et munit ne arcus ejus diducantur et ruant. (The sides, bottom or compass.) A *fortis*." F. Or fr. πέφορται pp. of φέρω. ¶ Or *fortax* is for *forctax* fr. ὀρκτός derived fr. ἔρπω, (whence ὀρκος) to defend.

Fortis, stouthearted, manful, brave. Fr. πέφορται pp. of φέρω, *fero*, *suffero*. "Quia fortitudo est virtus perferendarum rerum." F.¹

Fortuitus, happening (*forte*) by chance.

Fortūna, fortune. Fr. *fors*, *fortis*.

Förüli, bookshelves. See *Fori*.

Förum, a market-place where goods are brought. Also, a public place in Rome where assemblies of the people were held, justice was administered, and other public business, particularly what concerned the borrowing and lending of money, was transacted. Varro: "Quo conferrent suas controversias, et quæ vendere vellent, et quo quæque ferrent, *forum* appellarunt." Rather, from φορέω, φορῶ, same as *fero*.

Förum. Towns or villages in the provinces where they met for the sake of traffic or market or law were called *fora*, as *Forum* Livii, &c. *Forum aleatorium* was a gaming room, from its being a kind of traffic or assembly.

Forus: See *Fori*.

Fossa, a ditch. Fr. *fodio*, *fodsum*, *fossum*.

Fovea: See Appendix.

Foveo: See Appendix.

Fraceo, I grow musty or mouldy. In allusion to the thickness of (*fraces*) lees of oil.¹

Frâces, the grounds or lees of oil, the mash of pressed olives. For *frages* (which is indeed found in some MSS.) fr. *frago*, whence *fragilis*. Forcellini defines *fraces*, "carnes

¹ Vossius supposes that *fortis* was anciently *forctis*. He quotes the XII. Tabb. where however we have *forcti* from *forctus*, which might be put for *horctus* fr. ὀρκεται pp. of ἔρπω, to defend.

¹ In German *fratz* is rancid, but is referred by Wachter to *fracidus*.

oleæ trapeto CONTUSÆ et com-
minutæ," &c. ¶ Or fr. *παγῶ* fut.
2. of *πάσσω*, to dash to pieces.

Frænum: See Frenum.

Frāgu, strawberries. Soft
for *fragra* (as *Fragellum* for
Fragrellum,) fr. *fragro*. ¶ Al.
from *ὄσφραγα*. See *Fragro*.

Frāgilis, brittle. Fr. *frago*,
frango. Easily broken.

Fragmen, a broken piece.
For *fragimen* fr. *frago*, *frango*.
So Ago, Agmen.

Frāgor, a crack, crash. Fr.
frago, *frango*. Properly, the
sound of anything breaking.

Frāgōsus, craggy, rough,
steep. Fr. *frago*, *frango*. That
is, broken.

Fragro, I have a strong scent.
From a verb *ὄσφράττομαι*, (same
as *ὄσφραίνωμαι*, to smell,) pf. mid.
ὄσφραγα, whence *fragus*, as
from *Ὀψηρός* is *Serus*. Com-
pare *Flagro* as to the termina-
tion RO. ¶ Al. from *frago*,
frango. As said of pounded
spices.

Frāmea, a short spear, lance.¹
A German word, as Tacitus
states. "From *frumen*, to
send. Allied to *fram*, from."
W. "The Germans say to
this day *fram* or *friem* or
pfriem, the Belgians *priem*." V.

Frango, *frēgi*, I break in
pieces. For *frago*, fr. *παγῶ*,
Frαγῶ, (as *ῥίγος*, *ἱρῖγος*, *Frigus*)
fut. 2. of *πάσσω*, to dash down.
Virgil: "Duo de numero cūm

corpora nostro *Frangeret* ad
saxum." ¶ Al. from *βράχω*, to
rattle, clash: as *Βρίμω*, *Fremo*.
From the sound of things break-
ing. ¶ "From Hebr. *frag*, rum-
pere, frangere." V. ¶ Al. from
the Anglo-Saxon *bracan*, *brea-*
can, *brecan*, Germ. *brechen*, to
break.

Frāter, a brother. Fr. *φρά-*
της, one of the same *φράτεια*,
which is explained by Donnegan
"the descendants of the same
father, a band of persons of the
same race, a subdivision of a
tribe." ¶ "Welsh and Armor.
brawd, Germ. *bruder*, Gr. *φρη-*
της, Lat. *frater*, Pers. *berader*,
Goth. *brothr*, Irish *brathair*. All
from the Celt. *bru*, the womb.
As the Latins say *Uterinus*." W.

Fraus, *fraudis*, guile, fraud,
deceit; the being deceived;
also, any fault, offence, trespass;
also, punishment for such of-
fence, loss; hence any harm or
detriment. *Fraudis* is for *fra-*
dis fr. *φραδής*, knowing, clever.
Δολοφραδής is used by Homer
for being clever in deceiving.
Or from *φραυδής*, poet. for
φραδής, as *ναυδς* for *ναδς*, &c.
Or from a word *φραδύς*, transp.
φραυδς. At least fr. *φραδῶ* fut.
2. of *φράζω*, whence *φράζομαι*, to
project, plan, machinate.

Frausus. Plautus: "Ne
quam fraudem *frausus* sit."
Fr. *fraus*, *fraudis*, whence
fraudeo, *frausus* sum, as *Audeo*,
Ausus sum.

Frax: See Fraces.

Fraxinus: See Appendix.

Frēmo, I make a great noise.
Fr. *βρίμω*, as *Βλύω*, *Fluo*.

¹ "St. Austin contends that it is not
a spear but a sword. Perhaps, because
in his time or at least among the Afri-
cans it was used in this sense." F.

Frendeo, Frendo, I gnash with my teeth. Fr. *fremo*, whence *fremidus, fremdus, frendus*. So *Aveo, Avidus, Avideo, Audeo*. ¶ Al. from the sound.

Frenum: See Appendix.

Frēquens, frequent, constant, numerous. For *fere-coiens*, whence *fere-cuens* (as *φΟΙΛΙΧΕΟΣ*, *pUniceus*), whence *frecuens, frequens*. *Ferè*, commonly, generally. *Coiens* from *coeo*.

Fressus, craunched, bruised. For *frensus* fr. *frendo*, I grind the teeth: as *Pando, Pansus, Passus*. Properly, ground or bruised by the teeth; and then by anything else. *Accius*: "Saxo fruges frendes torridas."

Frētum, a strait, narrow part of the sea. Fr. *ferveo, fervitum, frevitum, fretum*. Varro: "Quodd eo semper concurrent æstus et effervescant." Compare *Æstuarium*. ¶ Al. from *fremo, fremitum*, cut down to *fretum*.

Frētus, relying on. Fr. *ferveo, fervitum*, whence *frevitum, freitum, frētum*. As *Superrius, Supreimus, Supremus*. *Fervor* is the same as *θάρσος*, heat, confidence, (which is fr. *τέθασαι* pp. of *θέρω*, to heat), whence *θάρσυνος*, relying on.

Frīco, I rub, chafe. From *frio*, to bruise into small pieces, as from *Fodio* is *Fodico*. ¶ "From the Syriac *PHRK*, to rub." V.¹

Frīgeo, I am cold. Fr. *ρίγέω*, *Frīgέω*, to be stiff with cold.

¶ Or from *φρυγῶ* fut. 2. of *φρίσσω*, to shiver with cold.

Frīgo, I fry, parch. *Φρύγω*.

Frīgus, cold. Fr. *frigeo*, or fr. *ρίγος*.

Frigutio, Fringutio, Friguttio, Frigultio, Fringultio, to cry like a *fringilla*. Hence to chatter, prate, &c. Forcelini says that the word is written in the above five ways, but that the two first seem safer. The two last appear to me to be the best, since the word seems to come either from Gr. *φρέγιλος* or *φρύγιλος* a chaffinch, or from Lat. *fringilla*, a chaffinch.

Fringilla, Frigilla, Fringuilla, a chaffinch. Diminut. of *φρέγιλος* or *φρύγιλος*, used by Aristophanes.

Frio, I crumble, break into small pieces. Fr. *θρύω* (whence *θρύπτω*), Æol. *φρύω*, as *Θήρ, Φήρ*. ¶ Al. from *φρίω*, to divide by sawing, whence *frio*, as in *Ferè* from *Περί*. ¶ Al. from *βαίω*, to dash and break, *Fραίω*, (as in *Frigeo*), *Fρίω*. ¶ Al. from *ψίω, psio*, for softness *prio*, whence *frio*, as before.

Frit: See Appendix.

Fritillus,——

Frivōlus, worthless, trifling. Fr. *frio*, to crumble. That is, fragile, brittle. *Olus* a diminutive, as in *Sciolus, Aureolus*. Then *frivolus* is soft for *friolus*. Unless, as from *Ango, Anxi*, is *Anxius*; so from *Frio, Friavi*, is *Friavolus, Frivolus*.²

¹ Al. from *ἐψικα* pf. of *ψίω*, taken in the sense of *ψάω*, to rub; whence *psico*, for softness *prico*, (as from *κνέφας* is *cRepus*), then *frico*, as *Περί, Ferè*.

² Al. from *φλυαρός*, transp. *φρυαλδς*, whence *friValus, frirolus*. ¶ Al. for

Frixus, from *frigo*, *frigi*, *frix*.

Frons, *frondis*, a leaf; a branch with leaves. Anciently *fruns*, *frundis*. And *frus* and *fros* without N. Whence *frondis*, i. e. *frundis*, *frudis*, seems to be derived from *βρύδην* (as *Βρέμω*, *Fremo*;) fr. *βρύω*, to germinate. As from *Μόρδην* (from *Μελρῶ*) is *Mordeo*. Or *frundis* is from *βρύοντος*, *βρυντός*. Thence *fruntis*, and *frundis*, as *menTax*, *menDax*.

Frons, *frontis*, the forehead, brow. Fr. *φρονίς*, thought, reflection. As indicating what we are engaged in thinking and reflecting on, or the real state and nature of our thoughts. Somewhat as *Voltus*, *Vultus* from *Volo*, *Volitum*. Plautus: "*Frons* velit, oculi sciant." Cicero: "*Non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et fronte, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses.*" Cicero calls *frons* "*animi janua.*" ¶ Some understand *φρονίς* here as solicitude; and suppose *frons* to be properly applied to a forehead carrying anxiety in it. "*Frons sollicita, mœsta, gravis, turbida, nubila,*" are common expressions. ¶ Al. from *φρόνις*, (as *Γένος*, *Gens*) wisdom, intelligence, discernment. As displayed in the forehead. ¶ Al. from *φέρων*, *φέρωντος* (*φρόντος*). Cicero: "*Hæc ipsa FERRO equidem fronte, sed angor intimis sensibus.*"

Fronto, having a high, broad,

frontatus. *Valens tantum quantum frit.*

or prominent (*frontem*) forehead. As *Capito* from *Caput*, *Capitis*.

Fructus, the fruit or produce of the earth; the fruit or produce of trees; also, profit, emolument, benefit, use. Fr. *fruor*, *fructus* sum. That which we enjoy from the earth. So in the Litany: "That it may please thee to give to our use the kindly FRUITS of the earth, that in due time we may ENJOY them." *Fructus* from *fruor*, as *Fluctus* from *Fluo*. ¶ Al. from *φρυκτός*, parched. See *FruX*. ¶ Al. from *βέβρυχται* pp. of *βρύζω*, to germinate.

Frugālis, thrifty. Fr. *frugi*.

Fruges: See *FruX*.

Frūgi, says Donatus, is properly said of one who is useful and necessary. That is, *Is unde frugem possis habere*. Hence *frugi*, like Gr. *χρηστός*, (from *χράσμαι*, to use; whence also *χρήσιμος*), means good, honorable, honest, worthy. *Frug*i, as applied to a servant, means useful to his master, careful, thrifty, saving. It is also applied to one who is useful to himself, and is thrifty and frugal with his own property. It means also, moderate, sober, discreet; which senses easily flow from the rest. Forcellini defines *frux* (inter alia) "*recta honestaque vivendi ratio.*" Cicero: "*Emersisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse.*"

Frūmentum, corn or grain of all kinds; wheat, the best kind. For *fruimentum* fr. *fruor*. See

Fructus. ¶ Al. for *frugimentum* fr. *frux*, *frugis*.

Fruniscor, I enjoy. Fr. *fruor*, whence *fruinor* (somewhat as *ltnor* from *lter*), *fruiniscor*.

Fruor, I enjoy, reap the fruits of. Fr. *φύομαι*, I draw to myself; whence *Ἐρύομαι*, (as *ῥῆγος*, *Ἐρίγος*, *Frigus*,) *fruor*.¹

Frustrā, to no purpose. Fr. *frudo*, *frusum*, (as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for *fraudo*, *frausum*, as *Claudo*, *Cludo*. *Frausus* is here deceived, disappointed, in a passive sense. Or it may be in an active sense: "Quod *frustra* fit, *fraudat* desiderium ejus qui id facit." V. See *Frausus*. ¶ Al. from *θραυστός*, *Æol.* *φραυστός*, broken to pieces. As said of hopes and projects dashed. See *Frustum*.

Frustum, a bit or piece of anything. For *fraustum* (See *Frustra*) fr. *θραυστόν*, *Æol.* *φραυστόν*, broken in pieces.²

Frutectum, **Frutētum**, a shrubbery. For *fruticetum*.

Frutex, a stalk, stem, shoot. Also, a shrub. Fr. *βέβρυται* pp. of *βρύω*, to germinate. As *Ῥέμω*, *Fremo*.

Frux, **frūgis**, the fruit or produce of the earth; the fruit of trees. Fr. *fruor*, *fruxus* sum. See *Fructus*. **Fruus**,

as *Fluo*, *Fluxus*. ¶ Or from *φρύγω*, to parch. Virgil: "*Fru-gesque* receptas Et *TORRERE* parant flammis et frangere saxo." Accius: "*Nocturna saxo fruges* frendes *TORRIDAS*." ¶ Al. from *βρύω*, *βρύξω*, fut. 2. *βρυγῶ*, to eat.

Fuam, I may be. Fr. *φύω*, *fuo*, whence *fui*.

Fūcus, a marine shrub from which was made a dye or paint; dye, paint; pretence. *Φύκος*. Also, a drone; i. e. a bee in pretence. "Quod *fucum* faciat homini, ut qui mentiat³ur apem." V.³

Fūcus, a kind of glue with which bees daub their hives. "Perhaps, as being in its color an imitation of wax." F.

Fue, a sound of aversion or contempt. From the sound. See *Fi*.

Fuērem, I would be. See *Fuam*.

Fūga, flight. *Φυγή*.

Fūgio, I fly. Fr. *φυγέω* Ion. fut. of *φεύγω*.

Fūgo, I put to flight. Verto in *fugam*.

Fui, I was. Fr. *φύω*, I am.

Fulcio, I prop, support. "From Hebr. *falk*, a staff." Tt. ¶ Or from *φυλακή*, a guard, whence *φυλακίζω*, *φυλακίσω*, *φυλακιῶ*, (*φυλακιῶ*,) to guard, and so sustain, and support. ¶ Al. from *ῥάλλω*, pf. mid. of *ἔλλω*, to draw; whence *Ῥόλλα*, and *folcio*, *fulcio*. *Ἐλλω*, from signifying to draw, might

¹ Al. from *φοροῦμαι*, (*φορόμαι*) considered the same as *ἐμφοροῦμαι*, translated by Donnegan, "I enjoy abundantly or to excess."

² "A *frudo*, *fraudo*. Nam, qui *frustum* aufert, parte aliquā *fraudat* eum cujus erat integrum." V. This is mere quibbling.

³ *Fucus* is referred by Ainsworth to Hebr. *puch*.

signify also to bear, sustain. Horace: "Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas."

Fulcrum, a prop. Fr. *fulcio*, *fultum*, as *Sepelio*, *Sepulcrum*, *Sepulcrum*.

Fulgeo, I shine. Fr. *πέφλογα*, *πέφολγα* pf. mid. of *φλέγω*, I blaze; whence *folgeo*, *fulgeo*.

Fulgur, a flash of lightning. Fr. *fulgeo*.

Fūlica, *Fūlix*, a coot. Fr. *πῶϋξ*, *πῶϋκος*, acc. *πῶϋκα*, whence *foica*, (as *Περ*), *Ferè*,) *fuica*, (as *foie*, puer) and *fuLica*, as *L* is added in *fiLius*.

Fūligo, soot, smut. For *fulmigo*, fr. *fumus*. As *Udus*, *Udiligo*, *Uligo*.

Fullo, *onis*, a fuller. From Sax. *fullian*,¹ to full. ¶ *Vossius*: "From *βυλλῶν*, participle of *βυλλῶ*, *βυλλῶ*, *denso*, *oppleo*." But *βυλλῶ* is rather to fill up, to stop up, to stuff, than to beat so as to be thick or close. Yet the ideas might flow from one another. ¶ *Al.* from *πολιῶν*, making white, as French *filLe* from *filla*; and as vice versâ *allus* from *ἄλλος*.

Fulmen, lightning. Fr. *fulgeo*, (whence *Fulgur*,) *fulgimen*, *fulmen*. So *Luceo*, *Lucimen*, *Lumen*.

Fulmenta, the sole of a shoe. Fr. *fulcimenta* fr. *fulcio*.

Fulvus, of a deep yellow or tawny color. Fr. *fulgeo*, *fulsum*, whence *fulsivus*, (as *Amo*, *Amatum*, *Amativus*; *Fugio*, *Fugitum*, *Fugitivus*,) *fulvus*.

Fūmigo, I fumigate. Fr. *fumus*. I perfume by smoke. Or fr. *θῦμα*, *Æol.* *φῦμα*, fumigation. So *Lævigo*, &c.

Fūmus, smoke. Fr. *φυμός*, *Æol.* of *θυμός*, vapor.²

Fūnāle, a candle or taper, consisting of (*funis*) cord smeared with pitch, tallow, or wax.

Fūnāles equi, horses bound by a (*funis*) rope or trace to each side of the two horses which were yoked to a chariot.

Funda, a sling. Fr. *fundo*, to throw. *Quā funduntur lapides*. *Silius*: "Volucrum post terga sagittam *Fundit*."³

Funda, a net. Fr. *fundo*, to throw. (See above.) As *Plautus* has "*rete JACULUM*" from *Jacio*; and Gr. *δίκτηον* fr. *δέδιχται* pp. of *δίχω*. Also, a bag or purse. From its likeness to a sling; or from money being thrown into it. As Gr. *βαλάντιον* fr. *βαλῶ* fut. of *βάλλω*. Also, the bezel of a ring. From its likeness to a sling. Whence Gr. *σφενδόνη*, a sling, is similarly applied.

Fundāmentum, a foundation. Fr. *fundo*, *avi*.

Funditus, from the very bottom, utterly. *Ab ipso fundo*.

Fundo, *avi*, I lay (*fundum*) the bottom of a thing.

² Whence *θυμῶν*, *θυμῶν*, *θυμῶν*, translated (inter alia) by *Donnegan*, "to cause to go off in smoke,—exhalation of vapor,—smoking." So *ἀναθυμῶν* he translates "to produce exhalations, to cause smoke to ascend," and *ἀναθυμῶμαι*, "to exhale, to smoke."

³ *Al.* from *σφενδόνη* (*σφενδόνη*) by contraction.

¹ See *Todd* on *To Full*.

Fundo, I pour, spill, melt, fuse, cast; let loose, relax; scatter, diffuse; scatter abroad, disperse, rout; scatter, extend; lay prostrate; pour out, shed; bring forth; pour forth, utter; send forth to a distance, hurl, throw. For *fudo*, whence *fudi*. Donnegan: "*Fudo* is the Greek ὕδω, (whence ὕδωρ), with a labial aspirate." Or *fudo* is from ὕδην from ὕω, to sprinkle. ¶ Al. from χύδην fr. χύω; whence *chudo*, *phudo*. See FAMES. ¶ Al. from σπένδω, to pour out a libation; pf. mid. ἔσπονδα, aspirated ἔσπονδα, whence *sphondo*, *phondo*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) *fondo*, *fundo*.

Fundus, the bottom of anything. Fr. πύνδος,¹ whence πύνδαξ. Hence it is used for the bottom or ground which forms the basis of buildings and houses. (As *Solum* is so used. Servius: "Unicuique rei quod subjacet, *SOLUM* est ei cui subjacet.") And so for the whole of an estate, "ager cum villâ." Our word *Ground*, which was used anciently² for bottom, and is so still used in the plural *Grounds*, is used also for earth, land, region; and for possessions, as "Our neighbour's *Grounds*." Festus says that *fundus* is so called in this sense, "quod PLANUS sit ad similitudinem *fundi* vasorum." And Johnson explains the use of *Ground*

in Matth. xv. 35, "A multitude sat on the *GROUND*," in this manner, "the floor or *LEVEL* of the place."

Fundus, the chief author of a thing. Cicero: "Nisi is *populus fundus factus esset*." That is, the *GROUND* of it.

Fünëbris, pertaining to a (*funus*) funeral. As *Sulus*, *Salubris*.

Fünesto, I pollute by the presence (*funeris*) of a dead body. Virgil: "Quæ nunc artus avulsaque membra Et lacrum *funus* tellus habet."

Fünestus, deadly, fatal. Ferens *funus*. Also, polluted by the presence (*funeris*) of a dead body.

Fungor: See Appendix.

Fungus, a mushroom; an excrescence round the wick of a candle. Fr. σφόγγος, a sponge; a mushroom being of a spongy contexture. Hence *fongus*, *fungus*.

Fünis, a rope, cord. Fr. σχοῖνος, whence *schunis*, (as *pUnio* from πΟΙνῆ,) *chunis*, (as Σφάλλω, Fallo,) then *phunis*, as in FAMES, FLOS, &c.³

Fünus, a funeral, funeral procession. As being conducted by the light (*funium*, i. e. funeralium,) of tapers and torches. ¶ *Funus* is also a funeral pile.⁴ Whence some trace it to βουνός, a mound. ¶ It is said also of

¹ Some trace *fundus* (for *fudus*) to βυθός. B to F, as in *Fascino*. And Θ to D, as Θεός, Deus. Others to βέθος.

² Johnson quotes an instance from Lib. Fest.: "In the *grounde* of the sea."

³ Al. from τς, ὅς, a sinew, tendon. Al. from φοινῆ, a palm tree.

⁴ Suetonius: "Evenit ut repentinâ tempestate dejecto *funere*, semiestum cadaver discernerent canes."

slaughter, and is referred by some to *φόνος*, poet. *φούνος*. And some refer it in the sense of a funeral to the slaughter of victims at funerals.

Fuo: See *Fui*.

Fur, a thief. *Φάρ*.

Furca, a fork; anything like a fork used as a prop or to bear burdens on; an instrument of punishment resembling a fork. "From Hebr. *farkah*, to divide." Tt. ¶ Al. from *πίφορκα* pf. of *φίρω*; whence a word *φορμή*. Forcellini defines it "instrumentum quo stramenta moventur vel *seruntur*; a *ferendo*." If from *fero*, as Forcellini supposes, it would be *ferica*, *ferca*. ¶ Al. from *ὄρκα*, (*Φόρκα*,) pf. of a word *ἔρω* whence *ἔρμα*, a prop, stay. ¶ Wachter: "*Furch*, (Germ.) a fork. Welsh *ffwrch*, Armor. *forch*, Anglo-Sax. and Irish *forc*, Belg. *vork*. In every body's judgment it is a Latin word. All these words might be referred to *brechen*, to break. As being broken or split at the end."

Furfur, bran; scurf, dandriff. "From Hebr. *farfarah*, to break into small pieces." Tt. ¶ Or from *βόρβορος*, filth; whence *burburis*, *furfuris*. Here the meanings are reversed.¹

Furiæ, the Furies. Fr. *furo*.

Furnus, an oven. Fr. *φύρι-νος*, (*φύριος*,) pertaining to fire. As Ferè cum *Περί*. ¶ "From Arab. *forn*." Tt.

Fūro, I rage, am mad. Fr. *φῦρ*, *φύρος*, or Germ. *feur*, fire. That

is, I am fiery, hot or inflamed. ¶ Al. from *φωρός*, hurrying forward, vehement, violent.²

Fūror, I steal. Fr. *fur*, *furis*.

Furtim, by stealth. Fr. *furtum*.

Furtum, theft. Fr. *fur*. Or contracted from *furatum*.

Furunculus: "A boil or bile; named from the violence of its heat and inflammation before suppuration."³ Fr. *furo*." Tt. Or fr. *φῦρ*, *φύρος*, fire. ¶ Al. from *fur*, *furis*. See Note 3.

Furvus, dusky, swarthy, dark. Fr. *φῦρ*, to burn, or fr. *φῦρ*, *φύρος*, fire. Hence *purivus*, *purvus*, and *furvus*, as Ferè from *Περί*, &c. Dacier: "*Furvus* est color qui ex ADUSTIONE comparatur." ¶ Terent. Scaurus says: "*Furvos* dicimus quos antiqui *fusvos*." *Furvus* is hence referred by some to *fuscus*, *fuscivus*, *fusvus*.

Fuscina, ———

Fuscus, brown, tawny, swarthy, dusky, dark. Tooke: "All colors in all languages must have their denomination from some common object, or from some circumstances which produce those colors. Vossius well derives *fuscus* fr. *φύσσω*, ustulo: 'Nam quæ ustulantur ex albis *fusca* fiunt.'"

Fūsōrium, a sink. Fr. *fun-*

¹ Al. from *θύρω*, Æol. *φύρω*, to be impetuous, whence *Θούρος* Ἀρης, Impetuous Mars. ¶ Al. from *φύρω*, to confuse, confound. "*Furentes* omnia turbant," says Vossius.

² "In vitibus etiam *furunculus* dicitur palmes juxta alium palmitem enatus, quod veluti succum vicinis partibus *furetur*; vel extuberatio quædam in modum verrucæ." F.

¹ Al. from *far*, redupl. *farfar*, *furfur*.
Etym.

do, *fusum*. Locus ubi aliquid funditur.

Fustis, a stake, club, pole. Fr. *εὐστῆς*, scorched, singed. As Firmus from *Εἰρμός*. Virgil has "Sudes præustæ." ¶ Al. from *fundo*, *fusum*, to lay prostrate. Virgil: "Nec prius absistit quàm septem ingentia victor Corpora fundat humi."†

Fusus, a spindle. Fr. *fundo*, *fusum*. "Quia per ipsum funduntur fila." F. "Alii, quòd lanificium in telâ attenuatur, eoque in volvendo quasi liquefieri ac *fundi* videatur." V.

Futilis, leaky, easily running out. Hence, prating, blabbing; and silly, trifling, of no moment. Fr. *futio*, whence *effutio*.

Futio, I pour forth. *Futio*, i.e. *phutio*, seems to be put for *chutio*, (as perhaps Fames, Flos, &c. for Chames, Chlos, &c.) from *χυρῆς*, poured; whence a verb *χυρίζω*, *χυρίσω*, *χυρίω*.

Fūto, whence *Confuto*, *Refuto*, I make null and void. It seems to be allied to *futio* and *futilis*. *Futo* from *futio*, as *Fugo* from *Fugio*. Or from a verb *χυρῶω*, *χυρῶ*. (See *Futio*.) If *futo*, like *futio*, is to pour, *confuto* is to confound, like *Confundo*. And *refuto* is to beat back, to repel, as *Refundo* is used. Forcellini says: "From *fundo* is *futo*, *futilis*, and *futum*, a kind of

water vessel." But from *fundo* would be rather *fuso*, viz. from *fusum*. Unless, as Pello made *Pultum* as well as *Pulsum*, and *Maneo Mantum* as well as *Mansum*, so *fundo* made *futum* as well as *fusum*.

Fütuo, i. q. βινέω. A φυντεύω, planto. Ut Græci dicunt ἀρόω et σπείρω.

Füturus. Fr. *fui*, *fuitum*, whence *fuiturus*.

G.

Gabālus, a gallows; a wretch deserving the gallows. "From Germ. *gabel*, a fork; whence it was applied to a gallows from its likeness." W. ¶ "From Hebr. *gabul*, a boundary; because it was placed in the boundaries of roads." Ainsw.

Gābāta, ———

Gasum, a heavy dart or javelin used by the ancient Gauls. Gr. γαισόν. "Chald. *gisa*. Island. *kesia*. It was certainly a Celtic invention." W.

Gägūtes, jet. Γαγάτης.

Gālarías, the milky way. Γαλαξίας.

Galba, a mite or maggot in meat. "From Hebr. *chalab*, (*chālḥ*), fatness. From its fatness." Tt. ¶ Others suppose it called *galbo* colore.

Galbānum, the gum on a herb called *Ferula*. Χαλβάνη.

Galbānum, a garment, worn by luxurious women. Salmasius and Vossius think it should be written *galbinum*, fr. *galbus*, as from *Coccus* is *Coccinus*, and explain it, a garment of a

† ¹ *Faust*, (Germ.) Anglo-Sax. *fyst*, Belg. *tuist*, Engl. *fst*. With this most ancient and natural instrument of defence, another, called *fustis* in Latin, seems to have something in common. Compare *arm*, whence *arma*." W. Others refer *fustis* to βαστῆς (fr. βέβασται pp. of βᾶω) whence βαστράζω, I carry. A changed to U, as in κλάμος, cUlmus.

pale green or grass color. *Martial*: "HERBARUM fueras indutus, Basse, colores." *Statius*: "HERBAS imitante sinu." It seems to have nothing in common with the gum called *galbanum*, unless its color was the same. As the effeminate wore the *galbanum*, "*galbani mores*" were used for effeminate manners.

Galbei or *Calbei*: See Appendix.

Galbula, a bird called a witwal or woodwall. A *galbo* colore. It is called *Vireo* also à *VIRIDI* colore.

Galbulus, the nut of the cypress-tree. A *galbo* colore, says *Turton*.

Galbus. *Forcellini* translates it "qui coloris est viridis VEL flavi." Here are two very different colors. If *galbus* be yellow, it has an easy derivation in Germ. *gelb*, yellow. Compare also *Gilvus*. Some consider it as meaning, of a blue or azure color, and suppose it put for *galvus* fr. γάλα, milk; as fr. ὕλη, syla, is sylva.

Galea, a helmet. Fr. γαλία, a weasel. As made of its skin. So κυνέη is a helmet, as made of (κυνός) dog's skin; and has so much the meaning of a helmet in general that *Homer* uses ἰκτιδὲν κυνέη, a helmet of weasel's skin. Properly, a dog's-skin-helmet made of weasel's skin.

Galea: See Appendix.

Galericūlum, a cap of false hair, periwig. Fr. *galerus*.

Galerita avis, a lark. As having a tuft on its head like a (*galerus*) cap or helmet. So

the Greeks called it κόρυς from κόρυς, a helmet.

Gāterus, a round cap or hat like a (*galea*) helmet. *Donne-gan* translates κυνέη "a cap" in *Od.* 24, 230.

Galla, a gall, oak-apple. Also, a kind of bad bitter wine. From Germ. *gall*, bitter, whence our *gall* i. e. bile. ¶ Or from γάλανος, (γάλνος) an acorn; whence *galna*, *galla*, as κολωνός, colNis, collis. Or from γάλανος was *galanula*, cut down to *galla*. ¶ "From *Gallus*, the river in Bithynia, from whose banks they were brought." *Tt.*

Galli, priests of Cybele. From the Phrygian river *Gallus*, which was supposed to have the power of infuriating. *Ovid*: "Amnis it insanā nomine *Gallus* aquā. Qui bibit inde, furit." Or, because the temple of Cybele was on the borders of this river. Or there was a Phrygian word *gall*, meaning mad. *Wachter*: "*Gall*, (Germ.) mad, raging. Island. *gall*, Suec. *galen*. A Phrygian word." ¶ Or, if *Galli* was a term derived from the north, it might be from Germ. *gall*, castrated; allied to which is the Suecian *galla*, to castrate, and *gald*, castrated; and our *geld*. For the *Galli* were castrated priests. *Heyschius* explains γάλλος, eunuch. ¶ After all it seems likely that *Galli* was a Greek word Γάλλοι.

Gallīcæ, a kind of slippers, which covered only the sole of the foot and were tied above with strings. As used by the (*Galli*) Gauls.

Gallina, a hen. Fr. *gallus*.

Gallus, a cock. Fr. *κάλαια*, a cock's gills or comb. ¶ Al. from *κάκαλος*, which Hesychius says was a kind of cock. Whence *κάκαλλος*, *κάλλος*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *geil*, libidinosus. Ob notam libidinem.¹

Gamba, the joining of the foot with the leg in animals. Fr. *κάμπη*, a bending. Vegetius has "INFLEXIONIB geniculorum atque *gambarum*."

Gamma, the Greek letter Γ. *Γάμμα*.

Gānea, a brothel; also, debauchery, revelling. Fr. *γανὰ*, Sicilian for *γυνὰ*, a woman. As cAnis from *κῆνός*. ¶ Or from *γάνος*, *γάνεος*, gaiety, cheerfulness, merriment. Stephens says: "*Γανιταί* [perhaps he says, it should be *γανυταί*] is explained by Hesychius, spendthrifts and profligates; whence I think *ganeones* were called." ¶ Al. from *γῆνιος*, Dor. *γάινιος*, transp. *γάνιος*, *γανία*. That is, subterraneous, as *χθόνιος* is used for *ὑποχθόνιος*. ¶ "A *γάνειον*, fornicix," says Turnebus. But this word seems to want establishing.

Gāneo, a frequenter (*ganeā*) of a brothel.

Gangrana, a gangrene. *Γάγγραινα*.

Gannio, I yelp, whine, whimper. Properly said of dogs rejoicing at the arrival of their

master. Fr. *γανύω*, *γαννύω*.² Homer uses *γάννυμαι* of a wife and children rejoicing at a husband's arrival: *τῷ δ' οὔτι γυνὴ καὶ νήπια τέκνα Οἴκαδε νοστήσαντι παρίστανται οὐδὲ γάννυται*. ¶ Al. from *γοάω*, *γοάννυμι*, as *κεράω*, *κεράννυμι*.

Gargārizo, I gargle. *Γαργαρίζω*.

Garrio, I talk much, prate, chatter; chirp; croak. Fr. *γαρύω*, I speak, utter a sound. Or fr. *γῆρυς*, *γῆρευος*, Dor. *γάρυος*, the voice.³

Garrūlus, chattering, chirping. Fr. *garrio*.

Gārum, salt-fish, pickle. *Γάρρον*.

Gaudeo, I rejoice. Fr. *gatio* (whence *Gavisus*), whence *gavidus*, *gavideo*, *gaudeo*, as *Aveo*, *Avidus*, *Avideo*, *Audeo*. ¶ Al. from *γαυριάω*, *γαυριῶ*, I exult from arrogance or high spirits. Cicero: "*Meum factum probari a te, exulto atque gaudeo*." P into D, as in caDuceus from *καρύκειον*.⁴

Gaudium, joy. Fr. *gaudeo*.

Gāvio, (whence *gavisus*), I rejoice. Fr. *γαίω*, *γαίω*, whence *gaVio*, as *παίω*, *παVio*.

Gaulus, a cup like a boat. *Γαῦλος*.

Gaunāce or *Gaunācum*, a thick shag or frieze. Fr. *καυνάκη*, a Persian garment lined with fur.

Gausāpa, a rough shaggy cloth used for coverlets, &c. *Γαύσαπος*.

¹ "Fr. γάλλος, castrated; because this bird was dedicated to Cybele, whose priests were eunuchs. Or fr. *galea*, a helmet, which its comb in some manner represents." Ti.

² *Ἐργάννυμι* is in Donnegan.

³ Al. for *gerrio* fr. *gerre*.

⁴ Al. from *γαθέω*, Doric *γαθέω*, whence *gatheo*, *gadeo*. But why the U?

Gāza, the treasures of the Persian king; riches, wealth. *Γάζα*.

Geenna, *Gehenna*, Hell. *Γέννα*.

Gēlāsianus, a buffoon. Fr. *γελάω*, *γελάσω*, to laugh.

Gēlāsini, dimples produced by laughter. Also, the front teeth, shown in laughter. *Γελαστοί*.

Gēlidus, cold as (*gelu*) ice. As *Frigus*, *Frigidus*.

Gēlu, ice, frost. Fr. *γελάω*, *γελάω*, which meant to shine, as well as to laugh. Or nearer thus, as Morin remarks: "According to Suidas, *γέλα* signified *gelu* in the language of the Siculi, an ancient dialect of the Greek." ¶ "From Arab. *gelid*, ice." ΤΥ.

Gēmīnus: See Appendix.

Gēmītus, a groan. Fr. *gemo*, *gemitum*.

Gemma, the bud of a vine, "vitis oculus." Hence transferred to a gem or precious stone. Fr. *geno* or *geneo*, *genūi*; whence *genima*, (as *Victus*, *Victima*;) *geuma*, *gemma*. So *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. That which the vine first produces. This *ima* is a Greek termination: *γονή*, *γόνιμος*, *γονίμη*. ¶ Al. from *γέμω*, I am loaded. "Quia *gemma* turgent," says Jul. Scaliger.

Gēmo, I groan, moan. Fr. *γέμω*, I am loaded or oppressed, i. e. in my mind with grief. Somewhat as *ἀδμονέω* fr. *ἀδμμαι* pp. of *ἀδέω*, *ἄδω*, I cram full. Virgil has "*Gemit* sub pondere cymba." This we may

translate, GROANED under the weight.¹

Gēmōnii gradus, *Gemoniæ* scalæ, *Gemoniæ*, a pair of stairs whence condemned persons were cast down into the Tiber. Fr. *gemo*. A *gemitu* et calamitate. ¶ Al. from a person named *Gemonius*, who invented them.

Gēmursa: See Appendix.

Gēna, a check. *Γένος*.

Gēna: See Appendix.

Gēneālōgus, a genealogist. *Γενεαλόγος*.

Gēner, *gēnēri*, a son-in-law. Fr. *genus*, *generis*. As introduced into the (*genus*) family of the wife's father. "Quia ad augendum *genus* adhibetur," says Forcellini. ¶ Al. from *genero*, or fr. *geno*, *genui*. "Quia socer eum filiæ dat maritum ut liberos ex ea *genat*." V.

Gēnērālīs, pertaining to the race or kind; general. Fr. *genus*, *generis*.

Gēnēro, I beget, produce. Fr. *geno*, *genere*. See *Tolero*, *Recupero*, *Desidero*. ¶ Al. from *genus*, *generis*.

Gēnērōsūs, born of a noble (*generis*) race, excellent, noble-hearted. So *γενναῖος* fr. *γέννα*.

Gēnēsis, nativity; the natal hour. *Γενεσις*.

Gēnētrix, *Gēnītrix*, a mother. Fr. *geneo*, *genetum* and *genitum*.

Gēniālīs, dedicated to *Genius*,

¹ Al. from *γοήμων*, lamenting. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. *jammer* is wailing, *jammern* to wail. So Anglo-Sax. *geomrian* is to wail. (Wachter in *Jammer*.)

the deity who attended every one from his birth to his death, and whose kind influence was supposed to shed happiness around. The Roman adjuration "*Per Genium Cæsaris*" the Greeks expressed by Ὁμνῶμι τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος τύχην. Hence *Torus Genialis*. Hence *genialis* is happy, cheerful, joyful, mirthful.

Gēnīcūlum, a joint or knot in a stalk of corn. Fr. *genu*. *Γόνυ* is used in the same sense.

Gēnīmen, an offspring. Fr. *geno*, *genui*.

Gēnīsta,——

Gēnītor, a father. Fr. *geno*, *genitum*.

Gēnius, the tutelary Deity who was supposed to attend every one from his birth to his death, and to preside also over places, as cities, fountains, &c. Fr. *geno*, *genui*. Aufustius, as quoted by Festus: "*Genius est PARENS hominum ex quo homines gignuntur. Propterea Genius meus nominatur qui me genuit.*" Or, sub quo genitus sum.

Gēnius, appetite; gluttony. "Perhaps because it was usual to celebrate birthdays, which were sacred to the God *Genius*, with uncommon cheer." F. Or because, as was the case, some supposed their own spirit was a *Genius*. Terence has "*suum defraudans genium.*"

Gēno, *genui*, I beget. Fr. *γένω*, whence *γγένω*, *γίγνω*; or fr. *γενέω*, *γενῶ*, whence *γγένημαι*.

Gens, a race, tribe, people; a clan or stock; a herd, swarm.

Fr. *γένος*, a race. As *Μένος*, *Mens*; *Μόπος*, *Mors*.

Gentiles was applied to foreign (*gentes*) tribes or nations by the Romans; and by Christians to pagan nations.

Gēnu, a knee. *Γόνυ*.

Gēnuīni dentes, the back or jaw teeth. Fr. *γένυς*, *γένως*, the under jaw-bone. ¶ Al. from *genæ*. Qui sub *genis* sunt. Or, qui *genis* dependent.

Gēnuīnus, real, unfeigned. Fr. *geno*, *genui*. As it is born, without fiction. So Gr. *γνήσιος*. fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, *γνήσω*.

Gēnus, race, kind, family. species. *Γένος*.

Geōgrāphia, geography. *Γεωγραφία*.

Geōmētra, *Geōmētres*, a geometrician. *Γεωμέτρης*.

Georgicus, relating to husbandry. *Γεωργικός*.

Gerdus, a weaver. *Γέρδιος*.

Germānus, of the same stock. Hence the expressions *Germanus frater*, *Germana soror*. That is, ex eodem *germine*. For *germinanus*. *Germanus* is also, true, real, not counterfeit. In which sense it might flow from *germino* or *germen*, as *Genuinus* from *Genus*, and Gr. *γνήσιος* fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, *γνήσω*; and *γνήτος*, as in *κασίγνητος*. Perhaps this last sense of *germanus* is the original one. So that "*germanus frater*" is a true genuine brother. And perhaps, as *German* is for *Genimen*, *Genmen*; so *germanus* may be fr. *geno*, *genui*, whence *genimen*, *genimanus*, *genmanus*, *germanus*. *Vossius* supposes (rather awkwardly)

that it arises from the greater sincerity which there exists among brothers than among others.¹

Germen, a bud, shoot, sprout. Fr. *geno*, *genui*, whence *genimen* (Compare *Nomen*), *genmen*, for softness *germen*. ¶ Al. fr. *gero*, whence *gerimen*, *germen*.

Gero, I take in hand, bear, carry; I carry on, do; I bear, produce. Fr. *χαιρ*, *χαιρὸς*, the hand; whence a word *χαρᾶν* or *χαρίω*, *χαρᾶ*, *chero*, *gero*. So *Gutta* is from *Χυτή*, *Χυτή*.

Gerra, trifles, nonsense. Festus says it is taken from the folly of the Sicilians in using (*γέππα*) wicker shields in their battles with the Athenians. ¶ Al. from *γέγων*, an old man.

Gerres,——

Gērūlus, a porter. Fr. *gero*.

Gērundia, gerunds. Fr. *gero*, whence *gerenda*, *gerunda*. For they express things to be taken in hand or done by us: "Legendus mihi est liber." "Veni legendi causā." Or they express things which took place while we were in the course of doing other things: "Legendo mihi contigit valetudo." Black: "*Gerund* expresses an action in the state of progression."

Gērūsia, a senate-house. *Γέροῦσία*.

Gestatio, the being carried in a litter. Fr. *gesto*, *gestatum*.

Gesticulor, I use (*gestus*) gestures, gesticulate.

Gestio, I express joy or desire by some motion or gesture of the body; I rejoice, I desire. Fr. *gestus*.

Gesto, I bear, carry. Fr. *gero*, *gersi*, *gessi*, *gestum*.

Gestor, a tale-bearer. Fr. *gero*, *gestum*.

Gestus, carriage of the body, action or posture expressive of feelings, demeanour. Fr. *gero*, *gestum*. So *Department* from *Porto*.

Gibbus, bent outwards, convex, protuberant. Fr. *ὑβὸς*, *ὑββὸς*, whence *hibbus*, *gibbus*. ¶ Or fr. *κυφὸς*, *κυφῶς*, whence *giffus* (as *Κυβερνῶ*, *Gubernō*), *gibbus*, as *ἀμφω*, *ambo*.

Gibbus, a bunch on the back. See above.

Gigas, a giant. *Γίγας*.

Gigno, I beget, produce. Fr. *γίγνομαι*, whence *γίγνομαι*.

Gilvus, of a yellow color. From Germ. *gelb*. ¶ Al. fr. *κίρρὸς*, yellowish; whence *kirrus*, *kirVus*, (as *νεῦρον*, *νεῦρVoy*, *nerVus*), then *girvus*, (as *Κυβερνῶ*, *Gubernō*) and *gilvus*, as *pilgrim* from *peRegrinus*, *peRegrinus*.

Gingiva, the gum in which the teeth are set. For *gigniva* fr. *gigno*, as *Cado*, *Cadiva*. "A *gignendis* dentibus," says Lactantius.

Gingrina, a kind of small flute. Feminine of *gingrinus*, i. e. stridulus; fr. *gingrio*, said of geese cackling. ¶ Or from *γίγγρεας*, a kind of short Phœnician flute.

Gingrio, said of geese cackling. From the sound. ¶ Or

¹ Isaac Vossius notes: "*Γεφυρήν*, *αυρίστειν*, Arcadio."

from the melancholy sound of the Phœnician flute called γίγ-
γας.

Ginnus, a mule. Γίννος.

Gith: See Appendix.

Gläber, gläbra, smooth, bald, without hair or wool. Fr. γλα-
φυρός, finely polished, and there-
fore smooth. Whence γλαφρός,
glaphrus, glabrus, as ἄμφω,
amBo.

Glacies, ice. Fr. γλάω, pf.
γέγλακα, (γλάκα,) I shine. Or
fr. γλαίω, γλαίω, C introduced
as in speCus. ¶ Al. for *gela-*
cies fr. *gelo*. But what au-
thority for this termination? ¶
Al. for *glaties* from Germ.
glat, slippery. “*Glacies* seems
to be nothing but *glat-eis*, slip-
pery ice.” W. Perhaps it is
allied to Germ. *glas*, glass.

Glädiator, a swordplayer,
gladiator. Fr. *gladius*.

Glädiolus, applied to two
herbs, and so called from the
leaves representing a (*gladius*)
sword. One is called by the
Greeks ξίφιον, φασγάνιον, μα-
χαιρίων, which all signify a little
sword.

Gladius, a sword. For *cla-*
dus, (as Κυβερνῶ, Gubernō,) fr.
κλάδος, a branch. For these, says
Vossius, were first used by coun-
trymen for swords. Or rather
from κλαδάω, κλαδῶ, to lop off
branches, and so to lop off limbs,
&c. ¶ Al. from *clades*. But
A in *gladius* is short. ¶ Quayle
refers to Celtic *kloidheas*.¹

Glandium, Glandula, a ker-

nel in the flesh, a glandule. Fr.
glans, glandis.

Glans, glandis, an acorn; a
lead bullet, in its form: the
glans of the neck or nut, from
its form. Fr. βάλανος, Æol.
γάλανος, by contraction γλάνος.

Glārea, gravel, coarse sand.
Fr. χλαρόν, which Hesychius
explains by κόχλαξ, a pebble on
the sea shore. ¶ Al. from
κλάω, to break; whence κλαίρομαι,
glarus, broken, gritty.

Glastum, the herb woad with
which they dyed blue. A nor-
thern word. Pliny: “Simile
plantagini *glastum* in Galliā
vocatur, quo Britanniarum con-
juges toto corpore oblitæ,” &c.
Wachter: “From the Celtic
glas, sky blue.”

Glaucōma, a disease in the
crystalline humor of the eye.
Γλαύκωμα.

Glaucus, azure, sea-green.
Γλαυκός.

Glēba, a clod or lump of
earth. From κλάω, to break,
might be *cleba*, (*gleba*,) some-
what as from Ρῶω is perhaps
RoBur, and from Πῶω is BiBo.
That is, a broken piece of earth.
¶ Al. from the north. As allied
to our verb *To cleave*, i. e. to
adhere, from its tenacity. Or
to our verb *To cleave*, i. e. to
break; *gleba* being considered
as a fragment. The Gothic
klyfa, a segment, is mentioned
by Serenius.

Glessum, amber. A German
word. “The most simple and
primitive is the Danish *glise*,
whence the Islandic *glys*, splen-
dor. Hence the most ancient

¹ Classical Journal, vol. 3, p. 121.

of the Germans derived *gless*, amber, and *glas*, glass." W. The Greek *γλαύσσω* is to shine.

Glis, *gliris*, a dormouse. Fr. *ελειδς*, Æol. *γελειδς*, (like *ἴννος*, *γίννος*), cut down to *γλεις*, somewhat as *γάλανος* to *γλάνς*. ¶ Al. from *glisco*, I grow larger. "Because it is always found fat," says Turton. Martial: "Tota mihi dormitur hyems, et PINGUIOR illo Tempore sum, quo me nil nisi somnus alit." Ausonius: "Dic cessante cibo, somno quis OPTIMIOR est? *glis*."

Glisco, I desire greatly, aspire to, strain after. Statius: "Et consanguineo *gliscis* regnare superbus Exule." Fr. *γλίχω* (whence *γλίχωμαι*), whence *γλίσχω*, (as *ἔχω*, *ἔσχω*) whence *γλισχρός*. Hence in Virgil: "Accenso *gliscit* violentia Turno," *glisco* seems to mean metaphorically to mount, to rise. Thus Nitor is explained by Forcellini, "to strive, strain, exert oneself—to tend vigorously towards, move, rise or mount forwards, advance." Hence again, *glisco* is to grow, increase, become large.

Globus, a round body, ball, bowl; also, a troop, squadron, crowd. Fr. *glomus*, whence *glomibus*, *globus*. *Bus*, as Ber in Saluber, &c. Or, as Superbus is for Superivus, Supervus, so from *glomeris* might be *glomerbus*, contracted to *globus*. ¶ Or, as *βάλλανος* among the Æolians became *γάλανος*, so *βολβός* might become *γολβός*, *γλαβός*. *Βολβός* is an onion, and might thence mean any Etym.

round body. Thus Johnson defines Bulb "a round body or root."

Glocio, said of hens clucking. Fr. *κλώω*; pf. *κέκλωχα*, (*κλώχα*), whence *clocio*, *glocio*. ¶ Al. from the north. Germ. *glück*, Engl. *cluck*, Anglo-Sax. *cloccan*, formed perhaps from the sound.

Glömëro, I form into (*glomeræ*) clews or balls.

Glömus, *glömi*; and *Glömus*, *glömëris*, a clue of thread. Fr. *κλώσμα*, thread or wool spun, or a ball of thread; whence *glosmus*, *glomus*. The O in these words is usually short, but Lucretius has it long in *Glomere*.¹ ¶ Al. from *globus*, whence *globimus*, *glomus*, as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. ¶ "From the oriental GLM, involvere, glomerare." V.

Glōria, glory. Fr. *γλαυρός*,² (fr. *γλαύω* whence *γλαύσσω*), shining, splendid, whence also is *Clarus*. Forcellini explains *gloria* "CLARITAS nominis, SPLENDOR." Herodotus has *λαμπροτάτη τελευτή τοῦ βίου*, a most splendid or glorious end of life. ¶ Al. from *κλέος*, *κλέος*, fame; whence a supposed word *κλεορία*.

Glōrior, I boast. Fr. *glōria*, vainglory. Cicero has "ostentationis et *gloriæ*."

Glos, a husband's sister. *Γάλος*, contr. *γλώς*.

Glossa, *Glossēma*, an anti-

¹ "Nam si tantundem est in lane *glomeræ*, quantum" &c.

² See Wachter in Grell.

quoted or foreign word or expression. Γλώσσα, γλώσσημα.

Glūbo, I peel, bark. Fr. γλύβω, (as ἀμφω, amBo,) I engrave, cut; whence γλύφανον, a penknife.

Glūma, the husk of corn. Fr. *glubo*, whence *glubima*, *gluma*.

Glus, *glūtis*, glue, solder. Fr. γλοιός, (γλοιός,) sticky, viscous. ¶ Al. from the north. Welsh *glud*, Engl. *glue*.

Glut glut, formed from the sound of a liquor falling from a vessel with a narrow mouth.

Glūten, glue. Fr. *glus*, *glutis*.

Glūtio, I swallow. Fr. *glutus*, the throat. ¶ Or from γλύζω, (pp. γέγλυται,) which Stephens quotes from a Vet. Lex.

Glūto, a glutton. Fr. *glutus*. ¶ Or fr. γλύζω. See *Glutus*.

Glūtus, the throat. From γέγλυται pp. of γλύζω, to swallow. See *Glutio*. ¶ Al. from the sound *glut* made by the throat in swallowing. See *Glut*.

Glūtus, compact (instar *glutis*) like glue.

Gnārūris, anciently used for *gnarus*.

Gnārus, knowing, skilful, practised. Fr. γνόω, (whence γνώσκω, γινώσκω,) to know; whence γνωερός, γνωρός, (whence γνωρίζω,) knowing; Æol. γνᾱρός, as Πρᾱτος is in Æolic Πρᾱτος. The O appears in ignOro from ignArus, i. e. in-gnarus. ¶ Al. from Sax. *cnaowan*, to know.¹

Gnāscor, I am born. Fr. *gnaor* fr. γεννάομαι, γνάομαι, I am born.

Gnātho, a parasite. Fr. γνάθος, a jaw.

Gnātus, born. Fr. *gnaor*, *gnascor*. Al. from γεννητός, Dor. γεννᾱτός, γνᾱτός.

Gnāvus, active, industrious. For *gnaūs*, (as ᾠδν, oVum,) fr. γενναίος, whence γναιός, (as γεννᾱός, γνάω, whence *Gnaor*, *Gnascor*,) γνᾱός, *gnaūs*, as κρᾱΠύλη, κρᾱΠύλη, κρᾱPula. Stephens translates γενναῖος *Strenuus*, and Forcellini explains *gnavus* *Strenuus*.

Gnōmon, a dial-pin. Γνώμων.

Gnosco, I know. Fr. γινώσκω, γνώσκω.

Gnostīci, Gnostics. Γνωστικοί.

Gōbius, *Gōbio*, a gudgeon. Κωβιός.

Gomphus, a nail. Γόμφος.

Gongylis, a turnip. Γογγυλίσ.

Gorgōnes, the Gorgons. Γοργόνες.

Grābātus, a small couch. Κράβατος.

Grācīlis, slender, lean; slender-waisted; light, easy. Fr. γέγρακα, (γράκα,) pf. of γράω, to consume. That is, wasted, thin. Or fr. γρᾱίω, (whence γάγγραινα,) whence *grāCio*, as σπέος, *speCus*. (See *Jacio* and *Facio*.) Hence *gracilis*, as *Facio*, *Facilis*. Or from a word γρᾱίω, whence *grāCeo* and *craCeo*. *Ennius* has *cracentes*.

Grācūlus, a jack-daw. Fr.

¹ Al. for *narus* from *nates*. As pro-

perly applied to the nose having a quick scent.

κόραξ, κόρακος, (χράκος,) a raven; whence *gracus*, and *graculus*, as *κοραχίας* is a jackdaw fr. *κόρακος*. ¶ Al. from *κράζω*, to croak; fut. 2. *κραγῶ*.

Grādātīm, step by step, gradually. Fr. *gradus*.

Grādīlis panis, bread given from the bake-house steps, which were in every district of the city. Prudentius: "Et quem panis alit *gradibus* dispensus ab altis."

Grādior: See Appendix.

Grādīvus, Mars. Fr. *κραδάω*, *κραδῶ* (whence *κραδαίνω*), to vibrate, i. e. a spear. Whence *cradivus*, *gradivus*. *Ivus*, as in *Cadivus*. ¶ Or fr. *gradior*. From his stalking (See *Grasor*) in the field of war. Festus: "A *gradiendo* in bella ultro citroque." Wachter combines each reason: "Graviter incedens et incesso hastam quatients."

Grādus, a step, pace. In the plural, steps, stairs. *Gradus* is also a degree, rank, condition. In relation to the orders of men arranged one above another, as boards in stairs. Also, as much ground as is dug by a single exertion of the spade or pickaxe. Fr. *gradior*.

Græcor, I use the soft diversions or luxurious manners (*Græcorum*) of the Greeks.

Græcus, Grecian. *Γραικός*.

Graius, Grecian. Apparently from *Γραικός*, *Γραιός*.

Grallæ, stilts, crutches. Fr. *gradior*, whence *gradæ*, *gradulæ*, *gradlæ*, *grallæ*.

Grāmen, grass. Fr. *γέγραμαι* pp. of *γῆάω*, to eat. Or for

grasmen fr. *γέγρασμαι*, as from *γέγρασται* is *γράφστις*, grass. ¶ "For *gradimen* fr. *gradior*, to creep along. From the extension of its roots." Tt.

Gramiæ, rheum in the eye. For *glamiæ*, (we have *vaRius* from *βαλιδς*, *seRia* from *σηλία*), from *γλάμη*, same as *gramiæ*. Festus: "*Gramiæ*, quas alii *glamas* vocant."

Gramma, the four and twentieth part of an ounce. Fr. *γράμμα*, whence *γραμμάριον* in the sense of *gramma*. Fannius supposes it adduced from there being four and twenty (*γράμματα*) letters in Greek.

Grammāteus, a scribe. *Γραμματεύς*.

Grammātica, grammar. *Γραμματική*.

Grānārium, a granary, where (*grana*) grains of corn are kept.

Grandis, big, large. Fr. *granum*, *granidis*, (as *Vireo*, *Viridis*), *grandis*. As big as grain. See *Grando*. Vossius explains it: "qui habet *granum*;" and quotes "*grandia farra*," "*grandia frumenta*," "*vegrandes menses*." ¶ Al. from *grando*. As big as hail. ¶ Al. for *gradis* fr. *gradior*, in the sense of *Grasor*, I stalk. N, as in *deNsus*.

Grando, hail. Fr. *granum*. (See *Grandis*.) From its similarity in shape and size to grain. ¶ Al. from *grandis*, large. Festus: "*Grando*, guttæ aquæ concretæ solito *grandiores*." ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *grân*.

Grānea. Jerome: "Primitiæ epicarum quando deferebantur, torrebantur et *grana*

comedebantur; quod genus cibi vulgo *graneas* vocant."

Grānum, a grain of corn. Fr. *γῆα*, to eat. As Vossius derives Hebr. *BAR*, corn, from *BARAH*, to eat. ¶ "From Hebr. *garan*, [*gran*,] corn." Tt. ¶ Wachter notices Belg. *grāen*, Germ. *kern*, and adds: "*Grānum* sic dictum volunt a *gerendo*, quodd fructum ferat." Thus *granum* is for *geranum*. ¶ Todd: "From Icel. and Norv. *grion*, corn, fruits of the earth; from the Su. Goth. *gro*, to germinate, to grow."

Grānum, the seed or kernel of fruit, as being somewhat similar to grains of corn.

Grāphicus, exquisite, done to the life. Γραφικός.

Grāphis, the designing of a piece; &c. Γραφίς.

Grāphium, an iron pen with which the ancients wrote on tablets covered with wax. Γράφιον.

Grassātor, one who goes up to men and robs them. Fr. *grassor*, i. e. *aggredior*.

Grassātor, a parasite who goes up and down in the streets, and goes up to any rich man he meets, to get victuals. Hence poets from their poverty seem to have been called *grassatores*. See above.

Grassor, I go on, advance. Also, I make advances and come up to passengers to rob them. Fr. *gradior*, *gradus* or *grassus* sum.

Grātes, thanks. Fr. χάριτες, whence *χαρίτες*, *χράτες*, *grates*.

Grātia, thanks, gratitude.

Fr. *gratus*. Also, good will, favor, grace; pleasantness, agreeableness. Quæ *gratos* facit. *Gratiā* and *In gratiam*, from a good will to, from favor to, on account of, for the sake of.

Grātiæ, the Graces. "Ab eâ *gratiæ* notione, quâ pro venustate ac lepore accipitur." F. Xáρις; is explained by Donnegan "the Goddesses through whose favor agreeable qualities and personal charms are bestowed on mortals."

Grātis, freely, gratis. For *gratius*, from good will, from kind offices, without prospect of compensation.

Grātor, I congratulate another. That is, I profess that a person's prosperity is grateful to me. Fr. *gratus*.

Grātūitus, given (*gratia*) freely.

Grātūlor, I congratulate. Fr. *grator*.

Grātus, grateful, thankful; grateful, pleasing, agreeable, i. e. deserving thanks. Fr. *grates*. Or fr. χάρις, χάριτος, χράτος, χράτος, *chratus*.

Grāvēdo, a stuffing of the head, catarrh. Quæ *gravis* est capiti. As *Dulcis*, *Dulcedo*.

Grāvīdus, heavy, laden, big. Fr. *gravis*. As *Vivus*, *Vividus*.

Grāvis, heavy, weighty, &c. Fr. βαρύς, transp. βαρύς, (Compare *Grates*,) Æol. γῆαῖς, (as Βλέφαρον is in Æolic Γλέφαρον,) whence *grāvis*.

Grāvo, I burden, load. Fr. *gravis*.

¹ Al. from Germ. *gröh*.

Graxo, I cry out. Fr. *κράζω*, *κράζω*.

Grāmium, a lap, a bosom. Fr. *gero*, whence a word *gerimius*, (as from *Alō* is *Alimus*, whence *Almus*,) thence a word *gerimium*, contracted to *germium*, *gremium*.

Gressus, a step. For *grassus* fr. *gradior*.

Grex, *grēgis*: See Appendix.

Grīphus, a riddle. *Γρίφος*.

Grōma, *Grūma*, an instrument to measure out the ground for quarters and to fortify a camp. Soft for *gnoma* (as *οReperus* from *κΝίφας*), fr. *γνώμη*, same as *γνώμων*, a rule.

Grossus, thick. From Germ. *gross*. ¶ Or, (if this is from the Latin,) fr. *κρυόεις*, *κρυόεσσα*, thick like ice; whence *κρυούσσα*, *κρούσσα*. Or fr. *κρυόεις*, *κρυούς*, *κρούς*. As *Crassus* from *Κράς*.

Grossus, ———

Grāma: See *Groma*.

Grūmus, a hillock of earth, stones, &c. Fr. *gruo*, i. e. *congruo*, to meet. Hence *gruimus*, (as in *Alimus*, *Almus*,) *grumus*. Dacier: "Quodd terra multa et multi lapides coeant et congruant ad grumum efficiendum." ¶ Or fr. *κρυμός*, ice, congelation; hence applied to any thick or concrete body.

Grundiles Lares: See Appendix.

Grundio, *Grunnio*, said of a hog grunting. *Grundio* is for *grudio* fr. *γρύδην* fr. *γρύζω*, to grunt. Or it is from the same northern word whence our *grunt*. *Grunnio* appears to be soft for *grundio*. Or it is from Anglo-

Sax. *grennian*, or Sax. *grunan*.

Grus, *gruis*, a crane. Also, the instruments called the crane, from a likeness to a crane's beak.¹ Fr. *γέρανος*, contracted to *γέρος*, whence *gerus*, *grus*. Or contracted to *γέραος*, *γέρος*, *γρᾶς*, whence *grus*, as *φῶρ*, *φῶρ*.²

Gryllus, a cricket. *Γρύλλος* (which means a pig) may have meant a cricket; from *γρύζω*, which, from meaning to multer, to utter a sound, may have meant to chirp.

Gryps, a griffin. *Γρύψ*.

Grypus, having a crooked nose. *Γρυπής*.

Gubernō, I steer a ship; direct. *Κυβερνῶ*.

Gūla, the gullet, windpipe. Fr. *γεύω*, or *γεύομαι*, to taste. As *λαυκανία* fr. *λαΐω*, *λέλαυκα*, to enjoy. ¶ Al. from *γύαλον*, (*γύλον*), a cavity. Or from a word *γυλή*, formed from *γύω*, whence *γύαλον*. ¶ "From Hebr. *ghalah*." Tt.

Gumen, the same as *gummi*.

Gumia, a glutton. Fr. *γόμος*, ballast, Lat. *saburra*, whence Plautus: "Ubi *SABURRATÆ* sumus, *largiloquæ* sumus," i. e. stuffed or crammed with good cheer; Hence *gamtia*, *gumia*. As *κομμι*, *gummi*. ¶ Or *γέμος* may at once be taken in the sense of heavy loading, as it is fr. *γέμω*, *γέγομα*. ¶ Al. from *γέγευμα* pp. of *γεύω*, whence *γεῦμα*, a taste.

¹ Wachter in Kran.

² Al. from Germ. *krähe*, a clamorous bird of any kind. (Wachter in voc.) The Welsh *crio*, to cry out, has been compared with *gruis*.

Gummi, gum from trees. *Κόμμι*, whence *gōmmi*, *gummi*.

Gurdus, doltish. A Spanish word. Quintilian: "*Gurdos*, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex HISPANIA duxisse originem audivi." The Spanish, says Vossius, use *gordo* to this day for fat.

Gurges, a whirlpool. From *γαργός*, swift, impetuous. ¶ Or for *gyrges*, *gyrages*, from *gyro ago*. Or fr. *γῦρος*, *gyrus*; the second G added, as the second B in *βαλβίς*, and the second Π in *πόρπη*.

Gurgulio. See *Curculio*.

Gurgustium: See *Appendix*.

Gusto, I taste. Fr. *γέγευσται* pf. of *γέομαι*, I taste.

Gutta, a drop. Fr. *χυτή*,¹ *χυτή*, fr. *κέχυται* pp. of *χύω*, to pour out. ¶ Al. from Goth. *giutan*, to pour.

Guttatim, drop by drop. Fr. *gutta*.

Guttatus, spotted with specks like drops. From *gutta* or *gutto*. Ovid: "*Nigraque cœruleis variari corpora guttis*." Chaucer: "In clothis black, BEDROPPED all with tears."

Guttur, the throat. Fr. *γέομαι*, to taste; (See *Gula*) pp. *γέγευσται*, *γέγευται*, as *πίστις*, Æol. *πίστις*.²

Guttus, a vessel with a nar-

row neck; a cruet. Fr. *gutta*. Liquid being poured into it drop by drop. The Greeks call this action *ἐκψιλάω* fr. *ψιλάς*, a drop; and the Latins *Irroro* from *Roris*. ¶ Or fr. *χυτός*, (See *Gutta*) fr. *χύω*, to pour. ¶ "Est et Gr. *γοῦτος*, *ληκύθου γένος*, Etym. Mago." Isaac Voss.

Gymnas, the exercise of wrestling. *Γυμνάς*.

Gymnāsium, a school for wrestling; a school. *Γυμνάσιον*.

Gymnasticus, *Gymnicus*, *Gymnōsōphistæ*, Greek words.

Gynæceum, a female apartment. *Γυναικεῖον*.

Gypsum, plaster resembling lime. *Γύψος*.

Gyrus, a circle, ring, maze. *Γύρος*.

H.

Ha, a particle of ridicule or censure. From *ā*; or, as some write, *ā*. Germ. *ha*. Yet all might have been formed independently from the sound.

Hābēna, a rein. Fr. *habeo*; as held by the hand. Or *habeo* is *inhibeo*, *prohibeo*; as checking a horse.

Hābeo, I hold, keep, have; keep in, &c. From the north. Germ. *haben*, Goth. *haban*, Iceland. *hafa*, Anglo-Sax. *habban*, *hæbban*, Engl. *have*. ¶ Or, if all these are from the Latin or the Greek, fr. *ἀφάω* or *ἀφάω*,³ I handle; or fr. *ἀφῆ*, a hold;

¹ As *χύμα* from *κέχυμαι*.

² Al. from *χυτός*, *χυτός*, (See *Gutta*) fr. *χύω*, to pour out, or pour in. ¶ Al. from a sound *gut* made by the throat in drinking. As some derive German *Gutter* (a vessel with a narrow mouth) from the same sound.

³ For *ἀφάω* is fr. *ἀφῆ*, pf. *ἔφα*, *ἔφα*.

or rather from ἀφῶ i. e. ἀφίω fut. 2. of ἄπτω, whence ἀφή. Hence *hapheo, habeo*, as νεφέλη, neBula.

Hābilis, fit to be held or handled or worn or used. Fr. *habeo*. Ovid: "Vestis bona quærit *haberi*." That is, to be worn or used. Hence *habilis* is fit or suited to any purpose.

Hābilit̃er, easily. Fr. *habilis*. That is, aptly.

Hābito, I inhabit. Fr. *habeo, habitum*. Ennius: "Quæ Corinthum arcein altam *habebant*." Plautus: "Quis istic *habet*?" So Brunck explains ἔχει in Soph. Phil. 22. by κατοικεῖ.

Hābitūdo, condition or constitution of body. Fr. *habitus* i. e. corporis. The Greeks say ἔξις fr. ἔχω, ἔξω.

Hābitus, plight, condition, state, fashion. Fr. *habeo, habitum*. Modus quo res se *habent*. The Greeks say σχῆμα fr. ἔχω, ἔσχω, ἐσχέω, pp. ἐσχημαι. *Hābitus* is also, dress, attire, fr. *habeo*, to wear. See *Habilis*.

Hactēnus, thus far. *Hactenus*.

Hac: See *Hic*.

Hædus, Hædus, Hēdus: See Appendix.

Hamorrhōis, a poisonous African serpent, whose bite caused blood to flow from all parts of the body. Αἱμορροΐς.

Hæreo, I stick. Fr. αἰρέω, to prefer, choose, and so cleave to, cling to.

Hæres: See *Heres*.

Hæresis, a doctrine; sect. Αἵρεσις.

Hæreticus, heretical. Αἱρετικός.

Hæsito, I am perplexed, hesitate. Fr. *hæreo, hæsum*, to stick.

Halcyon: See *Alcyon*.

Hælec: See *Alec*.

Hāliæetus, the sea-eagle. Ἀλυσαιτός.

Hālitus, a breath, gasp; exhalation, vapor, damp. Fr. *halo*.

Hālo, I breathe, breathe out. Fr. ἄω or ἄω, to breathe; whence *hao, halo*, as from σάω is saLus for saūs. So L is perhaps added in *Filius* and *Fulica*. ¶ Or fr. χαλᾶω, χαλῶ, to open, expand, yield. Lucretius: "Et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus *halat*."

Hālōsis, a capture. Ἀλωσις.

Halter, leaden weights which prizefighters held in their hands, while they jumped. That is, ἀλτήρ, fr. ἄλται pp. of ἄλλομαι, I leap.

Hāma, a water-bucket. Fr. ἄμη, which is so used by Plutarch.

Hāmāxo, I yoke to (ἄμαξα) a waggon.

Hāmus, a fisher's hook; hence used for anything curved. For *hammus* fr. ἄμμαι pp. of ἄπτω, to connect, fasten one thing to another. Forcellini explains *hammus* "uncus ex quo piscatores escam suspendunt." ¶ Or from Celt. *hame*. "Both *hammus* and *hame* are derived from Celt. *camn*, curved." W. ¶ "From ἄμη, a reaping hook," says Haigh.

Hāphē, the yellow soft sand which wrestlers in a palæstrum rolled themselves in, having previously anointed their bodies with oil. Ἀφή.

Hāra: See Appendix.

Häriölus: See Appendix.

Harmōnia, harmony. Ἀρμονία.

Harpa, a harp. A word of very late introduction into the language. Probably from the north. Anglo-Sax. *hearpe*, Germ. *harfe*, *harpfe*. ¶ Al. from ἄρη, a scythe. As being curved like a scythe at the end.

Harpāgo, a crook, grappling-hook, drag. Ἀπάγη.

Härpāgo, I seize, drag. Fr. ἀρπάγω fut. 2. of ἀρπάζω.

Harpastum, a kind of hand-ball. Ἀρπαστόν.

Harpē, a falchion. Ἀρη.

Harpuiā, the Harpies. Ἀρπυϊαί.

Häruspex: See Aruspex.

Hasta, a spear. From the north. Suecian *kasta*, Engl. to cast. ¶ Or from χαστή fr. χίχασται pp. of χάζω, to hold. As ἔγχος is for ἔχος from ἔχω. Homer has ἔγχος ἔχων. ¶ Or from χάω, χίχασται, to make a hollow, to pierce, whence σχάω, σχάζω, and χάρω, whence χάρσσω, κάρχαρος, &c.

Hasta, an auction. For anciently it was the custom, at the sale of things taken in war, to put up a SPEAR in token of their being taken.

Hastāti, the first line in the

Roman legion. As being anciently armed with a spear. Ennius: "*Hastati* apargunt *hastas*."

Hastile, the wood on which the iron (*hastæ*) of a spear is fixed.

Haud, *Haut*, not. For *hound* and *hout*. Fr. οὐδ' and οὐτ', i. e. οὐδὲ, οὐτε. "The ancients said *aud* and *aut*." F.

Hävē: See Ave.

Haurio, I draw. Fr. ἀρῶ.

Haustus, a drawing. Fr. *haurio*, *hauri*, *hausi*, *haustum*.

Haut: See Haud.

Hebdomas, *ädis*, a week. Ἑβδομας.

Hēbē, *Hebé*. Ἥβη.

Hēbes, stupid, dull; blunt. For *habes* fr. ἀβής, stupid. H added, as in *Haud* and *Haurio*.

E for A, as *brEvis* for *brAvis*. ¶ "From Hebr. *HBH*, thick." V.

Hēcātē, *Hecate*. Ἑκάτη.

Hēcātombē, a hecatomb. Ἑκατόμβη.

Hēcŷra, a mother in law. Ἑνερά.

Hēdēra: See Appendix.

Hēdŷchrum, a kind of sweet ointment. Ἡδύχρουν.

Hei, alas. Fr. ei, oh if, would to God that! H added, as in *Haud*. ¶ Al. from oi. ¶ Al. from Hebr. *HVY*.

Helciārius, a hauler. Fr. ἔλκω, I draw.

Helcium, a rope. Ἑλκιον.

Hēlēpōlis, a machine for taking cities. Ἑλέπολις.

Hēlicē, the Great Bear. Ἑλικη.

Hellēbōrus, hellebore. Ἑλλέβορος.

¹ Wachter in Cateia.

Hēlops, Elops, some fish.
'Ελωψ.

Helvella: See Appendix.

Hēluo, Helluo, ōnis, a gormandizer. For *eluo, elluo*, (as H is added in Haud, Haurio, Humerus,) fr. ἐξολλύων, wasting, consuming; whence ἐξλύων, ἐκλύων, *ecluo, elluo*. ¶ Al. from ἐκλύων, dissolving, destroying. ¶ Dacier: "Ab eluendo est *eluo*, qui bona sua *eluit*, i. e. dissipat, perdit." ¶ Al. from ἔλων, seizing.

Helvus: See Appendix.

Hem, an interjection of very various uses. Apparently from the sound.

Hēmicyclus, semicircle. 'Ημίκυκλος.

Hēmīna, the half of a sextarius. 'Ημίνα.

Hēmisp̄hærium, a hemisphere. 'Ημισφαίριον.

Hēmistichium, half a verse. 'Ημιστίχιον.

Hēmītheus, a demigod. 'Ημίθεος.

Hēmītrītaus, a semitertian ague. 'Ημιτριταῖος.

Hēpar, ātis, the liver. 'Ηπαρ, ατος.

Hēptēres, a galley with seven banks of oars. 'Επτήρης.

Hēra, a mistress. Fr. *heus*.

Hēræa, a festival of Juno. 'Ηραῖα.

Herba, a herb; grass, herb-
age. Fr. φέρβω, (as Φεῦ, Heu,) to feed, nourish, pasture. So πόα is a herb, fr. πόω, same as βόω, to feed. And βοτάνη is fr. βόω, βέβοται.

Herbum, the same as *eruum*.

Etym.

Hercēus, Jupiter the protector of a house. 'Ερκείος.

Hercisco, Ercisco, I sever, part. Fr. *hercio*, fr. ἔρκος, a fence, inclosure; or ἔργω, ἄργω, to remove, separate, cut off.

Hercle, by Hercules. For *Hercule*.

Herctum ciere, to divide an estate. *Herctum* is ἐρκτὸν, cut off, appropriated (See *Hercisco*); and *ciere* is fr. *cio*, to divide; which is from σχίζω, fut. σχίσω, σχιῶ, to divide. Σ omitted, as in *Fungus, Fallo, Tego*.

Hercūles, Hercules. From 'Ηρακλῆς, whence 'Ηεκαλῆς, *Hercules*, as κραπΑλη, *crapUla*.

Hēre, Hēri, yesterday. For *hesē, hesi*, whence *hesiternus, hesternus*. So *Esit* (which occurs in the Twelve Tables,) is thought to be the original form of *Erit*. *Hesi* is fr. χθῆς or χθεσ', *chthesi*, for softness *chesi*, and *hesi*, as from Χεῖρ is *Hir*. ¶ Al. from ἔρω, or ἔρω, to connect. From the connexion of yesterday with to-day. As Gr. ἐχθῆς is fr. ἔχω, ἔχθην, to hold on, join on with. ¶ Al. from *hæreo* or (as it is sometimes written in ancient MSS.) *hereo*. From the same notion of joining on. But E in *here* would rather be long.

Hēres, Hæres, an heir. Fr. *hæreo, hereo*, to join on with, am close to. As immediately

¹ Xenophon: Τοὺς υἱεῖς οἱ πατέρες εἰργουσιν ἀπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν ἀνθρώπων.

succeeding the last possessor.
¶ Al. from *herus*, a master or owner. But E in *herus* is short.¹

Heres, a hedgehog. See *Eres*.

Heri: See *Here*.

Herma, *Hermes*, a statue of Mercury. *Ἑμῆς*.

Hernia, a rupture. Fr. *ἔρως*, a branch. "Quia, cū in-
testinum incidere incipit in scro-
tum, videtur RAMUM facere."
V. It is called also *Ramex*
from *Ramus*.

Heroicus, pertaining to a
hero. *Ἡρωικός*.

Hēros, a 'hero, demigod.

Ἡρώς.

Herpes, St. Anthony's fire.

Ἑρπης.

Hērus, the master of a family
or of slaves. From the north.
Germ. *er*, *herr*, Anglo-Sax.
hearra, Dutch *heroro*, *herro*.

¶ Al. from *ἔρα*, earth. As
from *Domus* is perhaps *Dominus*.
H added, as in *Haurio*.
Horace has *Terrarum dominos*.²

Hesperus, the evening star.
Ἑσπερος.

Hesternus, of yesterday. For
hesiternus fr. *hesi*, *hēri*. See
Here. ¶ Al. from Germ. *ges-
tern*, Anglo-Sax. *gistra*, allied
to which is our *yester* in *yester-
day*.

Hētarice, the social band,
a body of Macedonian cavalry.
Ἑταιρική.

¹ "From Hebr. *iareesch*, to be an heir,
to possess." V.

² Scheide: "Ab *ἔρω*, necto, adsero."
Ἐρπος is servitude, from *ἔρω*, necto,
ligo.

Heu, alas! From *φεῦ*, *pheu*.
Also, an adverb of wonder. As
φεῦ also is used.

Heurētes, an inventor. *Εὐ-
ρετής*.

Heus, holla! ho there! "Fr.
φεῦ," says Dacier. *Φεῦ* being
an adverb of wonder or amaze-
ment. Or fr. *φεῦ σ'*, i. e. *φεῦ σε*,
i. e. *φεῦ!* *καλῶ σε*.

Hexāmēter, having six feet.
Ἑξάμετρος.

Hexēres, a ship with six banks
of oars. *Ἑξήρης*.

Hibernus, *Hibernus*, wintry.
Fr. *hiems* or *hyems*, whence
hiemernus, *hieburnus*, *hibernus*,
somewhat as Gr. *βάρβιτος* for
βάρμιτος, and as *τερέβινθος* is
stated by Donnegan to have
been a less ancient form of
τέρμινθος. Or of *τερέμινθος*.

Hibiscum, the marsh-mallow.
Ἰβίσκος.

Hic, *hac*, *hoc*, this. From
ἵς *κε*, *ῆ* *κε*, *ὀ* *κε*; i. e. *ῥακ'*, *ῆκ'*,
ὀκ'. *Hoc* is nothing but *ὀκ'*.
Hic is soft for *hisc*, and this
for *hosc*, i. e. *ῥακ'*, as *Imbris*
from *Ἰμβρος*, and perhaps *Is*
from *Ἰός*. *Hac* however is
not so easily accounted for. "*Ἥκ'*
should produce *hec*. Was *ῆκε*,
Dor. *ἄκε*, transposed to *ἄκ*,
whence *hac*? Or *ἄκε* might pro-
duce *hace*, transp. *haëc*. ¶
"From Chaldee *HCH*, this." V.

Hic and *heic*, here. For
hoic, whence abl. *hoc*. In *hoc*
loco. The I in *hoic* is from
the I subscript in *λόγῳ*, &c. So
Qui makes Quī in the ablative.
Or *heic* fr. *ῆ* *κε*, *ῆκ'*, *ῆικ'*.

Hiems, *Hyems*, winter. Fr.
χειμῶς, winter; transp. *χειμᾶς*,

χιῶς, whence *hiems*, as Χεῖρ, Hir. ¶ Or fr. ὕει, (same as ὕει,) it rains; pp. ὕμαι, whence *hyemis*. From the rains of winter. Whence χεῖμας and χεῖμων are derived fr. χεῶ, χείω, κέχειμαι, to pour.

Hiera. "From ἱερά, sacred. Muretus interprets it a line in the middle of the stadium, so called because it was sacred. Lipsius thinks it was the custom to consecrate the crown to the God in case of equality between the combatants, which the Greeks call ἱερὸν ποιεῖσθαι i. e. στέφανον, and Seneca hence calls 'hieram facere' i. e. coronam. *Hiera* is also the name of an antidote, so called to give it effect." F.

Hierōglyphicus, *Hierogrāphicus*, *Hierōnīcae*, *Hierōphan-ta*, Greek words.

Hieto, I gape. Fr. *hio*, *avi*. Somewhat as *Halitus* from *Hal*, *avi*.

Hilaris, cheerful, gay. Ἰλαρός.

Hilla, the intestines of animals; sausages. Fr. *hira*, whence *hirula*, *hirla*, *hilla*.

Hilum: See Appendix.

Hinc, hence. Fr. *hic*, i. e. ex hoc loco. As *Ille*, *Illuc*; and *Iste*, *Istinc*.

Hinnio, said of horses neighing. From the sound. Wachter refers to Sax. *hnagan*, Suec. *gnaggia*. ¶ Or from ἵννος, which Donnegan explains (inter alia) a small horse. Or from *hinnus*, an animal generated from a horse and she-ass.¹

Hinnulus, *Hinnuleus*, a young hind or fawn. Fr. *hinnus*. "From the Greeks, by whom the offspring of animals were called ἵννοι. Gloss.: Ἴννους, παῖδας. Hesychius: Ἴννη, κέρη." V. So *Ins* is a son in Euripides.²

Hinnus, an animal generated by a horse and she-ass. Ἴννος.

Hio, I gape, yawn, open. The Etymologists refer *hio* to χῶω, (i. e. χάλω) whence we should have *hao*, as Χεῖρ, Hir. But this does not give us *hio*. Perhaps *hio* is from χάλω, whence χάλω. Or perhaps from a verb χίω,³ supposed the same as χῶω.

Hipp—. All Latin words beginning with *hipp*—, as *Hippagōgi*, *Hippopotamus*, are from the Greek.

Hir, the palm or hollow of the hand. Fr. χεῖρ, *chir*, the hand. As Φεῦ, Heu.

Hira, the intestinum jejunum or empty gut. From *hio*, whence *hiera*, (somewhat as *Pateo*, *Patera*,) *hira*. It is usually found empty, says Turton. ¶ If a word χίω (See *Hio*,) existed in the sense of χῶω, from χίω might have been χιερά, thence

² "Hinde, *hindin*, Germ. cerva. Anglo-Sax. and Suec. *hind*, Franc. *hint*, Welsh *hydd*. The Greek ἵννης is a wild goat, whence *hind* might have originated, though the sense was changed. For the kinds of wild beasts are apt to be confounded in all languages by the vulgar." W.

³ Valckenaer: "The verb had formerly five forms, χῶω, χέω, χίω, χόω, χύω. Χίω has perished, but χύων remains from it."

¹ Al. from χάλω, to utter a sound.

hiera. ¶ Al. from *ιερά*, sacred: by some fanciful allusion.

Hircus, *Hirquus*, a he-goat; hence, the rank smell of the armpits. Fr. *hirtus*, whence *hirticus*, (as *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*,) *hircus*. (Compare *Focus*.) Goats having shaggy hair.¹

Hirnea, *Irnea*, a kind of goblet. Scaliger: "From ὄρνειον, as representing the figure of a bird." As ὄμβρος, *Imbris*. ¶ Nonius reads *cirnea*. Whence it may be referred to *κιννάω*, to mix. As fr. *κεράω*, (same as *κιννάω*,) pp. *κεκέρχεται*, *κέκχεται*, is *κρατήρ*.

Hirrio, *Irrio*, I snarl like a dog. From the pronunciation of RR. Persius calls the R the 'canina litera.' Wachter notices Arabic *herr*.

Hirsutus: See Appendix.

Hirtus, shaggy, hairy. Contr. from *hirsutus*.

Hirudo, a leech. Fr. *εἰρύω* or *εἰρύω*, to draw, tug. From its drawing blood. *Udo* as in *Testudo*. H may be added as in *Haurio*.

Hirundo, *inis*, a swallow.

¹ Some suppose that in Virg. Ecl. 3, 8, *hircus* means the corner of the eye. "Ab oculis *hircorum*," says Forcellini, "qui ardore libidinis, oblique aspiciunt, oculis in angulos retortis." But Heyne and Forcellini prefer here the meaning of he-goat. *Hircus* never seems to be elsewhere used in this sense. Turton however refers it in this sense to ἔρκος, a hedge: "The corner of the eye being hedged in by the eyelids." Some believe this to be the primary sense of *hircus*; and, in deducing from it the meaning of he-goat, reverse the reasoning given above by Forcellini. Isaac Vossius refers to βῆρκος (transp. *βῆρκος*) in Hesychius, who however explains it of an ass.

Scaliger appears to have not been mistaken, when he derived this word from the Greek; though it is one of those which have cruelly suffered by change. The Greek is *χελιδών*, *χελιδόνης*, transp. *χιλέδονος*, whence *chile-dinis*, *chilendinis*, as N is added in *splendeo*, *deus*, *tañgo*, *cin-cinnus*, &c. Hence *hilen-dinis*, (as *Χελρ* becomes *Hir*; *Φεῦ* becomes *Heu*,) *hilundinis*, (as *suggerUndia* i. e. *suggerUndia* à *suggerEndo*, and as *cata-pulta* from *καταπελτης*,) and finally *hirundinis*, somewhat as *cœruleus* for *cœluleus*.

Hisco, I gape. Fr. *hio*, whence *hisco*, as from *πίω* is *πίσκω*, *πιπύσκω*. So *Rubeo*, *Rubesco*; &c.

Hispidus, —

Histōria, history; story. ἱστορία.

Histrion: See Appendix.

Hiulcus, gaping. Fr. *hio*, whence *hiulus*, *hiulicus*, as from *Populus* is *Populicus*. So *Peto*, *Petulcus*.

Hoc: See *Hic*.

Hodie, to day. For *hoc die*.

Hoi, ah! οἱ.

Hōlocaustum, a sacrifice, in which the victim was wholly burnt. Ὀλόκαυστον.

Hōmo, *hōmīnis*, a man. For *humo*, *humīnis*, from *humus*, (the adjective is *humanus*,) the ground, from whence he came.²

² Lactantius: "Corpus hominis ex humo factum: unde homo nomen accepit." But Quintilian laughs: "Quasi verò non omnibus animalibus eadem origo?" Yet men were called *βροτοί* and

We have sOboles for sUboles, and sOpor for sUpor. Or fr. χαμὸς, (whence χαμῶδες,) the ground; whence perhaps *humus* also. Vossius states that the Æolians said στρετὸς for στρετὸς, Ὀνῆς for Ἀνῆς: therefore they might have changed χαμὸς into χομὸς, whence *homo* would more naturally spring. ¶ Or fr. χῶμος, taken in the sense of "humus," which some derive from χῶμος. ¶ Al. from χῶμα or χῶμος, taken in the sense of χόος, dust; being formed from χόω, χέχωμαι, as χόος fr. χέω, χέχοα. Tertullian has "*homo cineris*." So in Genesis: "Dust thou art." ¶ Al. from ὁμοῦ, together. As man is a social being.¹

Hōmazōmērīa, likeness of parts. Ὁμοιομερία.

Hōmuncio, a sorry mean fellow. Fr. *homo*.

Hōnesto, I make (*honestum*) honorable, dignify, adorn.

Hōnestus, honorable, respectable, noble; becoming, right, fit, graceful. Fr. *honos*. As *Funus*, *Funestus*.

Hōnor, *Honos*, honor, respect, reverence, regard, esteem, worth. A post of honor, office.

For *onor* (as H is added in Haud and Haurio,) fr. ὀνάω or ὀνέω,² ὀνῶ, to heap, augeo, accumulo, ingero. As Cicero uses the expression "augeri honore aliquo." From this original meaning of ὀνάω it happens that ὀναμαι signifies not only to advantage and to gratify, but to injure and abuse; i. e. to heap with good, or to heap with ill. So from this double meaning of ὀνέω, ὀνειαρ is advantage, and ὀνειδος is reproach. Compare *Onus*. ¶ Al. from ὀνάω, ὀνῶ, ὀνημι, to gratify. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, Æol. ὄνορ, pretium.

Hōnōro, I honor. Fr. *honor*, *honoris*.

Hōplōmāchus, a gladiator who fought with military arms. Ὁπλομαχος.

Hōra, an hour. Ὥρα.

Hōræum, pickle made in the spring from the tunny fish. Ὁραϊον.³

Horða, the same as *forda*.

Hordeum, barley. Fr. *hor-dus*, for *horridus*, bristly, rough. *Caldus* was said for *Calidus*, *Ardus* for *Aridus*.

Hōria: See Appendix.

Hōrizon, the horizon. Ὁρίζων.

Hornōtīnus, the same as *hornus*; and from it, as *Diutinus*

θητοί by the Greeks from their corruptible nature, though that corruption is shared by all other animals.

¹ Isaac Vossius says: "Since it appears that the ancients said *hemonem* [Priscian however reads *homonem*] for *hominem*, it is likely that man was so called from his intellect. For *ἡμων* is skilled, and *ἡμοσύνη* is skill." But *ἡμων* and *ἡμοσύνη* are skilled and skill merely in throwing weapons: fr. *ῥμαι* pp. of *ῥω*, to throw.

² Ὀνέω seems nothing but *νέω*, I heap, with O prefixed; as from *νέσσω* is ὀνέσσω, fut. ὀνήσω, whence *θυξ*. So ὀνέω seems nothing but *νέω*, I heap, whence *νέσσω*, "properly," says Donnegan, "to heap up or pile;" and perhaps *ναός*, a temple.

³ See Stephens Gr. Thes. in voc.

from Diu, Annotinus from Annus.

Hornus, of this year's growth Fr. ἄρα, a season, and a year; whence ἄρινος, (as ὀπάρα, ὀπάρινος,) *horinus*, *hornus*, of this season or year. Or fr. ἄρος, a year.

Hōrōlōgium, a sun-dial. Ὠρολόγιον.

Hōrosōpo, I take the time of my nativity. Ὠροσκοπῶ.

Horreo is said properly of things which stand erect or an end, which set up their bristles or are rough or prickly. Hence it is referred to things which from their hideous and dreadful nature set the hair an end. Virgil: "Obstupui steteruntque comæ." Ovid: "*Horrueruntque comæ*." Hesiod: Τρίχες ὀρθαὶ φρίσσουσιν. Hence *horreo*, transferred to persons so affected, is to tremble or shudder with fear. It is also to shudder with cold, which produces the same effect. *Horreo* is fr. ἄρορα, (ἄρρα,) pf. mid. of ὄρω, to stir up, raise up, rise; or fr. δρώρω,² (ὀρῶ,) which is the same as ὄρω. Or. fr. ὄρω, fut. ὄρσω, ὀρῶ. Thus ὀρθός, erect, is fr. ὄρω, ὀρθην. The H is added as in Haurio, or is from the Greek; for from ὄρω are ὀρμή and Hortor. ¶ Al. from ὀρρώδεια, I fear; contracted to ὀρρέω.

Horreum, a barn, granary. Stephens: "Ὠρεῖον in Pandect. Græc. for Lat. *horreum*. Sui-

das has it soft ὠρεῖον, and explains it ταμεῖον, i. e. a storehouse." Donnegan: "Ὠρεῖον, a barn. From this is *horreum*."³

Horridus, standing an end, rough; hideous, frightful. Fr. *horreo*.

Horsum, hitherward. That is, *hoc (huc) -versum*.

Hortor, I excite, encourage, exhort. Fr. ὄρετός, (fr. ὄρται pp. of ὄρω,) excited.

Hortus, a garden; pleasure-ground; farm.⁴ Fr. χόστρος, an enclosed place. ¶ Al. soft for *horctus* fr. ὄρκτης, (fr. ἔρκω, pp. ἔρκται and ὄρκτηι) hedged in, inclosed. ¶ Al. for *orchtus* fr. ὄρχατος, (ὄρχτος,) a vineyard or garden. ¶ Al. from Germ. *hort*, a guard, protection.

Hospes, ἵτις, a stranger, sojourner, guest. For *hespes*, (as dEntes from δδοντες; Ervum for Orvum,) fr. ἔσπιος, Æol. ἔσπιος (as for σΤολή the Æolians said σΠολή, and σΠάδιον for σΤάδιον,) one at the hearth of another. In Herod. i, S5, Τίς ἔων ἐπίστιος ἐμοὶ ἐγένεο; is translated "Quis tu es qui ad meos lares supplex te receperis?" Æschylus: "Ἔστι γὰρ δόμων ἰκέτης ὃδ' ἀνὴρ καὶ δόμων ἐφέστιος ἐμῶν."⁵

Hospitium, the act of receiv-

³ Ὠρεῖον is fr. ὠρεῖν, to take care of, preserve. Ὠρεῖον seems to be fr. ὠρεῖα, or fr. ὄρα, (i. e. ὄρα δένδρων,) the fruits of the season.

⁴ "Habet etiam sensum τοῦ αἰετοῦ γυναικείου, ut et κήπος." F.

⁵ Ainsworth refers Hostis to "Celt. osp or osp." I know not whether (since Hostis was anciently a foreigner) this Celtic word has any connexion with *hospes*.

¹ Donnegan in voc.

² Ὀρώρω is in Donnegan.

ing (*hospites*) strangers; a place for receiving strangers, a lodging; &c.

Hostia, a victim, animal sacrificed. Fr. *θυστήρ*, sacrificed; whence *hustia*, (as the first syllable is dropped in *Heu* for *Pheu*, and in *Hir* for *Chir*,) then *hostia*, as *fOllis* for *fUllis*, *spOrta* for *spUrta*. ¶ Ovid refers it to *hostis*: “*Hostibus a domitis hostia nomen habet.*”¹

Hostio, I requite,—

Hostis: See Appendix.

Hostus: See Appendix.

Hu, a sound made by any one perceiving a bad scent or smell.
T.

Huc, hither. Fr. *hoc*, (as *Illuc*, *Istuc*,) which is so used. Virgil: “*Hoc tunc ignipotens cœlo descendit ab alto.*”

Hui, an interjection of wonder. From the sound. ¶ Or fr. *φῆ*, which is so used; whence *φύε*, *hue*. Compare *Tui*, *Sui*.

Huic, dat. of *hic*. If *hic* was formerly *hoc* from *ὅκε* or *ὄγε*, it would make in the dative *hoic*, as *DominOI* was the old form of *DominI* from *λόγΩ*, *λόγΩ*. Then *hoic* became *huic*. ¶ Or *huic* is from *ῥῆκε*, *ῥῆκ*, *hoic*.

Hujus, of this. If *hic* was formerly *hoc* from *ὅκε*, *ὄκ*, or *ὄγε*, *ὄγ*, *hoc* might make *hocius*, somewhat as *Alter*, *Alterius*: then *hocjus*, like *Ejus*, *Cujus*: then *hojus*, and *hujus*, as *Huc* was said for *Hoc*.

Hūmānus, pertaining to man or men. From *homo*, or allied to it. See *Homo*. Also, humane, kind, courteous. That is, having a feeling for men, *φιλάνθρωπος*. Or, having the feelings of a man. Terence: “*Homo sum, et nihil humanum a me alienum puto.*” Also, learned, well-educated, polite. That is, *sciens rerum humanarum*. *Humaniores* literæ are applied to polite learning, as becoming and adorning a man, or as making men (*humanos*) courteous. Ovid: “*Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros.*”

Hūmecto, I moisten. That is, *humidum* facio. Perhaps *ecto* is *acto* from *ago*, *actum*, as *Mitigo* from *Mitis* and *Ago*.

Hūmerus, that part of the arm which lies between the shoulder and the elbow; the shoulder. Fr. *ὤμος*, *Æol.* *ὀμωρ*, the shoulder; whence *omerus*, (Compare *numERUS*), *homerus*, (as *H* is added in *Haurio* and *Haud*), and *humerus*, as *φῶρος*, *fŪris*. ¶ *Al.* from *Hebr.* *hamah*, cubitus.

Hūmi, on the ground. See *Humus*.

Hūmidus, moist. Fr. *humor*.

Hūmilis, low (*humi*) on the ground, low. As *χαμαλός*, for *χαμαλός*, (as *Πόλις*, *Πτόλις*,) fr. *χαμαί*.

Hūmo, I bury. *Tego humo*.

Hūmor, moisture, sap, &c.; any thing liquid, as water, blood, &c. Fr. *χυμός*, *Æol.* *χυμωρ*, sap. ¶ Or fr. *ὑμαι* pp. of *ὑει*, it rains; or of *ὑω*, which

¹ *Al.* from *hostio*, to strike; a word which Festus quotes from Ennius in this sense. Whence then is *hostio*?

Donnegan explains "to make wet." Donnegan: "ῥμα, that which has been moistened. ῥμος, obsolete in Greek, exists in Lat. *humor*."

Hūmus, the ground. For *chūmus*, *chāmus*, (as vice versā χῑνος, cAnis; and as cUlmus from αλλαμος; and as the Æolians said σῑρες for σῑρες,) fr. χαμός,¹ the ground, whence χαμόθεν. ¶ Al. from ῥμαι pp. of ῥω, to make wet. "Itaque *humus* est terra MADIDA et IR-RIGATA," says Valckenaër.²

Hunc, accus. of *hic*. For *humc*. Or from ὄνκε, ὄνκ', or ὄνγε, ὄνγ', for *honc*.

Hÿacinthus, a hyacinth. ῥάκινθος.

Hÿādes, the stars called Hyads. ῥάδεις.

Hÿæna, a hyena. ῥαινα.

Hÿālus, glass. ῥαλος.

Hybrida, a mongrel; of a mongrel breed. ῥβρις, ἰδος.

Hÿdra, a water-serpent. ῥδρα.

Hÿdraules, a player on a musical instrument which went by water. ῥδραύλης.

Hÿdria, a ewer. ῥδρία.

Hydrops, a dropsy. ῥδρωψ.

Hÿdrus, a water-serpent. ῥδρος.

Hyems: See *Hiems*.

Hÿgēa, the Goddess of health. ῥγεια.

Hÿlē, subject-matter. ῥλη.

Hÿmen, the God of marriage. ῥμήν.

Hÿmēnæus, marriage. ῥμεναῖος.

Hÿmnus, a hymn. ῥμνος.

Hÿperbōrēus, far northern, cold, wintry. ῥπερβόρεος.

Hÿpōcausta, a stove. ῥπόκαυστον.

Hÿpōcrites, a stage-player. ῥποκρίτης.

Hÿpōthēca, a pledge, deposit. ῥποθήκη.

Hyssōrum, the herb hyssop. ῥσσωπον.

Hÿstēricus, hysterical. ῥστερικός.

Hÿstrīcūlus, covered with hair. Fr. *hystrix*, *hystricis*, whence *hystricosus*, hispidus.

Hÿstrix, a porcupine. ῥστριξ.

I, J.

Iacchus, Bacchus. ῑακχος.

Jāceo, I lie down. That is, *jacio* me.

Jācio, I throw, cast. Fr. ῑάω or ῑάω,³ I throw, (whence ῑάλλω, ῑάπτω⁴); perf. ῑακα or ῑακα, whence a new verb ῑάκω or ῑάκω (as δεδοικω fr. δέδοικα, πεφύκα fr. πέφυκα,⁵) whence *jacio*, (as ῑησοῦς, Jesus,) *jacio*. Compare *Facio*. ¶ Or fr. ῑάω, I send, (whence its general

¹ See Donnegan in *Χαμά*.

² Al. from χῑμός, considered as meaning earth dug up, from χῑώ. Thus Donnegan explains χῑνός, "heaped up, as earth dug from trenches." Or from χῑμός, (as φῑρος, fūris,) same as χῑμα, earth dug up.

³ ῑάω is fr. ῑω, I send; as ῑδώ is fr. ῑω.

⁴ As ψάω, ψάλλω; and as δάω, δάπτω. See Lennep in ῑάλλω. So from ῑάω, "remitto," is ῑάτω, ῑόμα.

⁵ See *Matthiæ* Gr. Gr. § 219, (1).

meaning, I let go, let be, "permitto, dimitto,") perf. *ἵαξα*, whence *iaco, jaco*.¹

Jacto, I throw. Also, I throw to and fro, toss. Fr. *jacio, jactum*.

Jacto me, I vaunt, boast. That is, I cast or toss myself about in a vaunting manner. Hence *jacto* simply is to boast of; as in *Jacto* genus, nomen, &c. Or here *jacto* is, I throw in a person's way, display ostentatiously.

Jactūra, a loss sustained by throwing goods overboard in a storm. Hence any loss or damage. Fr. *jacio, jactum*.

Jăcŭlor, I throw (*jaculum*) a javelin.

Jăcŭlum, a javelin. Also, a casting-net. Also, a serpent which darts on passengers from trees. Fr. *jacio*.

Jam, now. For *iam* (as *Jesus* from *Ἰησοῦς*,) from *is, ea, id*. *Jam*, says Vossius, is a dissyllable in the ancient Comedians: that is, it was pronounced *īam*. As we have plural *ii* and *iis*, so *iam* appears to be an ancient form of *eam*. *Iam* or *eam* is, "secundum *eam* horam aut diem aut tempestatem," as *Unquam* is for *Secundum UNICAM* horam; and as *Aliàs* is for *Secundum alias* tempestates. *Is* is explained by Forcellini as not only that, *ἰσίνος*; but this, *οὗτος*, and the same, *αὐτός*. In

the sense of *οὗτος*, *jam* is "in this hour." In the sense of *αὐτός*, *jam* answers to Gr. *αὐτίκα* and *αὐτόθεν* and *ἐξαύτης*. ¶ Jones refers *jam* to the Hebrew *YM*, which he pronounces *jam*. "From Hebr. *jom*, a day," says Haigh.²

Iambus, an iamb, a foot like *īamb*. *Ἰαμβος*.

Jāna, the Moon. In allusion to *Janus*, the Sun.

Jānitor, a door-keeper. Fr. *janua*. For *janitor*.

Ianthina, garments of a violet color. *Ἰάνθηνα*.

Jānuā, a gate, door. From *Janus*, who presided over gates and entrances. Gloss. Philoxeni: "*Janus, θυραῖος θεός*." Macrobius: "Apud Græcos Apollo colitur qui *θυραῖος* vocatur; ejusque aras ante FORES suas celebrant, ipsum exitus et introitus demonstrantes potentem. Idem Apollo apud illos et *Ἀγνιδὸς* nuncupatur, quasi viis (vias *ἀγνιδὸς* appellant) præpositus urbanis. Sed apud nos *Janum* omnibus præesse *januis* nomen ostendit, quod simile *θυραῖος*; nam et cum CLAVI ac virgâ figuratur; quasi omnium et PORTARUM custos et rector viarum."

Jānuārius, January. From *Janus*, (as from *Februo* is *Februarius*) to whom this month

¹ Haigh: "From *ῥά*, an intensive particle; and *ῥέω*, to pour out."

Etym.

² "From *ἰω*, I go. So as properly to belong to one who is unwilling to delay his going. So *Ilicet*, for *Ire licet*, is immediately." C. Scaliger. ¶ "*Je*, Germ. *Ju*, Goth. The Latins say *jam* with a final increase." W.

was dedicated. Ovid : " Pri-
mus ut est *Jani mensis*."¹

Jānus, the same as Apollo
or the Sun. For *Zānus* (as Ζύ-
γον, Jugum,) from Ζάν, Jupiter.²
Jamieson : " *Janus* is said to be
the *Jon* of the Scandinavians,
one of the names of Jupiter,
which is given to the sun, as
signifying that he is the father of
the year, and of heaven and
earth. The sun was worshipped
by the Trojans under the name
of *Jona*, as appears from one of
Gruter's Inscriptions." ¶ Al.
for *Ianus* from *īw*, to go. From
the procession or motion of the
sun. Thus *ēros*, a year, is from
ērai pp. of *ēw*, to go. Ovid :
" EUNT ANNI more fluentis
aquæ." *Anus*, as in *Humanus*,
and perhaps *Vulcanus*.

Iāpyx, *īgis*, a wind blowing
from the west to the east.
From the *Iapyges*, the inhabi-
tants of a part of Apulia.

Iāspis, a jasper. *Ἰασπις*.

Ibex, a kind of wild goat.
Forcellini puts down *ībuξ*, as the
synonymous term in Greek.
Stephens does not give this
meaning to *ībuξ*, though it may
have existed in this sense, as
coming from *ībūw* or *ībūssow*, to
strike, and so butt.

Ibi, there. For *ibu*, *ibu'*,
ibus, old abl. pl. of *is*, and used
by Plautus ; as *Hic*, *Hibus* ;
Qui, *Quibus*. That is, in *iis*

locis, in *iis* rebus. ¶ Or *ibi* is
in the singular, like *Tibi*.

Ibis, the ibis. *Ἴβις*.

Ibiscum : See *Hibiscum*.

Ichneumon, the Egyptian rat.
Ἰχνεύμων.

Ico, I strike, hit. From a
verb *είκω* formed from *είκα* pf.
of *ἔω*, *ἔημι*, I smite. The as-
pirate dropt as in *Ulcus* from
Ἐλκος. Indeed the aspirate is
dropt even in the Greek verb,
as appears from *ἰδς*, a dart ;
from *ιάλλω*, *ιάπτω*, &c. ¶ Or
fr. *ιάκω*, whence *Jacio*, which
see.³

Icon, an image. *Εἰκών*.

Ictēricus, jaundiced. *Ἰκτε-
ρικός*.

Ictus, a stroke. Fr. *ico*, *ic-
tum*.

Id, neuter of *is*, and formed
from it. We have *Ille*, *IlluD* ;
Qui, *QuoD*. ¶ Al. from the
north. Jamieson : " To Lat. *id*
correspond Mæso-Goth. *ita*,
Anglo-Sax. *hit*, Icel. *hiit*, *hid*,
Franc. *hit*, *it*, Belg. *het*, Engl.
it, Scot. *hit*."

Idcirco, on that account.
Circā is about, concerning. As
we say To talk ABOUT a thing.
So Gr. *ἀμφὶ* and *περὶ* are used.

Idēa, an idea, notion. *Ἰδέα*.

Idem, the same. For *isdem*
and *iddem*. Dem being a post-
fix, as in *Tantundem*, *Pridem*.

Idētidem, now and then, at
intervals. For *idemtidem*, *idem
itidem*. ¶ Al. for *idem et idem*.
Or *item et item*, for *itemtitem*.

¹ " A Celtic word, if it be not derived
from *Jānus*. In Armoric ' mis *jeuver*,'
i. e. the month of cold air ; from *jen*, cold,
air, air." W.

² Donnegan in *Zān*.

³ Haigh : " Fr. *aiκω* for *aiκίζω*, to beat
with stripes."

Ideo, on that account. That is, *Id* *ed* spectat, evenit, evadit. "Humanus es, *ideo* non timeo:" that is, "Humanus es—*id* *ed* evadit—non timeo." ¶ Or *eo* is, on that account; and *id* depends on the sentence. Thus, when Cicero says, "Frater es; *eo* vereor," we may introduce *id*: "Frater es; *id* *eo* vereor facere." So again, "Non *eo* dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides," we may say, "Non *id* *eo* dico," &c. As Plautus supplies Hoc: "Non *eo* hoc dico, quin quæ vis faciam lubens."

Idiōta, simple, illiterate, ignorant. Ἰδιώτης.

Idiōtismus, a mode of expression peculiar to a language. Ἰδιωτισμός.

Idōlōlātres, an idolater. Εἰδωλόλατρες.

Idōlōthŷtum, a sacrifice to idols. Εἰδωλόθυτον.

Idōlum, an image or representation. Εἰδωλον.

Idōneus, fit, meet, proper, suitable; fit for the purpose, sufficient. Fr. εἶδω, whence εἶδομαι, to seem; whence *idoneus*, seemly. Shakspeare: "I am a woman, lacking wit To make a SEEMLY answer to such persons." That is, as Johnson explains it, "decent, becoming, proper, fit." *Neus*, as in Subitaneus, Consentaneus. ¶ Al. from ἰδιον, proper, peculiar. ¶ "From Chald. ܐܝܢܐ time, opportunity." V.

Idus, *īduum*, the ides of a month. Fr. *iduo*, I sever. (See Vidua.) Horace: "Idus tibi

sunt agendæ, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ FINDIT Aprilēm." ¶ Jamieson: "Vereilius derives it from Goth. *ida*, negotium diligenter urgere; *idia*, diligentia; whence our old Scottish adjective *ident*, diligent, industrious. At this time the Romans gathered in the money which had been lent out."

Idyllium: See Edyllium.

Jecur, the liver. Fr. ἥπαρ, Æol. ἥκαρ, whence *hecar*, *hecur*, *jecur* or *gecur*, as ἥνος and γήνος are the same, and as perhaps Gibbus is from ὕββός. G and J are much the same, as in English Garden, French Jardin. Hierosolyma becomes Jerusalem. Genitive *jecinoris*, somewhat as Iter, Itineris. ¶ "From Hebr. *jaker*." Tt.

Jējūnus,——

Jento, I breakfast. Fr. *jejunus*, whence *jejunito*, I am hungry and therefore break my fast. Hence *jeiunito*, *jenito*, *jento*. *Jento* is applied specifically like our Breakfast.

Igitur, therefore. From εἰ γὰρ τ' ἄρ, *igetar*, *igitur*. If such be then the case. T' for τα.

Ignārus, ignorant. For *ignarus*.

Ignāvus, idle. For *in-gnavus*.

Ignis, fire. Fr. ἱγνός, a stove, furnace; Æol. ἱγνός, whence *icnis*, *ignis*, as κύκνος, cyGnus. We have "a furnace of fire" in the New Testament. ¶ Haigh: "From αἰγλη, brightness, splendor." That is, as for ἡλθον the Æolians said ἡλθον, so for αἰγλη

they might have said αἶγνῆ, whence *aignis*, *ignis*. Or from a word αἶγλινός, shining; whence αἶγνος, *ignis*. ¶ Al. for *ingenis* fr. *ingeno*, *ingenui*; but with little meaning.

Ignītābūlum, wood rubbed with wood to kindle (*ignem*) fire.

Ignōbīlis, unknown, low, mean. For *in-gnobilis*. *Gnobilis* is the same as *nobilis*, from *gnosco* as *nobilis* from *nosco*.

Ignōmīnia, disgrace, ignominy. For *in-gnominia*, the deprivation of a good name. *Gnomen* is the same as *nomen*, as *Gnobilis* in *Ignobilis* is the same as *Nobilis*.

Ignōro, I am ignorant of. Fr. *ignarus*. See *Gnarus*.

Ignosco, I overlook, forgive, spare. For *in-gnosco*, I do not know, I determine to know nothing of what has passed. We say, "Forgive and forget."

Ileus, a twisting of the small gut. Εἰλεός.

Ilex: See Appendix.

Ilia, the flank where the small guts are. Fr. εἰλέω, I roll. From their convolutions.

Ilicet, you may go. For *ire licet*. Compare *Videlicet*. Also, instantly. "In dismissing the Senate and on other occasions the public crier hollowed out, *Ilicet*, as 'Actum est' was said at the end of the sacrifices. Hence, since the assembly instantly dissolved after this notice, *ilicet* was used for, instantly." F.

Ilithyia, Diana. Εἰλαίθνια.

Ille: See *Ollus*.

Illēcēbra, allurements. Fr.

inlacio, *illecio*, whence *illectus*. So *Verto*, *Vertebræ*.

Illex, *illicis*, a decoy-bird. Fr. *illicio*.

Illico, in that place, *illico*, *in hoc loco*. Also, instantly. That is, on the spot, without changing place; like αὐτίκα, i. e. ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ. "Quasi in eo loco, ubi res agitata, statim fiat." F. Somewhat similarly ὡς εἷς, (as he was,) is used by the Greeks for immediately.

Illido, I dash against. Fr. *lædo*. See *Collido*. ¶ Al. from λίθος, a stone. I come (*in*) against (λίθον) a stone.

Illustris, clear, bright; conspicuous, manifest, famous. Fr. *luceo*, *lucsi*, *lucsum*, whence *lucstrum*, (as *Rado*, *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for softness *lustrum*. ¶ Al. from *lustrum*, to purify. "Puto lumini lustrationem tribui, quia tenebræ polluere mentes credebantur." V. In *Virgil*: "Postera Phœbeâ lustrabat lampade terras Aurora," Forcellini translates *lustrabat* "enlightened:" yet this sense is not a necessary one. ¶ Forcellini explains *lustrum* "obseruo, circumquaque aspicio." Shall we say that hence *illustris* is, clearly surveyed, open to view, manifest?

Illuvies, filth, dirt. Fr. *illuo*, as being washed away. Or *in* here is, not. "Sortes non lotæ in corpore animalis." F. See *Alluvies*, *Diluvies*, *Colluvies*.

Im, him. Fr. *is*. As *Durus*, *duruM*.

Imāginor, I picture in my

mind (*imaginem*) an image, I fancy, imagine.

Imāgo, an image, figure, representation. For *imitāgo* fr. *imitor*. As *Voro*, *Vorago*. ¶ Al. from *εἶγμα*, transp. *εἰμαγ*. Or fr. *εἶγμα*, whence *igmagō*, *imago*.

Imbecillis, weak, feeble. That is, resting (*in bacillum*) on a stick. ¶ Or for *imvecillis* from *vacillo*. Here *in* is much.

Imber, *imbris*, a shower. Fr. *ὀμβρος*. As *Ille* for *Olle*.

Imbrex, a gutter-tile for carrying off (*imbres*) showers.

Imbricātus, crooked (more *imbricis*) like a gutter-tile, laid above one another or sticking together like tiles.

Imbulbō, I bedung. Fr. *βόλβιτον*, dung.

Imbuo, I steep, soak, moisten. “*Būo*, buo, is, I fill, Pleo; whence *εμβύω*, *imbuo*, is *Impleo*. But the Latins used *imbuo* in a confined sense, for *Impleo liquore*.” V.

Imīto, *Imītor*, I imitate. Fr. *εἶγμα*, *εἶγματος*, a representation; whence *εἰγματώω*, *εἰγματῶ*, *igmato*, *igmito*, (as *μαχλῶ*, *machlō*) for softness *imīto*, as *Pūmilus* for *PuGmilus*, *Stīmulus* for *StiGmulus*. See *Imago*.¹

Immānis: See Appendix.

Immensus, immeasurable, immense. Fr. *metior*, *mensus*.

Immīneo, I hang over. Fr.

mineo. ¶ Al. for *immaneo*, I remain upon or over.

Immo or *Imo*, nay, yes, yes rather. Scheller: “*Imo* seems to come from *imus*, the lowest, as *Certo*, *Tuto*, from *Certus*, *Tutus*. That is, in *imo*, on the ground, fixed, certain. Whence it means, yes.” As *ἔμπεδον* is firmly. In this way, *imo* i. e. *immo* may be made up of *in imo*, *inmo*. Or M may be doubled, as *imo* is put for *infimo*, *inmo*, *immo*. Vossius: “For *imo* i. e. *postremo loco*. That is, Lastly I add this which is more. Cicero: ‘*Hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Imo verò etiam in senatum venit.*’ Or *imo* is the same as *Prorsus*. Quia,” adds Vossius, “*quæ ima, etiam intima esse solent.*” But Scheide more to the purpose compares *imo* to the French “*au contraire*,” supposing *imo* to refer to a thing reversed and so contrary. For *Ex imo*. Thus in Terence: “*Paucis te volo—Dictum puta: nempe ut curentur rectè hæc.—Immo aliud.*” *Immo aliud* is *funditus aliud*. So Donnegan translates *ἄρδην*, (from *αἶψα*, *ἄρται*), “*lifted up,—from top to bottom,—utterly.*”

Immōlo, I sacrifice. That is, I sprinkle (*molam*) a salted cake (*in*) upon a victim. “The ancients either offered the cake alone, or sprinkled victims with it.” F.

Immūnis, free from a public office, burden, or charge. Free from, generally. From *in* and *munus*.

¹ Al. from *ὀμός*, I liken; pp. *ὀμοῖται*, whence a verb *ὀμοῦναι*, *ὀμοῦναι*. Hence *imīto*, as *ὀμβρος*, *Imbris*. ¶ Haigh says: “From *ἵμα*, *ἱματός*, a garment.” Why?

Impactus, dashed against. See *Impingo*.

Impēdimentum, a hindrance. Fr. *impedio*.

Impedio, I hinder. Fr. *in* and *pedes*. That is, I throw anything against the feet of another, and hinder his progress. So Gr. ἐμποδίζω.

Impēdo, I support. Ἐμπεδώ, ἐμπεδῶ.

Impēndio, very greatly. See *Impensē*.

Impendo, I lay out money upon. *Pendo* is to pay.

Impensa, expense, cost. Fr. *impendo*, *impensum*.

Impensē, at great charge or cost. At great cost of labor and pains, earnestly, greatly, as *Magnopere* from *Magno-opere*. See *Impensa*.

Impērātor, a commander-in-chief of an army. Fr. *impero*, *imperatum*. Hence Julius Cæsar was styled *Imperator* or *Emperor*.

Impērīōsus, possessed (*imperi*) of command; and of supreme command, tyrannical.

Impērīto, I command. Fr. *impero*. As *Halo*, *Halitus*.

Impēro, I command, order. Fr. *paro*. *Paro* is to set in order, dispose, arrange, and hence, like τάσσω, seems to be used for ordering and commanding. Donnegan: "Τάσσω, to place or put in order—to order, command or decree." Thus Johnson explains *To Order*: "To regulate, to adjust, to manage—to procure—to dispose fitly—to direct, to command."

Impertio, I impart. That is, I give (*partem*) a part.

Impētībīlis, not to be suffered. Fr. *patior*.

Impētīgo, a kind of eruption on the skin. Quodd *impetit* cutem. As *Orior*, *Origo*.

Impeto, I assail. That is, *peto in*, I aim at.

Impetro, I accomplish; accomplish the object of a request, obtain by request.

Impetus, an assault, or fury with which we assault. Fr. *impeto*.

Impīlia, woollen socks. Ἐμπίλια.

Impingo, I jam, dash one thing against another. Fr. *pango*, I fasten, make fast. Plautus has "*impingere* alicui compedes."

Implāgo, I ensnare. In *plagas* conjicio.

Impleo, I fill. Fr. πλέω, whence (from a. 1. p. ἐπλήθην) πλήθω. So *Repleo*, *Compleo*.

Imploro, I call upon with weeping, beseech with tears; beseech. Fr. *ploro*.

Impluvium, a place open at top in the middle of a Roman house, (*in*) into which (*pluvia*) the rain fell.

Impōno, I impose upon, deceive. That is, *impono* fraudem, fallaciam, alicui. We say, To put upon.

Importūnus, who without distinction of times, places or persons, is troublesome to others, and suffers them no more to be at rest than a sea which lacks (*portum*) a harbor. *Importunate*. Troublesome, grievous.

Unseasonable, inconvenient. “*Importunissimæ libidines*” in Cicero are desires which are perpetually soliciting us to yield to them, outrageous. *Importunus* is also restless, uneasy, not placid, peevish, surly. It is also, outrageous in one’s demands, arbitrary, tyrannical.

Impos, *impōtis*, having no power over. See *Compos*.

Impostor, an impostor. Fr. *impono* (which see), *impositum*, *impostum*.

Imprecor, I pray for ill to fall on another.

Impūne, with impunity, that is, without punishment. See *punio*.

Impūto, I count, reckon, compute; I put to the account of, lay the blame on. See *puto* and *computo*.

Imus, the lowest. For *infimus*, *inmus*.

In, in, into. ‘*Ev*.’

In—, not, as in *Inæqualis*. From Goth. *in—*, says Jamieson.¹ “Goth. Anglo-Sax. Franc. and Dutch *un*, Belg. *on*, Welsh *an*.” W. So our *un—*. ¶ If not from the north, *in* may be from *ἡν—*, transp. *en*, *in*, as from ‘*Ev*’ is *In*. But hardly from *ἀν—*, as has been proposed.

Ina, a vein. Fr. *ἵς*, *ινός*.

Inānis, empty, void. Fr. *ινάω*, to empty. Hence *ināis*, *inanis*, as *σάος*, *saNus*. ¶ Al. from the infinitive *ινᾶν*.

Incanto, I enchant. That is, *cantando duco in aut ad*.

Incassum, in vain. Fr. *casus*.

Incēdo, I go against or towards. See *cedo*.

Incendo, I set fire to, burn. From *cando*, as *Accendo*. See *Candeo*.

Incentivus, which incites. A military word. Fr. *incano*, *incantum*. “*Quia incentione tubarum milites ad pugnandum incitantur*.” F. ¶ Or, as *Intendo* makes *Intentum*, *incendo* might make *incentum*, whence *incentivus*. That is, inflaming, *accendens*.

Inceptum, a beginning. Fr. *incipio*, *inceptum*.

Incesso, I go against. Fr. *incedo*, *incedsum*, *incessum*.

Incessus, a going towards. Fr. *incedo*, *incessum*.

Incesto, I pollute, defile. Fr. *incestus*.

Incestus, impure, polluted, incestuous. Fr. *castus*.

Inchoo: See Appendix.

Inciens, tis: See Appendix.

Incīle, a kind of ditch or trench for carrying off water; a kennel or canal. For *incidile* fr. *incido*, I cut. ¶ Al. fr. *incio*, I rouse or call into; metaphorically applied to water turned off. As *Cubo*, *Cubile*.

Incīlo: See Appendix.

Incīpio, I begin. Fr. *capio*. I take in hand.

Incītus. Ad *incitas* redactus, i. e. calces, means, reduced to the last straits. From *in*, not; *citus*, moved. That is, immoveable, fixed. In allusion to a draught-board, where the men are brought to a point beyond

¹ Hermes Scyth. p. 50.

which they cannot be moved without losing the game.

Inclŷtus, renowned. Fr. *κλυτός*, much heard of; whence *ἑγκλυτος*. Or *in* is the Roman prefix.

Incōla, an inhabitant. Fr. *colo*, I inhabit.

Incōlūmis, safe. See *Columis*.

Incommāta, notches for marking feet and inches, made on an instrument for ascertaining the height of soldiers. *Ἐγκόμματα*.

Inconsultus, imprudent. Fr. *consulo*, *consultum*. "Qui consilio non utitur." F.

Incrēmentum, an increase. Fr. *increasco*, *increvi*, whence *increvimentum*, *incrementum*.

Incrēpo, I make a noise at, upbraid. Fr. *crepo*.

Incūbo, *Incūbus*, the nightmare. As (*incubans*) lying on persons in sleep.

Inculco, I inculcate. Fr. *calco*. Properly, I tread or ram in by treading.

Incus, *incūdīs*, an anvil. On which smiths (*incudunt*) forge iron.

Incūso, I charge (*causam*) blame to. See *Accuso*.

Indāgo, I trace out as hunters do; I investigate. For *induago*, from *indu*, within; and *ago*. That is, I drive wild beasts from their lurking places into nets ready to entrap them. Or *D* is put in, as in *Indigeo*. ¶ *Al.* from *inde* and *ago*. Scaliger: "Quia *inde*, i. e. ex loco suo, *agimus* quæ venamur."

Indāgo, a series of nets

placed round a wood or forest (*indagere*) to drive wild beasts into and so catch them. Hence also, a chain of fortifications. The *A* may be long from *indeago*. Vossius refers *indāgo* to *indago*, as: "Non quidem ut feras *indaget*, sed ut capiat *indagatus*." *Indāgo* is also a diligent search or enquiry, from *indāgo*.

Inde, from that place, from that time. That is, *de eo loco in quo quid sit*. Or, *de eo tempore in quo quid fiat*. ¶ Or fr. *ἐνθεν*, *ἐνδε*, whence *ende*, (as *θεός*, *Deus*), *inde*, as *Ἐν*, *In*. Or fr. *ἐνθενδε*, *ἐνδε*.

Index, *indīcis*, one who shows or discovers; a sign or mark; an index, summary of a work, as showing what it embraces. Fr. *indīco*.

Indīcātīvus modus, the indicative mood. Fr. *indico*, *indicatum*. Black: "A certain modification of a verb, showing either the time present, past, or future, and asserting what we think certain: and therefore sometimes called the DECLARATIVE mood." Scheller: "When one merely shows or says that a person does something, or that something is done to him, or that he will do or suffer something, it is the *indicative* or narrative mode."

Indīcium, a discovery; mark, sign. As made by an *index*, *indīcis*.

Indīco, as, I show, discover, disclose. Fr. *dīco*, I say, tell. As *Edūco*, as, from *Dūco*.

¶ Or from ἐνδείκω, (i. e. ἐνδείκω,¹) I show. Hence *indecō*, *indico*, as ἀνέμος, an Imus.

Indictio, a tax (*indictum*) appointed and imposed.

Indidem, from the same place, from thence also. For *inditem* from *inde item*. Livy: "Falsi testes, falsa signa ex eâdem officinâ exhibant; venena *indidem* intestinæque cædes." ¶ Al. from *inde idem*. The exact meaning of *indidem* it seems difficult to ascertain.

Indifferens, not very curious or nice. That is, to whom one thing differs little from another. Also, neither good nor bad. That is, one between whose good or bad conduct the difference is not great one way or the other.

Indigēna, a native of a place. For *indugēna*, fr. *indu*, in, and *geno*, *genui*. *Genitus in loco*.

Indigeo, I want, need. For *inigeo*, *inegeo*. D added for softness. Somewhat as in pro-Deo.

Indiges, *Indigētis*, a man worshipped as a God after death. Fr. *indigeto* or *indigito*, to invoke. ¶ Or *indiges* is for *indages*, from *inde* (as in *Indigena*) and *ago*. That is, qui in loco aliquo agit seu habitat. Called in Greek ἐργάσιος or ἐντόπιος. ¶ Al. for *indices*, fr. *indico*, considered the same as *dedico*, to consecrate.²

Indigēto, *Indigīto*: See Appendix.

Indigītamenta, a work of the priests containing the names of the Gods and the rites and modes (*indigitandi*) of invoking them. See *Indigeto*. ¶ Al. from *digitus*, whence *indigito*, to point out with my finger, point out, show, explain.

Indignor, I disdain, am offended or incensed with, am indignant. *Indignam* rem censeo.

Indipiscor, I get. For *inipiscor*, as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*. See *Adipiscor*.

Indōles, natural disposition or abilities. For *inoles* (as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*) fr. *inoleo*, *inolesco*, to implant. The disposition, &c. implanted by nature. Gellius: "Natura induit nobis *inolevitque* amorem nostri et caritatem."

Indu, within. Fr. ἐνδοῖ, whence *endu*, as from πΟΙνῇ is *pUnio*. Or fr. ἐνδον, ἐνδο'. But the reading of *indu* is not certainly established, and *indo* is perhaps the correct reading.

Induciæ: See *Indutiæ*.

Inducūla, a kind of under-garment worn by women. Fr. *induo*.

Indulgeo, I allow, indulge, gratify. Soft for *indurgeo*, (as *piLgrim* is for *piRgrim* from *peRegrinus*, and as Germ. *baLbier* for *baRbier* from *baRba*.) from *in* and *urgeo*, as *Indigeo* for *Inigeo*. *In* in this case is negative. "Nam

¹ Herodotus in his opening has ἀπόδειξις and ἀποδείγματα in the sense of ἀπόδειξις and ἀποδείγματα.

² Al. for *indigenes*, contracted to *indigenes*.
Etym.

ges, from *inde* and *geno*, *genui*. As being the native God of a place. But the genitive would be *indigenis*, not *indigētis*.

qui *indulgens* est, NON *urget* aut severe exigit, sed remittit facile et condonat." F. ¶ Al. for *indalgeo*, (as *Insalto*, *Insulto*,) I am not cold to, I do not treat a request with coldness and indifference. Seneca: "Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et FRIGORE." Horace: "Metuo ne quis amicus FRIGORE te feriat." ¶ Al. for *indulceo* fr. *dulcis*. Tracto more *dulci*.¹

Induo, I put on. Ἐνδύω.

Indūsium, a garment worn next to the skin. For *intusium* fr. *intus*. ¶ Or from *induo*. But this seems hardly particular enough.

Industria, industry. Hill: "*Industrius*, with which the Greek φιλόπονος corresponds, is derived by Festus from *indostro*, contracted to *instruo*: and signifies a steady and considerate improvement of some talent or advantage given us by nature." *Instruo* is to build up, and may mean to put together, establish, improve, in opposition to *destruo*, to destroy. *Industria* then will be that talent by which *instruimus* mentem doctrinā aut *instruimus* i. e. amplificamus res. Persius: "Rem *struere* exoptas." The words of Festus are: "*Industrium*, quasi qui quicquid ageret, intro *strueret* et *studeret* domi." Festus seems to understand *indu* here to be equivalent to *Intus*, or *Domi*. But *indu* may mean

In, that is, *Valde*, as in *Induperator*. Dacier explains *industrius* thus: "Laboriosum, qui semper aliquid *struit*, id est, agit." ¶ Al. for *inustria* (D added as in *Indigeo*) fr. *inuro*, *inustum*. Quodd *urit* labore. Livy: "Ætolos propter paucitatem dies noctesque ASSIDUO LABORE *urente*." ¶ Or may *industrius* be put for *industarius* from *industo*, i. e. *insto*, as *Induperans* for *Imperans*? *Instantia* is explained by Forcellini "sedulitas, assiduitas."²

Indūtiā, *Indūciā*, a truce. Fr. *indu*, within, and *otium*, ease or peace. *Otium inter arma*. ¶ Scheller: "Perhaps it comes from *ducere* bellum, to lengthen out, carry on, war. Then *induciā* is the not lengthening out war, the cessation of it for a time, a truce. Now a truce among the ancients in early times was a kind of peace or suspension of hostilities for many years."

Indūviā, apparel put on. Fr. *induo*. As *Exuviā*.

Inēdia, hunger. Fr. *in*, not; *edo*, I eat.

Ineptiā, fooleries, trifles. Fr. *ineptus*.

Ineptus, unsuitable to the time and circumstance, unfit, absurd, foolish. Non *aptus*.

Iners, inactive, indolent. Qui nullam *artem* exercet. Lucilius: "*Iners*, *ars* in quo NON erit ulla."

¹ Al. from ἔνδουλεύω; pf. ἐνδεδούλευκα, ἐνδοῦλκα, whence ἐνδουλκῶ, *indulceo*.

² Al. for *indurstria*, fr. *indurgeo*, *indureum*. That is, *valde urgeo opus*.

Inertia, idleness. Fr. *iners*, *inertis*.

Infandus, not to be expressed, inexpressibly bad. From *for*, *faris*, part. *fandus*.

Infans, an infant. Fr. *for*, *faus*. One who cannot speak. Homer: *Νήπια τέκνα*.

Infectus, unwrought; dyed. See *Inficio*.

Infensus, angry, enraged, hostile. See *Offensus*.

Inferi, the Gods below, the Shades. Fr. *ἐνέροι*, *ἐνΕροι*. ¶ Al. for *inferi* Dei, from *inferus*.

Inferiæ, sacrifices to the (*inferi*) infernal Deities or to the shades of departed friends.

Inferium vinum. "Colligas *inferium* universè dictum, quod Jovi *inferretur*." F.

Inferus, below. Fr. *inferus*, whence *inferinus*. So *Supernus*.

Inferus, which is below, beneath. As pertaining to the *inferi*. ¶ "I believe it to be called from *infero*, so as to signify *καταχθόνιος*, because the dead (*inferuntur* terræ) are committed to the earth." V. 'Then *inferi* are *Dii inferi*.

Infesto, I annoy, molest. *Infestus* sum in.

Infestus, hostile to, hateful or vexatious towards. From *festus*, merry, lively, pleasant. That is, unpleasant, disagreeable, troublesome. ¶ Al. from *fastus*, pride, contumely. *Contumeliosus* in.¹

Inficia: See *Infittias*.

Inficio, I stain, dye; I corrupt. *In* is negative: I undo, spoil, corrupt; and hence, I stain. Forcellini explains *Macula* "quicquid alicujus rei proprium colorem *inficit* et *CORRUMPIT*." ¶ Others consider *inficio* to mean, I work in. *In*, i. e. intus. "Color enim inditus se immittit et intrò pervadit." F.

Infimus, lowest. For *inferimus* fr. *inferus*.

Infinitivus modus, the infinitive mood. Black: "It does not denote any precise time, nor does it determine the number or person, but expresses things in a loose manner, as To teach." Yet the time is often precise, as is manifest from the difference of *Vivere*, *Vixisse*, *Victurum esse* or *fuisse*. Scheller: "The infinitive is the undefined mode; since, AT TIMES, it is not connected with a person. As 'Discere est dulce,' To learn is sweet; where it is not defined who learns. Yet this mode is often defined. As 'Soleo scribere,' I am wont to write. And still more definitely, when the accusative of the subject accompanies it, as 'Audio patrem vivere,' I hear that my father lives."

Infir, he begins; he begins to say, he speaks. As opposed to *desit*, he fails, leaves off.

Infittias ire, i. e. ire ad *infittias*, to go to deny, to deny. See *Infittior*.

¹ Gellius deduces it from *festino*: "Nam qui instat alicui, eumque properans urget, et opprimere studet *festinat*."

que, is *infestus* dicitur." Rather from the word which produced *festino*, and *festim* also whence *confestim*.

Infitor, Inficior, I deny. For *infateor*, non fateor. ¶ Or for *infacior* from *in-facio*, non *facio*. “Quasi quis aiat, se NON fecisse.” F. Compare Nego from Ne-ago.

Infra, below. For *infera*, i. e. *inferâ* parte. So Supra.

Infrunītus, silly. Fr. *frunior*. As wanting common sense, and not knowing how rightly to enjoy things.

Infūla, a fillet, turban, garland. For *infila*, (as *recUpéro*, *recUpéro*; *bidlum*, *bidUum*), from *filum*, a thread. Festus: “*Infūlae sunt filamenta lanea*.” Vossius: “*Infūlae ab infilando*.” So Fillet is from *filum*. But the I in *filum* is long? Yet we have *Dejéro* and *Pejéro* from *Jūro*. ¶ Al. for *imfula* (as *siNciput* for *siMciput*) fr. *ἐμφύω*, whence *ἐμφύμι*, to cling to, fasten upon.

Ingēniōsus, endued with good natural talents. Fr. *ingenium*.

Ingenium, natural disposition or capacity. Fr. *ingeno*, *ingenui*. Vis naturâ *ingenita*.

Ingens, great, large. Fr. *gens*. Festus: “Quia *gens* populi est magnitudo, *ingentem* significat valde magnum.” Virgil has “*Ingentes POPULOS*.” Dacier: “Quod in *gentem* sufficiat.” That is, as much as would do for a whole nation. Compare *Oppidō*, much, from *Oppidum*. ¶ Al. for *incens*. So great (ut NON possit *censeri*) that it cannot be reckoned.

Ingēnuus, native, natural. Fr. *ingeno*, *ingenui*. Also, lawfully begotten, as Gr. *γνήσιος*; fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, *γνήσω*. Hence free

born, free from one's birth; and so, like or becoming a free-born person, liberal, candid.

Inglūvies, the crow or crop of a bird; the gullet or swallow; gluttony. From a verb *gluō*, formed from *γλύζω*, to swallow, whence *Glutio*. Then *inglūvies*, like *Alluo*, *Alluvies*. ¶ Al. from *inglutio*, *inglutivi*, *inglutivies*, *inglūvies*. ¶ Al. for *ingulies*, from *gula*; whence *ingluies*, *inglūvies*. Or for *inguluvies*.

Ingruo, I fall violently on, assail. Properly, as cranes, which fly in a large band and with a great noise. Fr. *grus*, *gruis*. See *Congruo*. Milton: “That small infantry, warr'd on by cranes.” ¶ Al. soft for *inruo*.

Inguen, the groin. “Ab *ἐγχοον*, quia ibi in sexu sequiori est *χοοτοχλα*. Aut ab *ἐν* et *γομή*, semen. Aut pro *ingen* ab *ingeno*. Quia ibi partes *genitales*.” V.

Inhio, I covet. That is, I gape for.

Inīmīcus, unfriendly, hostile. Fr. *amicus*.

Inīquus, uneven, unequal, unjust. Fr. *æquus*.

Inītio, I admit (ad *initia*) to the sacred rites, initiate. ¶ Or fr. *ineo*, *initum*. Facio ut aliquis *ineat*, I introduce.

Inītium, a commencement, beginning. Fr. *ineo*, *initum*. An entrance on a thing. The Latins say “ab *ineunte* naturâ.” Hence *initia*, the sacred rites of Ceres. “Because these rites were the beginning of or intro-

duction to a better life. Or because from Ceres is the beginning of life." F. "Or *initia* is for *initia sacrorum*. Virgil: *Tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras.*" V. Or *initia* is "initiamenta."

Injungo, I enjoin, order. That is, I join a burden on to a person, I lay upon, impose. Pliny: "*Mihi Bassus injunxerat ut defensionis fundamenta jacerem.*" Pliny: "In iis officiis quæ injunxeratis."

Injūria, injury, wrong. Fr. *jus, juris*. Quod non jure fit.

Innuo, I nod. Fr. *nuo, νύω*. See *Annuo*.

Inŏculo, I insert the (*oculum*) eye of a bud into another stock.

Inops, *inōpis*, poor. Qui est sine ope.

Inquilinus, a lodger, renter; a stranger. For *inculinus*, fr. *incolo*.

Inquino, I defile, befoul. Fr. *χοινῶ*, whence *ἐγχοινῶ*, *inquoino*, I profane, pollute. ¶ Al. from *cunio*.

Inquio and *Inquam*, I say. Fr. *ἐνέπω*, Æol. *ἐνέχω*, (as *ἵππος*, *ἵκκος*,) transp. *ἐνκίω*, *inqueo*. Compare *linQUo* from *λεῖπω*. "*Inquam*," says Vossius, "appears to be put for *inquiebam*." ¶ Al. from *ἐγχεύω*, to pour forth, to send forth, i. e. words. ¶ Some refer to Goth. *quithan*, whence our *quoth*.

Inquiro, I seek for, ask. Fr. *quæro*.

Inŏco, I say. Fr. *ἐπω*, Æol. *ἐπω*, (See *Inquio*,) whence *seco*, *inseco*. ¶ Al. for *insequo*, *insequor*. *Persequor* orationem.

Insecta, insects. Fr. *inseco*, *insectum*. Like Gr. *ἐντομα*. Locke: "They are called from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps."

Insicia, a sausage. "Ex carne *congisca*." F.

Insidia, an ambush, lying in wait. Fr. *insedeo*, *insideo*, I post myself on a place with a view to assault. Tacitus: "*Juga insedere ut Romanis desuper incurrerent.*" So Gr. *ἐνδρα* from *ἔδρα*, a seat.

Insigne, a sign or mark of distinction, a badge, ensign, signal. Fr. *signum*.

Insignis, distinguished by some (*signum*) sign or mark, distinguished, remarkable.

Insilia, the treadle of a weaver's loom. For the weaver (*insilit*) leaps on it.

Insimulo, I pretend or feign a charge against; I accuse generally. "Crimen confingo in aliquem, sive verum sit sive falsum." F.

Insinuo, I wind gradually, introduce myself gradually. Fr. *sinus*.

Insipo, I throw into. See *Dissipo*.

Insolens, arrogant, insolent. *Insolito* more agens, *solutum* morem excedens.

Insolentia, insolence. Fr. *insolens*, *entis*.

Instantia, earnestness, urgency. *Actus instandi* urgendique.

Instar: See Appendix.

Instauro, I renew, restore.

Fr. *σταυρώω*, *σταυρῶ*, I fix pales or palisades, i. e. with a view to prop up things which are fallen. "*Restauro*, a *σταυρῶ*, *palum depango*. Ex antiquo rusticorum ævo, qui palis ædificia, septa, aliaque reficiebant." Ainsw. Compare Vallo from Vallus. ¶ Or, shall we suppose that from *στάω* were *σταγῶς*, *σταυρῶς*, stable, and *σταυρῶω*, *σταυρῶω*, *σταυρῶ*, To make stable, steady, or firm? *Σταυρὸς*, a stake, is indeed for *σταυρῶς* from *στάω*.

Instigo, I stimulate. Fr. *ἰστίγα* pf. mid. of *στίξω*, I goad.

Instinguo, I instigate. For *instiguo*, fr. *στιγῶ*, as *instigo*.

Instita, the broad border put round the lower part of a woman's robe; a bandage, garter. Fr. *insto*, or *insisto*, *institutum*. Because it (*instat*) stands over the feet. Or because it stands or rests upon the robe.¹

Institor, a retailer, huckster. Fr. *insto* or *insisto*, *institutum*. Forcellini: "Qui a mercatore negotiationi est præpositus. Ab *insistendo*, quòd negotio gerendo *insistat*." Nonius: "*Instat* mercaturam; credo rem faciat; frugi est homo."

Instrūmentum, furniture, effects, equipage, utensils, implements, tools. Fr. *instruo*, I furnish, equip, fit out, provide, arrange.

Insubidus: See Appendix.

Insula, an island. From Cel-

tic *insl*.² ¶ Or *insula* is, in *salo* or in *sale* posita. As *Insalsus*, *Insulsus*.³ ¶ Al. from *ἵστος*, transp. *ἥστος*, (as *Νικῶ*, *Ἴνκῶ*, whence *Vinco*,) whence *ensula*, then *insula*, as *Ἐνρὸς*, *Intus*.³

Insūla: "An insulated house, not joined to the neighbouring houses by a common wall. These *insulae* had often a good many rooms which were let out to families and those usually of the poorer sort. Whence the Glosses explain *insula* by *συνωχία*. Hence we may view *insula* in another light, and thus distinguish it from *Domus*: That that was a *Domus* in which one family lived, whether joined to other houses or insulated; and that that was an *insula* in which many families lived, whether joined to other houses or not." F.

Insulsus, insipid. Non *sal-sus*.

Insulto, I insult over, deride. Properly, I leap or spring over in a contemptuous spirit.

Intāmīnātus, unsullied. See *Contamino*.

Intēger, whole, entire, sound, uncorrupted. For *intager* fr. *in*, *tago*, *tango*. Of which no part is touched. So *ἀθικτος* is translated by Donnegan "entire, whole," fr. *θίγω*, *τέλειται*.

Intēgritas, soundness, soundness of feeling, uprightness. Fr. *integer*, *integra*.

² Classical Journal, Vol. 3. P. 122.

¹ "From *ἐνστικτῆ* from *ἐνστίξω*." Isaac Voss.

³ "For *isula* fr. *isa*. Hesychius: *Ἴσα, ἄλας, θάλασσα*." Isaac Voss.

Intelligo, I understand, comprehend, perceive, feel. For *interlego*. Perhaps the original meaning is found in the following passage of Nepos: "Ut difficile esset intellectu utrum eum amici magis vererentur an amarent." Here *intellectu* refers to a CHOICE BETWEEN two things. ¶ Some understand *inter* in *intelligo* to be the same as *intus*: *Intus mecum colligo*.

Intempéries, the state of the air, when it is immoderately hot or cold, moist or dry. That is, when (non *temperatur*) it is not tempered by the opposite state.

Intentio, exertion, effort. The action of the mind when on the stretch. Fr. *intendo*, *intentus*.

Inter, between, among. Fr. *in*, as Sub, Subter. ¶ Al. from *ἐντός*, Æol. *ἐντός*.

Intērāmentum: "Quicquid ad aliquid *interius* munendum vel instruendum requiritur." F. From *intero*, *avi*, from *interus*.

Intērānea, the intestines. Fr. *intera*. As Extraneus from Extra.

Interbīto, I perish. The same as *Intereo*. *Bīto* is *Eo*. See Beto.

Intercālo, I interpose or insert days in a month to make the civil year the same as the natural. The Priests used (*calare*) to call out or proclaim the nones, ides, and calends of each month to the people.

Intercāpēdo, an interval of time, intermission, pause. Dacier: "Quod inter duo temporis spatia *intercipitur*."

Intercēdo, I interpose, oppose. *Cedo*, i. e. *eo*, *inter*. I stop the proceedings by a Veto. Also, I interpose and become responsible for another, am surety.

Intercipio, I take or seize by surprise. *Capio* aliquid *interea* dum aufertur.

Intercus, *cūtis*, the dropsy (*inter cutem*) between the skin and the flesh.

Interdīco, I interpose my opinion and so prevent a law being carried; I forbid generally. See *Intercedo*.

Interdum, now and then, BETWEEN WHILE.

Intērea, in the mean while. *Inter ea* negotia. Or, *inter negotia facta eā* tempestate.

Intēreo, I perish, die. *Eo* here, like *οἰχομαι*, is to go to ruin and decay. *Inter* increases the force, as in *Interneco*; and seems properly to have reference to many circumstances of ruin; to one thing not being by itself, but surrounded by many others. *Pereo* is somewhat alike.

Intērest, it concerns or imports. Cicero: "Multum *intērest* rei familiaris tuæ, te quamprimum venire." It is placed as it were in the very center of your affairs.

Intērest, there is a difference between. Nepos: "Si quis illorum legat facta, paria eorum cognoscat, neque rem ullam nisi tempus *interesse* iudicet." That there is nothing between them but time, that in all but time they are coincident.

Interficiō, I kill. See Con-

ficio. *Inter* increases the force, as in *Intereo*.

Interfio, I perish. See *Interficio*.

Intergēvi parietes, common walls which (*intergeruntur*) are carried and raised between neighbouring houses.

Intērim, in the meanwhile. *Inter im* i. e. eam rem. Plautus has "*inter rem istam*."

Intērīmo, I take in the midst, intercept, take, take away; I take from the living, kill. Here *emo* is to take, as in *Adimo*. Forcellini explains *interimo* "e medio tollo." That is, *ex-inter-emo*.

Intērior, more within; inner. Fr. *interus*.

Intērītus, destruction. Fr. *intereo*, *interitum*.

Interlūco, I lop so that the branches may be seen through. That is, *injicio lucem inter*. ¶ Al. from *lucus*. ¶ See also *Colluco*.

Intermitto, I (*mitto*) dismiss a thing (*interim*) for a time.

Internus, inner. Fr. *inter* or *interus*, whence *interinus*, *internus*. So *Supernus*.

Interpello, I interrupt one while speaking. See *Appello*, *Compello*.

Interpōlo, I whiten or furbish up, patch up new things with old. For *interpolio*, as *Occapio*, *Occupo*.

Interpres, *ētis*, an agent between two parties in making a bargain or transacting business. Hence, it means one who stands between a writer and his reader, and explains the meaning of the

former to the latter; an expounder, translator. Hence also an interpreter between two persons who speak a language unknown to the other. Fr. *inter* and *partes*. Whence *interper-tis*, *interpretis*. ¶ Or from *inter* and *pretium*. One who offers a price between contracting parties. Or from *πράτης*, a vender. "Græcè *μυσοπράται*, i. e. *μέσοι τῆς πράσεως*, mediatores venditionis. Nam et *pretium* ex *πράτιον*, et *interpretes*." Salmas.

Intersum. Cicero: "In his rebus nihil omnino *interest*." There is no interval between them, they are directly allied or one and the same thing.

Intertrigo, a chafing of the skin by rubbing against any thing. Fr. *interterero*, *inteterigo*, (as *Impeto*, *Impetigo*,) *inter-trigo*.

Intertrimentum, waste. See *Detrimentum*.

Intervallum, the space (*inter vallos*) between the stakes of the rampart of a camp; any interval.

Inērŭla, a kind of inner clothing. Fr. *interus*. Apuleius has "*tunicam interulam*."

Intērus, which is within. Fr. *inter*. As *Super*, *Superus*.

Intestābilis, execrable. Properly, so bad as not to be allowed (*testari*) to give evidence in a court of law, or to make a will.

Intestīnus, internal. Fr. *intus*.

Intīmo, I make known. *Intimū* et familiare facio.

Intimus, innermost; very intimate. For *interrimus* fr. *intertus*. As *Inferimus*, *Infinus*.

Intrà, within. Fr. *interà* parte. So *Infra*.

Intrinsècus, on the inside. Fr. *intra*, *in*, *secus*. See the first *Secus*.

Intrò, into a place. For *intertus* fr. *intertus*. So *Eò*, *Adèò*, &c.

Intro, I enter. *Intrò eo*.

Intrarsum, inwardly. For *introversum*.

Intūbum, endive. Vossius says: "Gloss. ἔντυβον, *intiba*." Possibly however this ἔντυβον might have been derived from the Latin. ¶ "From *in* and *tuba*, a hollow instrument. From the hollowness of its stalk." Tt.

Intueor, I look stedfastly at, fix my eye on. See *Tueor*.

Intus, within. Ἐντός.

Inuehor, I inveigh against, upbraid. Properly applied to an enemy riding against a place and assaulting it. Livy: "Cum pleraque castella oppugnata, superatas munitiones, utrinque invēhi hostem, nunciaretur."

Invenio, I find. That is, I come upon, light upon.

Investio, I sit round; surround. Properly, I clothe, cover.

Invētērātus, confirmed by age. Fr. *vetus*, *veteris*.

Invideo, I envy. That is, I keep my eye fixed on an object with sentiments of secret jealousy. "Ductum est a NIMIS INTUENDO fortunam alterius," says Cicero.

Etym.

Invisus, hated, odious. "Quem æquo animo videre NON possumus." F. Or fr. *invideo*, *invisum*. Envied, and so hated. Donnegan has: "Ἀγάσσομαι, to envy: to hate."

Invito, I ask, invite. Fr. *vocito*, *invocito*, whence *invoito*, *invito*. ¶ Al. from *in* and *πείθω*, I persuade, whence *pīto*, *vīto*. Or from a word *ἐμπείθω*. ¶ Al. from *in*, and *αἰτέω*, *αἰτῶ*, whence *vīto*, as *Αἷτιον*, *Vitium*; *Οἶνος*, *Vinum*.¹

Invītus, unwilling. Fr. *vīto*, I avoid, decline, *devīto*. ¶ Or from *in* and *vīco*, (which is from *βιάω*) I bind, force, part. *vīctus* and *vītus*. (Compare *Vimen* and *Vitis*.) That is, much forced. ¶ Al. from *βιάω*, forced; whence *ἐμβιάω*, *imvītus*, *invītus*.²

Inūla or *Enūla*, the herb elecampane. Corrupted from *helenium*, *elenium*, *enelium*; fr. ἑλένιον.

Invōlo, I filch, steal. That is, I fly upon, invade. ¶ Al. from *vola*. *In volam* meam jacio.

Invōlūcrum, a wrapper. Fr. *involvere*, *involutum*. As *Sepulcrum*, *Sepulcrum*.

Involvulus, a small worm that (*involvit*) winds itself round the leaves of vines, &c.

Inuus, Pan. Ab *ineo*, sensu

¹ Al. from *ciro*, *cicritum*. I call to a meal. As *Contriv* (from *ciro*) is a guest.

² "From *in*, negative, and *πείθω*, complying, obedient." Haigh.

ἀφροδισιαστικῶ. Sic Vaco, Vacuus.

Io, an exclamation of sorrow or of joy. Ἰώ.

Jocus, merriment, a jovial or pleasant saying, joke, jest. Fr. ἰύγη (or ἰύγος) a shout of joy, a noise; hence transferred to noisy merriment, to "merriment which is wont to set the table on a roar." Hence *jugus*, (as Ἰησοῦς, Jesus), and *jogus*, (as μῆλα, mOla,) whence for softness *jocus*. ¶ Al. from ἰαχος, noise; whence *jacus*, *jocus*. ¶ Al. from *juvo*, I amuse, entertain; whence *juvicus*, *jucus*. See Focus.

Iōta, the Greek name of the letter I. Also, a jot or tittle. ἰῶτα.

Jovis, of Jupiter; anciently (as Varro says) the nominative case. From the Hebrew *Jovah* or *Jehovah*. ¶ Or from Ζεύς, Ζεύς, whence *Jeis*, (as Ζύγυν, Jugum,) and *Jovis*, as νεός, nOVus; ἐν Εἰ, nOVem.

Ipse, himself. For *is-pse*. from ψῆ, (i. e. φσῆ) Doric of σφῆ, which is not only Him, but Himself. ¶ Al. from ψῆ simply.

Ira, anger. From ἔρις, Poët. εἰρις, wrath.¹ Or from εἰρω, (same as ἔρω, whence ἔρις) may have been a word εἰρα, much the same as ἔρις, contention, anger. ¶ Or from the North. "Irre among the Anglo-Saxons signifies as nearly as possible,

passion, irascibility, and irritation. Germ. *irren* is to irritate, and to take ill." W. ¶ "From Hebr. *chirah*." Tt. ¶ Al. from the snarling sound *ir*. In allusion to R, the "canina litera."²

Irācundus; given to anger. Fr. *ira*, whence *iror*, *iratus*. So Facundus from For, Verecundus from Vereor.

Irascor, I am angry. Fr. *ira*, whence *iror*, *iratus*.

Ire, to go. From *eo*, or from *io*, Gr. ἰω, whence *ire*, as Audio, Audire.

Iris, a rainbow; also, the flower de luce. Ἴρις.

Irnea: See Hirnea.

Irōnia, irony. Εἰρωνεία.

Irpex, *irpīcis*, a rake or harrow. From ἀρπαξ, ἀρπαγος, the same. Somewhat as Ὀμβρος became Imbris.

Irrito, I provoke, enrage. From *irrio* (or *hirrio*), *irritum*, as properly applied to the irritation of dogs. Facio ut canis irriat. Plautus: "Ne CANEM quidem irritatam volet quispiam imitari." ¶ Al. from ἐρίθω, by corruption ἐρρίθω and ἐρρίθω. T for Θ, as λαθέω, laTeo. ¶ "Verel. in Ind. has *reita*; irritare," says Wachter. From this northern word might flow *rito*, and *inrito*, *irrito*. Forcellini has: "*Irrito* and *Inrito*." ¶ Or from ῥίω. See Prorito.

¹ So translated (inter alia) by Donnegan. The Etymol. Magn. states that the Arcadians said ἐπυρίβειν for ἐπυρίσσειν.

² Tooke says: "*Irasc-i* is from Anglo-Sax. *irs-ian*." This is erroneous, as the S in *irasci* is fortuitous.

Irritus, of no effect. Non *ratus*, not ratified.

Irrōgo, I ordain against, inflict on. That is, *rogo in*. I bring in a law against. See *Arrōgo*, *Derogo*.

Is, he, this or that. Fr. *ὅς*, which is not only who or which, but he or this. As *ἢ δ' ὅς* in Plato. So *ὅς καὶ ὅς*, this and that person. The aspirate is dropt, as in *Ulcus* from *Ἑλκος*, and *Uti* from *Ὀτι*. And *I* is put for *O*, as in *Imbris* from *Ὀμβρος*. ¶ The *Mæso-Goth*, *is*, Germ. *es*, is the same.

Ischiadicus, *Ischiacus*, appertaining to the hip. *Ἰσχιαδικός*, *ἰσχιακός*.

Isicium, a sausage. For *insicium*. Athenæus however has *ἰσικιον*.

Isis, a Goddess of the Egyptians. *Ἰσις*.

Isōcōlon, *Isōdōmon*, *Isōpleuron*, *Isoscēles*, Greek words.

Iste, this, that. From *ὅς τε*, as *Is* from *Ὅς*. ¶ Al. from *is*, with *te* affixed, as in *Tute*. But in this case perhaps *te* would have remained unchanged through the cases.

Isthic: See *Istic*.

Isthmia, the Isthmian games. *Ἰσθμια*.

Isthmus, an isthmus. *Ἰσθμός*.

Istic or *Isthic*, the self-same. Fr. *iste* and *hic*.

Istorsum, thitherward. *Istum locum vorsum*.

Ita, so, thus. Fr. *ἵτα*, translated by Donnegan (inter alia) "thus, so."

Itaque, therefore. That is, and so. *Εἵτα* is also "then."

Item, in the same manner, likewise, also. Short for *itidem*. ¶ Al. from *ἵτα*, after that. We have decEM from *δέκα*. But this may not apply.

Iter and *Itiner*, *itineris*, a journey, way. Fr. *eo*, *itum*. *Itiner* may be fr. *ito*, *itino*. As *Fruor*, *Fruinor*, whence *Fruiniscor*, *Fruniscor*. We have *Jecur*, *Jecinoris*.

Itēro, I do or go over again, repeat. From *iterum*, again; and this from *ἕτερον*, another, i. e. another time. Aspirate, dropt, as in *Ἑλκος*, *Ulcus*; and *E* turned to *I*, as in *Ἐν*, *In*; *Ἐντός*, *Intus*; ¶ Al. from *iter* or fr. *itum*. "I go often." Black. "Per iter factum revertor." W.

Itērum, again. See *Itero*.

Ithypallus: a Greek word.

Itidem, in like manner, likewise. Fr. *ita* and *dem*, as in *Pridem*, *Idem*. For *itadem*, as *μαχλανά*, *machlana*. ¶ Al. for *ita* and *idem*, or *iterum* and *idem*.

Itiner: See *Iter*.

Ito, I go frequently; I go. Fr. *eo*, *itum*.

Itus, a going. Fr. *eo*, *itum*.

Jūba, a mane. Hence, the feathers which a cock raises on his neck; the crest of a helmet; the silver train of a comet. Fr. *φόβη*, *phoba*, whence *hoba*, (as from *Φέρβω* is *Herba*,) and *joba*, (as *Jecur* for *Hecur*,) then *juba*. Vossius: "The Æolians said *μῆγῃς* for *μῆγῃς*, *στῆμα* for *στῆμα*, &c."

Jūbar, radiance, splendor. "Jubæ quandam similitudinem referens," F. *Juba* is applied

to numerous objects of a bright or radiant color. ¶ Al. from φοβῶ, to terrify; hence astonish, amaze. As Juba from φόβη.

Jūbeo, I command. As *Juba* is from φόβη, so *jubeo* is from φοβέω, to frighten, and so frightened with menaces, menace. Then to command in a menacing manner. Shakspeare has "An eye like Mars' to threaten and command."¹

Jūbilo, I shout. For *jūilo* from iou, an exclamation, whence *ju*. Compare *Ejulo*. B added, as in *BiBo*, and perhaps *roBur*. ¶ Al. from Hebr. *jobel*, a trumpet.

Jūcundus, delightful. Fr. *juvo*, whence *juvacundus*, *jucundus*, as *Vereor*, *Verecundus*; For, *Facundus*.

Jūdex, *jūdicis*, a judge. For *juridex*, *juridicis*, from *jus*, *juris*, and *dico*. One who states the law.

Jūdico, I judge. See *Judex*.

Jūgĕrum, the Roman acre. Fr. *jugo*, *jungo*. The space occupied in two "actus quadrati" joined together. ¶ Al. from *jugum*. As much space as could be ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day.

Jūgis, perpetual, continual. Fr. *jugo*, *jungo*. As referring to divisions of time joined on without intermission. So *συνεχῆς*, i. e. holding together. And Latin *Continuus*.

¹ Al. from *jus habeo*. Al. from ζαβῶ, i. e. διαβῶ, διαβίδω. Haigh says: "From ὑπέω, to be above." But ὑπέω should rather mean to be under.

Jūglans, a walnut. For *Jovis-glans*, *Joiglans*, *Juglans*, as *pUnio* from *πOlvή*. The acorn or nut of Jove. So called from its magnitude.

Jūgo, I join, yoke. Fr. ζύγω, fut. 2. ζυγῶ.

Jūgŭla: See Appendix.

Jūgŭlo, I kill. Cædo *jugulum*.

Jūgŭlum, that part of the neck where the windpipe is. "From *jugum*. Because the yoke is fastened to this part." It. ¶ Al. from *jugo*, *jungo*. As joining the head to the body.

Jūgum, a yoke, joining together the necks of two oxen. Fr. ζύγον. Or from *jugo*, *jungo*. Hence a yoke of oxen; a pair. And the yoke of slavery or thralldom. Also, a machine under which vanquished enemies were made to pass, consisting of two perpendicular stakes joined by a horizontal one. Hence, from the same transverse form, a frame for supporting vines, and the beam on which weavers turn their web. And, (like ζύγον) the beam of a balance, and the bench or seat of rowers. Also, the ridge or top of a mountain. Perhaps from its continuity. (See *Jugis*.) "Præcipuè dici videtur de CONTINUO montis cacumine." F. Or from several hills running on in continuity. Or, *jugum* is the same as *Jugulum*, and so we may compare Gr. δειρή, the neck, and δειρὰς, the summit of a mountain; λόφος, a neck and the summit of a mountain.

Jūlius, July. In honor of C. *Julius* Cæsar, who was born in this month.

Iūlus, the moss of plants. *Ιουλος.

Jumentum, a beast of burden. Fr. *juvo*, whence *juvamentum*, *jumentum*, like *Adjumentum*. "Quodd nostrum laborem vel onera subvectando vel arando *juvat*," says Columella. So Virgil of the bull dying from the plague: "Quid labor aut *BENEFACTA jutant*?" ¶ Al. for *jugamentum* fr. *jugo*, to yoke.

Juncus, a bulrush. Fr. *jungo*. Useful in weaving and binding. So Wachter derives Germ. BINTZ, *juncus*, from BINDEN, to bind.¹

Jungo, I join. For *jugo*, (as *Frango* for *Frago*) fr. ζεύγω, or fr. ζυγῶ fut. 2. of ζεύγω.

Jūnior, younger. For *juvenior* fr. *juvenis*.

Jūnipērus, a juniper tree. Fr. *junis*, (whence *junior*) young; and *pario*. "Because it produces its young berries, while the old ones are ripening." Tt. "Quia perpetuū renascitur." W.

Jūnius, June. Perhaps in honor of *Junius* Brutus, the first consul. ¶ Al. for *Juno-nius*. The month sacred to *Juno*. ¶ Al. from the *juniores* who were the body-guard of Romulus. Ovid says: "*Junius* a *juvenum* nomine dictus."

Jūnix, a heifer. Fr. *juvenis*,

whence *juvénix*, *junix*. Compare *Juvenus*.

Jūno, *Juno*. For *Zuno* (as *Ζύγον*, *Jugum*) from *Ζάν* or *Ζην*, *Jupiter*. Or rather from *Ζανῶ*, *Juno*. Somewhat as *hUnus* from *χαμός*.²

Jūpiter, *Juppiter*, *Jupiter*. From *Ζεὺς πατήρ*, whence *Jupiter* (as *Ζύγον*, *Jugum*), *Juppiter* or *Jupiter*. Pythagoras has in the vocative *Ζεῦ πάτερ*. ¶ Or from *Jovis-pater*, (*Jovis* being anciently found in the nominative,) *Joiputer*, *Jupiter*, as from *πΟΙνῆ* is *pUnio*. So we find *Neptunus Pater*, *Janus Pater*, &c. Compare *Juglans*.

Jurgo, I sue at law, litigate, dispute, brawl. For *jurigo*, from *jure ago*. So *Litigo* is *Lite-ago*.

Jūro, I swear. Fr. *jus*, *juris*. "Nam, qui *jurat*, religiosè spondet se aliquid, ceu *jus* sit, servaturum." V. When Cæsar says, "*Juravit*, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum," the person who thus swore was bound to consider his oath as a law to himself. The Latins said *jus-jurandum*, *juris-jurandi*.

Jus, *jūris*, law, right, justice. *Jus* is fr. *jussi* from *jubeo*. That which is ORDAINED by laws human or divine. ¶ Al. from *δέος*, right, formed fr. *δαί*, *δαῖ*, it behoves; as from *χρεῖ* is *χρεῖος*, debitum. *ΔΕ* being turned to *J*, somewhat as in *Soldiery* *DI* is pronounced *J*.

¹ Al. from *σχῶνος*, whence *χοῖνος*, transp. *lorchos*, *juncus*, *juncus*.

² "Rudbeck derives it from *Gio* or *Jo*, terra. He says that in Gothic '*Jo och Juna*' signifies husband and wife." Jamieson.

Jus, jūris, broth. *Juris* is fr. ζᾱρὸν, which means "pure, unmixed," but seems rightly supposed by Lennep to have originally meant "fervens, fervidum." Hence *joris*, (as Ζύγον, Jugum,) and *juris*, as φῆρὸς, fUris. ¶ Or *jus* is from a word ζῆος formed from ζῆω, like χῆος, δῆος. Cicero has "*Jus FERVENS*," and Horace "*TEPIDUM jus*." So Gr. ζᾱμὸς, broth, is from ζῶω, ἕζωμαι, same as ζῆω, to boil. ¶ Or fr. ζύσις, fr. ζῶω, ζύσσω, whence ζύθος, fermented liquor, and ζύμη, leaven. ¶ Al. from the north. "From *jas*, 'fervor, ebullitio,' which remains among the Welsh from the ancient language of the Britons, the Germans have *jasen*, 'effervescere.'" W.¹

Jussum, an order. Fr. *jubeo*, *jubsi*, *jubsum*, softened into *jussi*, *jussum*.

Justitia, justice. Fr. *justus*. As *Malus*, *Malitia*.

Justitium, a total cessation from law proceedings, ordained in a public mourning. Fr. *juris statio*, a standing still of the law. So *Solstitium*.

Justus, just. Fr. *jus*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. Horace: "Qui leges juraque servat."

Jūvencus, a bullock. Fr. *juvenis*, whence *juvenicus*, *juvencus*. ¶ Al. from *juvo*. "Quia jam juvare ad agrum colendum potest." F. See *Jumentum*.

Jūvĕnis, young, youthful. Fr.

juvo. One who is arrived at that time of life which admits of his being of use to his country and to his family and to himself.²

Jūventa, youth. Fr. *juvenis*. As *Senex*, *Senecis*, *Senecta*.

Jūvo, I succour, help, assist. Fr. *ἰάω*, (whence ἰάομαι) I cure, remedy. Horace: "Qui salutarī juvat arte fessos." Pliny: "Graveolentiam halitūs butyrum efficacissimē juvat," remedies. Hence *jao*, *jaVo* (as *V* is added in *Lavo*), whence *juvo*, as χᾱμὸς, hUmus; and as vice versā cANis from xIVōs. *Juvo* is also, to please, delight, amuse. "Quia, quæ prosunt, eadem ferē voluptati sunt," says Forcellini. 'Iaiwō (which is from ἰάω) is to gladden and delight: ¶ Haigh: "Fr. ζοφῶω, ζοφῶ, to obscure, to shade, metaph. to protect." Hence *jopho*, (as Ζύγον, Jugum,) *joto*, (as νῖφος, niVis), then *juvo*.³

Juxta, immediately upon, hard by, near. Also, nearly alike, equally. Also, agreeably with or according to something else, as being nearly like it. Fr. *jugo*, (whence *jungo*), *juxi*, *jurtum*, like *Mixtum*. As joining on with. Butler: "When we say, Sepultus est *juxta* viam Appiam, the real expression is, A parte *junctā* ad viam Appiam."

² "Guicharto dici videtur quasi *juvenis* a *juba*, quasi *Comatus*; vel quasi *juvenis* ab ἑπὴρ, barba; unde ἑπὴρην, *juvenis*." V.

³ Some refer *juvo* to *Jovis*. Quia, qui juvat, ille est quasi Jupiter ei quem juvat. ¶ Al. from χῶω, whence chuVo, *juvo*. Homer has Ἐχέθη θυμὸς, His soul was poured out in joy.

¹ "Fr. *jus*. Because it was distributed in families (per *justas* portiones) in equal portions." Tt. That is, ex *jure*.

Iynx, a wag-tail. **Iyγξ*.

L.

Lăbărūm: See Appendix.

Labdăcismus, a fault in speech, when the L (i. e. λάβδα same as λάμβδα) is repeated too often. *Λαβδακισμός*.

Lăbĕfăcio, I make to totter.

Labare facio.

Lăbellum, a little lip. Fr. *labrum*, as *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

Lăbeo, blobberlipped. One whose (*labia*) lips are bigger than usual. So *Capito* from *Capitis*.

Lăbes, a great downfall or sinking of the ground as in earthquakes. Any great ruin, destruction, damage. So a pestilence. From *lăbor*, to fall; as *Cădo*, *Cădes*. That is, *lăpus*, *casus*. *Virgil*: “*Stellas prăcipites cęlo labi*.” Also, a blemish, spot, blot. *Forcellini* defines *labes* “*casus, ruina, vitium quodlibet quo res de suo statu labitur, DEFORMATURQUE et corrumpitur*.” Some explain *labes* in the latter sense of a spot or stain which (*labitur*) falls on a garment.

Lăbium, a lip. Fr. *λαβίω* or *λαβῶ*, to take hold of. As we take hold of food, of a glass, &c. with the lips.¹

Lăbo, I totter, am ready to fall; I waver, hesitate. Soft for *blabo* fr. *βλαβῶ* fut. 2. of

βλάπτω, to maim or hurt a person's feet so that he cannot go on, to make to err, to trip. *Homer*: *Αἶας μὲν ὀλισθεῖ δέων, βλάψεν γὰρ Ἀθήνη*. B dropt, as T in *Lătus* from *Τλατός*. ¶ *Al.* from *σφαλῶ*, fut. of *σφάλλω*, I rendering tottering or unsteady. Hence *phulo*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*,) transp. *lapho*, (as *Μορφά*, *Forma*,) and *labo*, as *ἄμφο*, *ambo*.

Lăbor, I falter, err; I fall, fall down; glide, as a stream, i. e. fall down the channel. Apparently of the same origin as *labo*.²

Lăbor, toil, labor. Fr. *λαβέω*, *λαβῶ*, to undertake. As *Xenophon* uses *λαμβάνειν ἔργον*, *suscipere opus*. ¶ *Al.* from *labo*. Quo membra et genus *labant*. Or rather it means properly that tiredness and fatigue incident on constant slipping or tripping.

Lăbos, the same as *labor*. As *Arbos*, *Arbor*.

Lăbōsus, laborious. Fr. *labos*.

Lăbrum, a lip. See *Labium*. Hence the extremity, edge, or brink of anything. Also, any large open vessel. “*Diductas habens oras; et in exteriorem partem, in modum labrorum, repandas*.” F. Others suppose it in this sense to be put for *lăbrum*, a bathing-tub, fr. *lavo*.

Lăbrusca: See Appendix.

Laburnum: See Appendix.

Lăbŷrinthus, a labyrinth. *Λαβŷρινθος*.

¹ Quayle notices Celt. *libar*.

² Germ. *lauffen* is to flow.

Lac, *lactis*, milk. *Lactis* is contracted from γάλακτος.

Lacca, ———

Lacer, torn, rent, lacerated; maimed, mangled. Fr. λαλῖς, a rent; or λακίω, λακῶ, I rend.

Lăcerna: See Appendix.

Lăcĕro, I tear. Fr. *lacer*, *lacera*.

Lăcerta, *Lăcertus*: See Appendix.

Lăcertōsus, brawny, sinewy, muscular. Fr. *lacertus*, the sinewy part of the arm. Cicero: "O *lacertorum* tori."

Lăcertus, ———

Lăcesso, I rouse, stimulate, invite, challenge, provoke, irritate; I importune, i. e. provoke by my importunity. Fr. *lacio*, as *Facio*, *Facesso*; *Capio*, *Capesso*. *Lacio* seems here to be from λακίω i. e. λακίσω fut. of λακίζω, to rend, and hence torment, harass, like "lacero." *Lacio* is here however usually taken in its common sense, I attract, allure, invite, &c. ¶ Al. from *lacero*.

Lăchănĭzo, I am soft, weak or faint. That is, λαχανίζω, from λάχανον. "Quid enim OLERE mollius et languidius?" asks a Delphin Editor.

Lăchănũm, eatable herbs. Λάχανον.

Lăchĕsis, one of the Fates. Λάχσις.

Lăcĭnia, the lappel, flap, or fringe of a garment. Also, the border or hem of a garment. Apuleius often uses it for the whole garment. "Propriè de fimbriis seu SEGMENTIS quæ ad oram vestis assuuntur, et

alterum ab altero DIVISA pendent. A λαλῖς, scissura." F. Or fr. λαλῖς, whence *lacino* and *lancino*. Pliny has: "Porrum et allium ferunt in *laciniis* colligatum." From which Forcelini concludes "RESECTAM et SEPARATAM particulam *laciniam* dici posse."

Lăcĭniōsus, full of (*laciniæ*) borders, plaits, or folds; crumpled, jagged. Also, impeded; properly applied to persons impeded in their walk by the flaps and folds of their garments.

Lăcio, (whence *Elicio*, *Allicio*, &c.) I draw, attract, allure, invite. Lucretius: "Quæ *lacere* in fraudem possent." Fr. ἔλκω or ἐλκύω, transp. λέκω, and λεκύω, whence *lecio*, (as from ἈΡπάω is *RApio*.) then *lacio*, as *maneo* from *μῆνω* or *μῆνέω*. ¶ Al. from λακίω fut. of λακίζω which Hesychius explains (inter alia) θαπτέω, to flatter, wheedle. But the sense of wheedling is derived from that of drawing. ¶ "From Hebr. *LKH*, to allure." V. "Germ. *locken*, Belg. *locken* and *lacken* are to allure." W.

Lăcrĭma, *Lăcrĭma*, a tear. Soft for *dacryma*, fr. δάκρυμα, a weeping.

Lactăria, spurge or milkweed. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. From its milky juice.

Lactēolus, white as milk. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*.

Lactes, the small guts, chitterlings. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. "From their milky color. Or because they are as sweet as milk. Or because in them the food turns into a milky

moisture." Thus Forcellini, who had just before explained them "tenuiora intestina in animalibus, lacteo pingui obducta, mollia." Priscian says they are called in Greek γαλακτίδες fr. γάλα, γάλακτος.

Lacto, I give milk; I suck milk. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*.

Lacto, I allure, wheedle. Fr. *lacio*, *lacidum*, *lactum*. Compare Delecto.

Lactuca, a lettuce. Fr. *lac*, *lactis*. "From the milky juice which exudes upon its being wounded." 'Tt.¹ So Caduca.

Lăcūna, a ditch, pool; also, any small chasm, cavity or hole: also, a want or defect, from the notion of a chasm or vacuum. Fr. *lacus*, or Gr. λάκος whence *lacus*.

Lăcūnar, the empty space left in ceilings between the different beams to be ornamented; a carved or fretted ceiling. From the (*lacunæ*) chasms between the beams.

Lăcūno, I fret or frit, variegate with (*lacunis*) hollows.

Lăcus, a lake, meer, cistern, font, receptacle of waters; any receptacle, as a vat into which the wine runs after it is pressed, an oil-cooler, a corn-bin, &c. Also, the same as Lacunar. Fr. λάκος and λάκκος, translated by Donnegan "a hollow, pit or cistern where water is contained; a tank; a pit for containing oil,

grain, pulse, &c." Some refer to λακίς, "fissura," which is perhaps allied to λάκος.² "*Lache*, (Germ.), Welsh *llwch*, Engl. *lake*. *Lache* is also an incision, a gap caused by incision." W.

Lædo, I hurt, harm. Fr. λαῖδω Doric of ληῖδω, fut. 2. of ληίζω, I devastate, ravage, whence ληῖς, ληῖδός, Dor. λαῖς, λαῖδός, prey, booty.³

Læna, an upper robe or mantle. For *chlæna* fr. χλαῖνα.

Lata, public grounds. Λαῖτα and λαῖτα.

Latitia, joy. Fr. *latus*. As *Mæstus*, *Mæstitia*.

Latus, joyful, mirthful, cheerful. For *datus* (as *Licet* for *Dicet*) fr. δαῖς, δαιτός, a feast, entertainment. From the festivity and mirth of banquets. Barnes translates εὔδειπνοι δαῖτες in Euripides "ΛΕΤΑ convivia." ¶ Al. from γελαῖω, (considered the same as γελάω,) to laugh; pf. γεγέλαιται, γέλαιται, whence *latus*, as *Lactis* from Γάλακτος. ¶ Al. from λαῖω, (considered the same as λάω and λαύω), to enjoy; pf. λέλαιται. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. *gelächter*, Anglo-Sax. *hleahfor*, is laughter. Anglo-Sax. *glæd*⁴ is glad.

Lævis: See *Lēvis*.

Lævus, left, on the left. Fr. λαῖος, λαῖ Vδός, as οἷς, οVis. "And

² Λάκος however may be referred to λέλακα pf. of λάω, I receive.

³ Al. from δηλέω, transp. ληδέω, ληδῶ, I plunder, lay waste, injure. But why Æ in *lædo*? ¶ Al. from λοιδῆν fr. λολῶ, I hurt; whence λοιμός, λογός, λοιδορός. But we should thus have had *lCædo*.

⁴ Wachter in Glat.

¹ Wachter derives *lactuca* from Germ. *lattich*, lettuce; and this fr. *letten*, to let, hinder: "Quia refrigeratrix est, et Veni maxime adversa, ut Plinius docet."

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because the left hand is slower and duller in action than the right, *lævus* is slow, foolish, silly, infatuated." F. *Lævus* is used, in reference to omens, in the opposite senses of prosperous and adverse; for which various reasons have been assigned.

Lăgănum, a thin cake made of fine flour, oil, &c. *Λάγανον*.

Lăgēna, *Lăgūna*, a flagon, flask. *Λάγηνος*, *λάγυνος*.

Lăgēos: See Appendix.

Lăgōis, a sea hare, a kind of fish. *Λαγώις*.

Lăgōpus, a bird called the white partridge. *Λαγώπους*.

Laicus, belonging to the laity. *Λαϊκός*.

Lălisio, the foal of a wild ass. Pliny seems to suppose it an African word: "Pullis eorum Africa gloriatur quos *lalisiones* appellant."¹

Lallo, I sing lalla or lullaby as a nurse to a child. "From the easy pronunciation of L by children." F. Or from the sound *lal lal*. The Germ. *lallen* is translated by Wachter "corruptè et impeditè loqui, ut solent pueri." *Λαλώ* is to prattle or talk.

Lāma, a slough, bog, ditch. Fr. *ἀλάομαι*, I err, I stumble; pp. *ἤλημαι*, Dor. *ἄλᾱμαι*, whence

lama, as Rura from *Ἄρουρα*: Or from *ἀλῆμα*, Dor. *ἄλᾱμα*, a wandering. ¶ Al. from *λαῖμαξ*, a moist meadow; whence *λαῖμαξ*, Dor. *λᾱμαξ*. ¶ Al. from *λῆμα*, Dor. *λᾱμμα*, from *λήβω*, to intercept, seize. ¶ Al. from *λάμος*, a large cavity: "voraginarum," says Ainsworth.

Lambēro,—

Lambo, I lick. For *labo* (as Cumbo for Cubo) fr. *λαβῶ* fut. 2. of *λάπτω*, I lap up. ¶ Al. for *λαβίω*, *λαβῶ*, I take, specially with my lip, which is hence called *Labrum*. ¶ The old Germ. was *labben*, allied to our word *To lap*.

Lāmella, a thin (*lamina*) plate of metal. For *laminella*.

Lāmentum, a lamentation. Fr. *lacrymor*, I weep, lament, whence *lacrymamentum*, (as from *Atro* is *Atramentum*), and by contraction *lacrymentum*, *lamentum*. ¶ Al. from *κλαῦμα*, a weeping; whence *clamen*, *lamen*, *lamentum*. As *Momen* and *Momentum*.

Lāmia, a sorceress. *Λαμία*.

Lāmīna, a plate of metal, &c. Fr. *ἡλαμένη*, driven or beaten out. Plutarch has *λεπτοῦς ἡληλαμένον σιδηρον*.

Lampas, a torch; a fiery meteor. *Λαμπάς*.

Lāmýrus, a sea-lizard. Forcellini quotes Gr. *λάμυρος* as synonymous.

Lāna, wool; down. Fr. *λῆνος*, Dor. *λᾱνος*.

Lancea, a lance, spear. "Lanze Germ., *lanç* Armor.,

¹ "Martial says: Cum tener est onager solâque *lallio* matre Pascitur, hoc INFANS, sed breve nomen habet. Hence, since *ἄλαος* corresponds to INFANS, whence *ἀλαλίζω*, INFANS sum, from *ἀλαλίζω* might come (by dropping A, as Rura from *Ἄρουρα*.) *lallio*." V.

langu Irish, *lance* French, Gr. *λόγχη*, Lat. *lancea*." W.¹

Lancino, I tear, mangle. Fr. *lancio* fut. of *lancier*; whence *lacio*, *lacino*, *luucino*, as N is added in Frango, Pango. ¶ Al. from *lancea*.²

Languco, I droop, faint, languish. Fr. *langue* or *langue*, I am remiss, am timid or indolent. ¶ Or fr. *λήγω*, Dor. *λᾶγω*, I cease, leave off; whence *lageo*, *lango*, as N is added in Frango, Pango.

Lanio, I tear or cut in pieces. From Celt. *llain*, a sword. See *Lanista*. ¶ Al. from *λάνος*, wool, whence *λάνίζω*, (fut. *λανίσω*, *λάνω*), to divide wool, and thence to divide generally. But A should thus be long.³

Lanista, a trainer of gladiators.

¹ Wachter: "A word left by the Celts, and thence transferred to other languages.] Varro says that it is not a Latin but a Spanish word. He says 'Spanish,' because it was used by the Celtiberians. The thing and its name were known of old not only to the Spanish Celts, but to the Gallic, British, and German Celts. The Armorics preserve its root in *lança*, to dart, the French in *lancer*, and the Spanish in *lanza*." However, these last verbs might have been formed from the substantives, as *Jaculor* from *Jaculum*. As *λοῶ* formerly existed (as is asserted by Blomfield, and as is manifest from *λογός*, *λαμός*, &c.) in the sense of hurting or destroying, I imagine that *λόω* (which is the same in fact as *λόω*), produced *λοῶ*, and that *λέλοκα* perfect of *λόω* produced *λόκη*, *λόγη*, *λόγη*. If so, the Greek word is the root of all the rest. A change was made somewhere. Why should the Greeks have put O for A, any more than the Celts should have put A for O?

² "Al. from *lanx*, *lancis*. As first signifying to divide or distribute, then to tear in pieces." F.

³ Haigh refers *lanio* to *lanius*; and this to "*λάνος*, (*λάνος*), stony, cruel."

tors. "From Celt. *llain*, a sword, so as to mean 'præfectus gladiatorum;' and not à *laniendo*, as they commonly and foolishly say." W. It is pronounced to be a Tuscan word by Isidorus.

Lānius, a butcher. Quod concidit *laniatque* pecudes.

Lānugo, the soft wool or gossamer on fruits, leaves, &c.; the down on the face; the down on young birds. Fr. *lana*. So *Salsus*, *Salsugo*.

Lanx, *lancis*, a broad plate, platter. Hence *lunces* are the scales of a balance. As *τάλαντον*, a scale, is from *τάλανται* pf. pass. of a verb *ταλάνω*, same as *ταλάω*, to support; so from *τάλαγχα*, pf. act. of *ταλάνω*, might be a word *τάλαγχε*, *τάλαγχος*, which might have been shortened to *lanx*, *lancis*, as *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*, *Laxo* from *Χαλαζῶ*. ¶ Al. from *λείλαγχα* pf. of a verb *λαίνω*⁴ formed fr. *λάω*, (as *ταλαίνω* above from *ταλάω*, *βαίνω* from *βάω*), whence *λαβῶ*, to take, or to hold, contain. ¶ Al. from Germ. *plank*, a plank or thick strong board. P dropped, as in *Latus* from *Πλατύς*.

Lāpāthum, *Lāpāthus*, a kind of sorrel. *Λάπαθον*.

Lāpillus, a little stone. For *lapidillus* fr. *lapis*, *lapidis*.

⁴ These supposed words are not to be rejected with disdain. From *λάω* seems to have come a verb *λαίρω*, (as from *ψάω* is *ψάω*), from whose perfect *λέλαρκα* seems to have flowed *λάρκος*, a basket. From the same verb *λαίρω*, or *λάρνωμι*, seems also to have come *λάρναξ*, a coffer, box.

Lăpio, I petrify. That is, I make into a (*lapis*) stone.

Lăpis, a stone. Fr. *lāas*, whence *lais*, *lapis*. So from *daïs*, *daïs* is *daPis*. V is commonly inserted, which is allied to B, PH, and P.

Lappa, a bur, a kind of thistle. For *labba* fr. *λαβέω*, *λαβῶ*, to lay hold of. "From its seizing the garments of passengers."

Tt. *Λαβῶ*, *labiva*, (as Cado, Cadiva,) *labva*, *labba*, *lappa*.

Lapsāna, a kind of colewort. *Λαψάνη*, *λαμψάνη*.

Lapsus, a slipping, trip. Fr. *labor*, *labsum*, *lupsum*.

Lăquear, the roof of a house or chamber, fretted into raised work. For *lacuar* of the same origin as *lacunar*, which see.

Lăqueus, a noose, halter, snare, trap. Also, a fraud, artifice. Fr. *λυγῶω*, to bind, tie. T into A, as cAnis from *κῑνός*; and Γ into QU, as loQUor from *λόγος*. ¶ Al. for *laceus* from *lacio*, to draw, used like *Adduco*, to draw tight. Or *lacio* is to allure, and so ensnare, irretio. ¶ Tooke: "*Laqueus* is the past participle *lacc* or *lacc* of the Anglo-Sax. *læccean*, *læcgan*, to seize." Wachter refers to Germ. *lagen* and Gr. *λοχᾶν*, to lay snares. Vossius to Hebr. *lakah* or *laquah*, to take.

Lar, *Lăris*: See Appendix.

Lardum, bacon. For *lari-dum*.

Largior, I grant (*largè*) largely, I lavish, give, grant, permit.

Largus, large, extensive, copi-

ous. Fr. *λάω*, whence *λαίρω*,¹ to take, hold; pf. *λέλαρκα*, whence a word *λαρκός*, *larcus* and *larcus*, like *Capax* from *Capio*. So from *λάω*, *λαύω*, was *λαῦρος*, *capax*. ¶ Al. from *λαῦρος*, whence *lauricus*, (as *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*; *Unus*, *Unicus*,) *lauricus*, *larcus*, *largus*. ¶ Al. from *λάεργος*, of much effect or avail.

Lăridum, ———

Lărix, the larch-tree. *Λάριξ*.

Larva: See Appendix.

Lăsănum, a chamberpot. *Λάσανον*.

Lascīvus, frolicsome, frisky, wanton, petulant, lascivious. For *laccessivus* fr. *lcesso*. As Cado, Cadivus. Hence *lascīvus*, *lascivus*. "Quia sine ullâ causâ *laccessere* alios solet." F.²

Lăser, the juice of the herb *luserpitium*, of which it appears to be a contraction.

Lăserpĭtium, laserwort or masterwort. From *luc* and *sirpe*, whence *lac-sirpicum*, *lac-sirpitium* and by corruption *laserpitium*.

Lassus, weary, tired. Fr. *lacio*, (See *Lcesso*), to torment, harass, "cut up." From *lacio*, *laci*, *lacsum* is *lussum* (as *Pattior*, *Passum*) and *lassus*.³ ¶ Al. from *κεχάλασσαι*, (*χάλασσαι*), pp. of *χαλάω*, to relax, make languid. *Xa* dropt, as in *Laxo*

¹ Like *ψάω*, *ψάρω*. *Λαίρω* certainly existed, and produced *λάρκος*, *λάρκαξ*, *λάρνηξ*.

² Haigh: "Fr. *λεσχαῖος*, *λεσχαῖος*, an idle prattler."

³ Vossius takes *lacio* in the sense of *elicio*, and supposes *lassus* to be primarily said of cows "cū diu nimis *laciuntur*."

from Χαλαξῶ. ¶ Al. for *laxus* fr. *laxo*. As Assis was said for Axis.

Lastaurus, effeminate, licentious. Λάσταυρος.

Lätëbra, a hiding-place, den, &c. Fr. *lateo*. As Scateo, Scatebra.

Läteo, I lie hid, lurk; I lie hid from the world, live a private life. Hoc *latet* me, This escapes me, I am ignorant of it. Fr. λαθῆω, (whence λαθητικός), same as λήθω, λανθάνω. Compare puTeo from πύθω or πυθέω.

Läter, a brick or tile; an ingot of gold, being in its form. Fr. πλατύς, flat; or wide, broad: as some derive it (à *latâ* formâ) from its wide form, but wrongly, as A in *latus* (wide) is long. Π is dropped in *later*, as in *Latus* (wide) which some refer to Πλατύς. ¶ Al. from πλάττω, to figure, form.

Lätercŭlum, a register, notebook. From its form which was oblong like a (*laterculus* coctilis) brick.

Lätercŭlus, a biscuit shaped like a (*laterculus*) brick. Fr. *later*.

Lätërensis, a yeoman of the guard. As staying (à *latere*) by the side of his Prince.

Läterna, a lantern. "Quia in eâ *latet* ignis." Though, as Forcellini adds, A in *lateo* is short. Some on the other hand derive *Lŭcerna* from *Lŭceo*. Or say that *laterna* is for *latiterna*, (*lätiterna*), from *latito*. ¶ Or *laterna* may be fr. λήθω, to lie hid, Dor. λᾶθω. T for TH, as in *laTeo* from λαθέω.

Läter, spring-water, running-water; any water or liquor. So *later* *Lyæus* is wine. Fr. *lateo*. From its being concealed within the veins of the earth. ¶ Or from λάταξ, the remnant of wine flung into a vessel or on the ground in a game called the κότταβος; or fr. λαταγή, the noise made by its fall. Lennep translates λάταξ, "strepitus liquoris delabentis."

Lätëbŭlum, a lurking-place. Fr. *lateo*.

Lätito, I lurk. Fr. *lateo*, *latitum*.

Latrina, a private bath. For *lavatrina*, as Tondeo, Tonsum, Tonstrina.

Lätrina, a privy. Fr. *lateo*, *latitum*, whence *latitrina*, *latrina*. See *Latrina* above. From its being in an obscure or retired situation. So Schleusner explains ἀφεδρών "latrina, cloaca, LOCUS SECRETUS in quo homo ventrem exonerat." The Greek ἀποπατέω, to go away from the path, is used for going aside to evacuate the bowels. Scheide: "Locus *latendi*, quo abduunt se homines, quo lumen conditur."

Lätro,¹ I bark. From ὑλακτήρ, ὑλακτῆρος, (ὑλακτρός, ὑλακτρός), one that barks. U omitted, as A is omitted in *Rura*, *Rarus*, E in *Lamina*, *Ruber*, O in *Ramus*, *Dentes*.²

¹ "A in *latro* is very rarely shortened by the Poets." F.

² Al. from λατρεύω, explained by Hesychius βαρβαρίζω, I speak in a barbarous jargon-like manner. ¶ "A λατρεύω,

Latro, ōis, a soldier of the Prince's body-guard. For *latro*, fr. *latus*, *lateris*. From guarding his side. ¶ Or fr. *λάτρον*, wages for service.

Lātro, a marauder, one of a banditti. Also, a highwayman. Wachter: "*Lotter*, (Germ.) *latro*. A Celtic word, which derived its origin from *lladd*, to kill. Hence *latro*." Quayle mentions Celt. *ladran*. ¶ Al. from *λάτρον*, wages for service. Festus says: "Quod a *latere* adoriuntur. Vel quod *latenter* insidiantur." Here Dacier remarks: "Frustra. Obsessores viarum *latrones* dicti, quia id milites CONDUCTITII facitabant, qui *latrones* propriè dicti sunt."

Lātro, a chessman. As being a soldier on the chess-board.

Lātrōcinium, robbery. Also, the game of chess. Fr. *lutro*. As *Tiro*, *Tirotinium*.

Lātrunculus, a chessman. See the last *Latro*.

Lātus, borne, supported. Soft for *tlatus* fr. *τητός*, Dor. *τλατός*, sustained. Euripides: *Δουλεύεις τᾶς οὐ τλατᾶς, τᾶς οὐ φερτᾶς*.¹

Lātus, broad, wide. Fr. *πλατύς*. But A in *πλατύς* is short. ¶ Or from *latus*, i. e. *dilatatus*. As *εὐρύς* is broad fr. *ἔρω*, to draw, i. e., to draw out. So *ἡνεκὴς*, *διηνεκὴς*, are "ex-

tended in breadth" from *ἐνέκω*, (whence *ἡνέκα*,) to carry. ¶ Or from *ἐλατός*, driven out wide. But here also A is short.

Lātus, the side. Fr. *πλάτος*, breadth. So *εὐράξ* is sideways, fr. *εὐρύς*, broad. See *Lātus*, "wide." ¶ Al. from *lateo*. "Quia *latet* sub axillis." V.

Lāvācrum, a bath. Fr. *lavatum*, as *Sepultum*, *Sepulcrum*.

Laudo, I praise. Fr. *laus*, *laudis*.

Lāverna, a Goddess in whose care robbers were thought to be. For *laberna* fr. *λαβίω*, *λαβῶ*, to seize. As *Caverna*, *Laterna*, *Lucerna*. ¶ Al. from *λάφυρον*, a spoil; whence *λαφυρίη*, pertaining to spoils; whence *λαφύρη*, *laburna*, as *ἄμφω*, *ambo*. ¶ Al. from *lavo*, *elavo*, I wash clean from a thing, strip a man of his goods. As *Lateo*, *Laterna*.

Lāvo, I wash, rinse. For *lao*, (as *οἷς*, *οἷvis*,) for *loo*, fr. *λούω*, whence *luo*, *diluo*. Or *λάω* may have existed in this sense, as *λάω*, *λέω*, *λίσω*, *λόω*, *λύω*, seem all² to have meant to loosen or dissolve, whence the meaning of to wash, i. e. to LOOSEN from dirt.

Laurus: See Appendix.

Laus, *laudis*, praise. Fr. *λαός*, (*laïis*, *laus*,) the people. As given by the people, i. e. popular applause. Or as ad-

famulor. Quod canes faciunt *latrando*." Ainsw.

¹ Jones carries us to *Indra*: "The Indian root *la*, to bring, has produced *lao*, *latōw*, the adopted supine of *Verō*."

² For fr. *λάω*, is *lāas*, a pebble, as rubbed or dissolved by the sea; fr. *λέω* is *laïes*, smooth, i. e. rubbed; fr. *λίσω* (a. l. p. *ἐλίστην*) is *līthes*, a stone: fr. *λόω* is *louō*, to wash; and *λύω* is to dissolve generally.

dressed to or spoken before the people. As a Panegyric is from *Πανήγυρις*, an assembly of the people. ¶ Or from *λάω*, *λαύω*, to speak. As *φήμη*, fame, from *φάω*, *πέφημαι*, to speak. And *ἄλνος*, praise, is from *ἄλνος*, a discourse. ¶ But Tooke is vehement against these derivations: "The Anglo-Sax. *loos* or *los* is evidently the past participle of *hlisan*, to celebrate. As *laus* also is. Of which had the Latin Etymologists been aware, they never would by such childish allusions have endeavoured to derive it from *λαός*, or *λάω*, or from *λαύω*, I enjoy."¹

Lausus, a lamentation. Fr. *πλαῦσις*. But the word is disputed.

Lautia, presents to foreign ambassadors. Fr. *lautus*, elegant, sumptuous. ¶ Al. for *dautia*. Festus has: "*Dautia*, quæ *lautia* dicimus." *Dautia* for *dotia* from a supposed word *δώτια*, gifts. The change of AU to O is common, but not vice versâ. AURichalchum is however from *Ὀρηχάλλος*, and Aurea for Orea. See *Laurus*.

Lautitia, elegance. Fr. *lautus*, as *Lætus*, *Lætitia*.

Lautulæ, hot baths. Fr. *lavo*, *lautum*.

Lautāmia, *Lātōmia*, stone-quarries. Hence a gaol. Fr. *λατομῖαι*² and *λατομῖαι*.

Lautus, washed, clean, dress-

ed; nice, neat, elegant, sumptuous; nice, dainty, delicate. The opulent Romans were wont to bathe very frequently. Fr. *lavo*, *lavatus*, *lavtus*, *lautus*, as *Aviceps*, *Avceps*, *Auceps*.

Laxo, I loosen, relax; I dilate, expand; I lengthen, prolong; I loosen from toil, refresh. Fr. *χαλάω*, I loosen; fut. *χαλάσω*, Æol. *χαλαξῶ*, whence *laxo*, as from *Γάλακτος* is *Lactis*. ¶ Al. from *λήξω*, Dor. *λάξω*, fut. of *λήγω*, I leave off.³

Laxus, loose, &c. Fr. *laxo*.

Lea, a lioness. Fr. *leo*.

Leæna, a lioness. *Λίαινα*.

Lēbes, a kettle. *Λίβης*.

Lectica, a litter, sedan. Fr. *lectus*, as *Amica* from *Amo*.

Lecto, I read often. Fr. *lego*, *legitum*, *legtum*, *lectum*.

Lectus, a bed or couch. Fr. *λέλεκται* (whence *λέκτρον*) pf. of *λέγομαι*, to lie down. ¶ Al. from *λέκτρον*. As some derive *Artus* from *Ἄρθρον*. ¶ Al. from *lego* (i. e. colligo), *lectum*. "A *collectis foliis ad cubitandum*," says Festus.

Lēcythus, an oil-cruet. *Λήκυθος*.

Lēgātum, a legacy. Fr. *lego*, *atum*.

Lēgātus, an ambassador; a deputy of the Emperor in war. Fr. *lego*, *atum*, I depute.

Lēgio, a legion, body of soldiers. Varro: "Quod milites in *delectu leguntur*."

Lēgītīmus, lawful. Fr. *lex*, *legis*. As *Maris*, *Mariūmus*.

¹ Wachter (in *Lauten*) seems to refer *laus* to *κλέος*. ¶ Haigh: "From *γλῶττα*, the tongue, discourse."

² As *λαοφόρος*, &c.

³ "The Welsh *llac* is *laxus*." W.

Lēgo, *avi*, I send or depute as an ambassador or as my deputy or lieutenant. Fr. *λέγω*, I choose, select. But E in *lego* is long. ¶ Or fr. *lex*, *legis*. *Lego* is properly said of those who are publicly commissioned, or commissioned (per *legem*) by law. *Νομίζω* is to establish (*νόμος*) by law. ¶ “From Hebr. *LACH*, he commissioned, sent.” V. ¶ Or from Germ. *legen*, explained by Wachter “constituere, disponere, ordinare.”

Lēgo, I leave by will, bequeath. Fr. *lego*, I send or depute, and so I consign or intrust to. Plautus: “Quin potius quod *legatum* est tibi negotium, id curas?” ¶ Or *lego* is, I give (per *legem*) by law.

Lēgo, *is*, I gather, cull, collect. *Λέγω*. Also, I follow, trace, as in *Lego* vestigia. That is, I pick them up as it were, or I act like those who pick up things from the ground in a consecutive order. “Quasi in modum e terrâ *legentis* quippiam.” F. We say, somewhat similarly perhaps, To pick one’s way. Also, I pass on by or in a direction parallel to, as in *Lego* oram. From the same notion of tracing. So it means to pass over, go through. Ovid: “Æquoraque Afra *legit*.” Forcellini explains it here: “Ut qui poma *legunt*, huc illuc discurrunt *colligendi* studio.” Also, I run over, read, peruse. That is, *lego* or *colligo* literas et verba: I pick up letters and put them together. Also, I read

commentaries aloud to scholars, explain, illustrate. Also, I descry, survey. Virgil: “Et tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine possit Adversos *legere*, et venientum discere vultus.” That is, pick them out, single them out. “Percurro oculis, quasi qui scripta *legit*,” says Forcellini. Also, I steal. “Quasi clam *colligo*.” F. Also, I choose, select, i. e. *lego* ex aliis, *seligo*. It was the office of the Censors “*legere* Senatium,” to review the Senate, to inspect the characters of the old and to choose new members. This sense follows from those just preceding. Or *lego* is here *λέγω*, I count, reckon up.

Legula aurium: See Appendix.

Lēgūleius, one acquainted only with the little niceties of law, a pettifogger. Fr. *legula*, fr. *lex*, *legis*.

Lēgūlus, a gatherer of grapes or olives. Fr. *lego*.

Lēgūmen, all kinds of pulse, as peas, beans, vetches, &c. From *lego*. As being usually gathered by the hand, and not cut. Nicander: “*Ἄνευ δρεπάνου λέγονται Ὀσπρια χεδροπά τ’ ἄλλα*.”

Leiostrea, a muscle with a smooth shell. *Λειόστρεον*.

Lēma, a white humor in the eye. *Λήμη*.

Lembus, a pinnace, skiff. *Λέμβος*.

Lemma, *ātis*, a subject, argument, title; a proposition. *Λήμμα*.

Lemniscus, a fillet or ribband,

a silk^{en} string; a roll of lint put into wounds. *Λημνίσκος*.

Lēmāres: See Appendix.

Lēna, a procuress. Fr. *leno*. As *Lea* from *Leo*.

Lēnis, a kind of vessel. Fr. *ληνός*, a wine-vat.

Lēnis, smooth, soft; gentle, mild. Fr. *λεῖος*, for *lēis*. So *saNus* fr. *σάος*. ¶ Or from *λῆνος*, wool. From its softness.

Lēno, a pimp, pander. Fr. *lenio*. Priscian: "Quod mentes delinendo seducit." Cicero: "Animum adolescentis pellexit in omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi ac deliniri potest."

Lēnōcīnium, the trade or art of a pimp; enticement. Fr. *leno*. As *Tiro*, *Tirocīnium*.

Lens, *lendis*,——

Lens, *lentis*, a lentile. "A *lentore*. From their glutinous quality." Tt. "Quod humida et *lenta* sit," says Isidorus.¹

Lentīcūla, a small lentil. Fr. *lens*, *lentis*. Also, the same as *Lentigo*. Also, some vessel. Celsus: "In vasa fictilia (quas a similitudine *lenticulas* vocant) aqua conjicitur."

Lentigo, a freckly or scurfy eruption on the skin, freckle, pimple. Fr. *lens*, *lentis*. From its likeness to lentile seed. So *φακός* is both a lentile and a freckle.

Lentiscus, the mastich-tree or lentisk. "From *lentesco*, to become clammy. So called

from the gumminess of its juice." Tt. "Quod arbor *lentescat*, dum resinam i. e. mastichen fundit." F.

Lento, I bend, ply. Hence *lento remos*, I ply the oars, I row. "Impulsu enim remi flectuntur." F. *Lento* is fr. *lentus*, pliant.

Lentus, soft, pliant, flexible, limber; of a soft or mild temper, placid, calm, unruffled; and hence, heedless, careless, reckless; as also, apathetic, unmoved, cold, dull, heavy, slow. Cicero: "*Lentus* in dicendo, et pæne frigidus." *Lentus* is also, clammy, sticky, tenacious, which senses seem the reverse of soft and flexible. It seems properly here to mean, dull or slow in being moved, heavy and thick, immoveable. *Lentus* is for *lenitus* fr. *lenio*, I soften.

Lēnuncūlus, a young *leno*. Also, a skiff. Fr. *lenis*, the same.

Leo, a lion. *Λέων*.

Leo, *lēvi*, I anoint, smear, daub; I bemire. Fr. *λειώω*, *λειώ*, I smooth, render smooth. "Quia unguento aliquid *levigatur*, factum est ut *leo* significarit UNGO." V. So Linio, says Jones, "is fr. *λειαίνω*, i. e. to soften by ointment." Hesychius: *Λειαίνεται λειούται, ἔξαλειφεται*.

Leopardus, a leopard. Fr. *λεοπάρδαλις*. Or fr. *leo* and *pardus*.

Lēpas, a shell-fish. *Λεπάς*.

Lēpidus, smart, witty, pleasant, gay. Fr. *lepor*. As *Nitor*, *Nitidus*.

¹ "Pliny says: 'Invenio apud auctores, æquanimitatem fieri *lente* vascantibus.' Hence some derive *lens* from *lenis* or *lentus*." F.

Etym.

Lēpista or *Lēpasta*, a drinking cup shaped like a limpet-shell. *Λεπαστή*.

Lēpor, *Lēpos*, wit, humor; elegance, grace. Fr. *λεπὶς*, a scale or thin flake. Donatus: "Quia *lepidus* homo, quasi *lamina*, politus est."¹

Lēpra, the leprosy. *Λέπρα*.

Lēpus, *lēporis*, a hare. Fr. *λέπορις*, an Æolian and Sicilian word. ¶ Al. from *levipes*, (*lepes*), light-footed. ¶ Al. from Anglo-Sax. *hleapan*, to leap. "Verel. in Ind.: *leipa*, *hleipa*, to run." W.

Lessus: See Appendix.

Lēthæus, pertaining to Lethe. *Ληθαῖος*.

Lēthargus, a lethargy. *Λήθαργος*.

Lēto, I put to death. Do *leto*.

Lētum, *Lēthum*, death. Fr. *λήθη*, oblivion, which death induces. "To die in oblivion," is an expression of Shakspeare. ¶ Al. from *letum* supine of *leo*, taken in the sense of *deleo*. "Quia mors aufert ac *delet* omnia," says Priscian. See *Litura*.

Leuca, *Leuga*, a league, a measure used by the Gauls. Camden: "From Welsh *lech*, a stone which was used to be erected at the end of every league."

Leucaspis, armed with white shields. *Λευκασπίς*.

Leucōnicum, flocks of wool used in stuffing bedticks. From

the *Leucones*, a people of Gaul.

Leucōnōtus, the south-west wind. *Λευκόνωτος*.

Leucōphæātus, of a gray or russet color. Fr. *leucophæus*, *λευκόφαιος*.

Leucōphrŷna, an epithet of Diana among the Magnesians. Fr. *λευκός*, white, *ὄφρυς*, an eyebrow.

Leucocrōta: See Appendix.

Levidensis vestis, says Isidorus, "dicta quod raro filo sit *leviterque densata*." Cicero has "munusculum *levidense*, crasso filo." That is, "parum elaboratum atque expolitum," as Forcellini explains it.

Lēvigo, I smooth, polish. Fr. *lēvis*. So Mitis, Mitigo.

Lēvir, a man's wife's brother, or a woman's husband's brother. For *devir*, as Varro says it was anciently written, and this from *δαήρ*, *δαΰήρ*. D into L, as *Lacryma* for *Dacryma*, &c.

Lēvis, light. Fr. *λεπὶς*, peel, rind, husk. Horace: "Tu *levior* CORTICE." Vice versâ, the Latins said, as some think, oPilio for oVilio.

Lēvis, *Lēvis*, smooth, polished, soft, &c. Fr. *λεῖος*, *λεῖνος*.

Lēvītes, a Deacon in the Christian Church, the same in rank as a *Levite* among the Jews.

Lēvo, I lighten, relieve. Fr. *levis*. Also, I lift or raise up, I raise, take away. That is, I make light by taking away. Or it is taken from the easiness of raising and removing what is light. "Quæ *levia* sunt, sur-

¹ Martini derives *lepos* from *λεῖον ἔπος*, "politum verbum."

sem feruntur," is the explanation of Ainsworth.

Lex, legis, a law. Anglo-Sax. *lah, laga, lauge*, Iceland. *lag, laug, log*; Germ. *lage*.¹ "It is no other," says Tooke, "than our ancestors' past participle *læg* of *lecgan*, ponere: and it means something LAID DOWN as a rule of conduct." Virgil has "PONERE MORES." And the Greeks said *τῆσθαί ῥμοος*, "In the mean time," adds Tooke, "the reader may, if he pleases, trifle with Vossius; who refers it to *lēgo*, because laws were READ to the people, when they were being passed; who says that others refer it to *lēgo*, because laws were meant

¹ "Cuncta à *legen*, ponere, statuere, constituere. Quid enim est *Lex*, nisi statutum vel constitutio, sive ipsius Dei et naturæ, sive populi seipsum obligantis, sive principis populum moderantis? Ex eodem fonte si censeamus Latinam vocem (*lex*) promanasse, nec a sensu vocis, nec a temporis ratione aberrabimus, cum Scythica vocabula Latinis longe vetustiora sint, et linguam Latinam multis accessibus auxerint. Errabimus autem a veritate, si antiquissimam Saxonum linguam, et Germanis indigenam, majorem vocabulorum suorum partem a nepotibus Romuli accepisse existimemus. Quæ sententia, etiamsi multos habeat fautores, merito erroris damnata est a peritioribus. Vulgo *lex* a *legendo* derivatur, quòd *leges* populo sint *prælecta* ad observandum, quasi ante literas inventas nullæ fuissent *leges*. Quod sane falsum. Nam *leges* scriptæ ex consuetudine desumptæ sunt. Consuetudo autem est *lex* antiquior, et *jus* moribus vel consensu publico institutum, ac vetustate probatum, nec minus veri nominis *Lex*, quam si literis prodita esset. Hac Lege nunquam caruisse censendi sunt Germani, quamvis adhuc literarum expertes, ob eximiam eorum Romæ. a Cæsare et Tacito tantopere laudatam. Defectum literarum supplere poterant præcones et sacerdotes, vel etiam cantilenæ." W.

to be read: &c." Ainsworth refers it to *λέξις*, "dictio," as *ῥήσις*, he says, was so applied. And then adds: "Ad significationem *legendi*, *colligendi* referri potest; cum indocile ac dispersum genus humanum *leges* in civitatem primam *legerunt*, et etiamnum conservant." After all, as Edicts are from Edico, *Lex* might flow from *λέγω, λέγω*, "dico, edico," or from *λέξις*, considered as signifying "edictum." Compare the formation of *Rex*.

Lexidium, a small or trifling word. *Λεξίδιον*.

Lexis, a word. *Λέξις*.

Liäcūlum, a plane. Fr. *lio*. Instrumentum *liandi*. So *Pio*, *Piaculum*.

Lībella, dimin. of *libra*. Like Flagellum.

Lībellus, a little book; a chart, register, memorandum, certificate, petition, charge in writing against any one, satire, libel. Fr. *liber*.

Lībentīna, *Lūbentīna*, Venus, the goddess (*libentiae* and *lubentiae*) of pleasure.

Līber, *Lībēri*, Bacchus. "Quia *liberum* servitio curarum animum asserit," says Seneca. As he is called in Greek *Δυναῖος* from *λύω*. ¶ "Quòd vino nimio usi omnia *liberè* loquantur," says Festus. ¶ Al. from *λίσσω*, to make a libation. Or from *λοιβή*, a libation.

Līber, free. For *luber*, as we find *Libet* and *Lubet*, *Libens* and *Lubens*.² *Luber* or *lu-*

² We say in English List and Lust.

berus is fr. ἰλεῦθος, Æol. ἰλεύθερος, (as Θῆρ, Æolic Θῆρ,) whence *lupherus*, (as *Lamina* from Ἐλαμίνα;) then *luberus*, as ἀμφω, amBo. So fr. ἰρυθρός, Æol. ἰρυθρός, is ruBrus or ruBer. ¶ Al. from *licet*, whence *liciber*, *liber*, as *Facio*, *Faciber*, *Faber*. *Liber* might have the *l* long, as put for *lüber*.

Liber, a son. Properly, free-born, in opposition to one born a slave.

Liber, the inward bark or rind of a tree. And, as the inward bark of the palm and other trees was used for writing on, *liber* came to signify a book, volume. For *leber*, (as πλεχω, plico,) which *Quintilian* states was the ancient word; and this fr. λέπος, bark; Æol. λέπορ, whence *leber*, as ὄπου, uBi. ¶ "From Hebr. *leb*." Tt.

Lībēra, Proserpine. The sister (*Liberi*) of *Bacchus*.

Lībērālis, befitting a (*liberum* virum) freeman or gentleman, well-bred, gentlemanly, ingenuous, generous, liberal.

Lībēri: See the third *Liber*.

Lībēro, I free. *Liberum* facio.

Lībērtas, liberty. Fr. *liber*, as *Uber*, *Ubertas*.

Lībērtinus, a freed man. Fr. *libertus*. "*Libertus* is joined with the patron, as *libertus* *Ciceronis*, *Cæsar*, *meus*, &c. *Libertinus* is put alone without regard to the patron. In the time of *Claudius* *libertini* were put for the sons of *liberti*." F.

Libertus, a freed man. For *liberatus*.

Lībēt, *Lībēt*, it pleases, it is agreeable. Fr. φιλέω, I love or like. Φιλεῖ might answer to our "it *LIKETH* me best," &c. From φιλεῖ, transp. λιφεῖ, is *liphēt* (as *Decet* from *δέει*;) and *libēt*, as amBo from ἀμφω. ¶ Or from λίσσω, to desire, fut. λίσσω. ¶ Al. from Germ. *lieben*, to desire; to love; whence our "I would as *lieve*" &c. ¶ "From Hebrew *LB*, [which *Wächter*¹ writes *leb*] the heart." V. That is, cordi est.

Lībēthrīdes, the *Muses* as inhabiting *Libethra*, a fountain of *Magnesia*.

Lībīdo, desire, inclination, lust. Fr. *libet*. So *Cupido*.

Lībītīna, *Venus*. Fr. *libet*, *libitum*. That is, the Goddess of pleasure and delight, or the Goddess of desire. Whence she is called also *Libentina*. This derivation seems to suit only her general character; for in the temple of "*Venus Libitina*" such things were sold as pertained to burials. Whence *Libitina* is put for the sale of funeral articles; also for a bier, and for death. "The most ancient of the Romans," says *Forcellini*, "thought that *Libitina* was *Venus*. And *Plutarch* has a problem why funeral articles were sold in the temple of *Venus*." As the Greeks called the *Furies* *Εὐμενίδες*, i. e. the benign Deities,—and as perhaps the Latins from the word *Parco* called the *Fates* *Parcæ*,—in order

¹ Ad voc. *Leben*.

to propitiate them; so we may imagine that *Ventis*, the Goddess of funerals, was called *Libitina* from *libet*, *libitum*, though she was not at all in this character the Goddess of pleasure.

Lībo, I pour out in sacrifice, make a libation. *λεῖβω*. Hence, I sacrifice: for no sacrifice took place without a *libatio*. Also, I consume, make less. Again: before the priests poured the wine out, they sipped or tasted it themselves, and gave to those about them to taste; hence *libo* is to sip or taste; and hence to touch gently; to pass over slightly; and so to cull and extract.

Lībra, a pound, twelve ounces. From *λεῖρα*,^{*} *Æol.* *λεῖρα*, whence *lepra*, *libra*. Also, a balance or pair of scales, as properly weighing a *libra*. On the other hand *τάλαντον* is thought to have first meant a balance and then a certain sum of money weighed in it. *Libra* was also a weight or plummet for ascertaining the depth of the sea, of rivers, &c. And the depth itself.

Lībrārius, a copyist, transcriber, book-keeper; bookseller. Fr. *liber*, *libri*.

Lībrīle, the beam (*libra*) of a balance.

Lībro, I weigh, balance, poise; I weigh, ponder, examine. Fr. *libra*. Also, I make level or plane, i. e. *ad libram exigo*,

I adjust by a plummet or rule. Also, I throw, hurl, having first poised the instrument.

Libs, *Libis*, the south wind. *Liby*, *Libys*.

Lībum, a kind of sweet cake. Fr. *libo*. For particular use was made of them in libations or sacrifices. ¶ *Al.* from Germ. *laib*, bread; Anglo-Sax. *hlaf*, whence our *loaf*. ¶ *Donnegan* has "*λεῖβω*, a kind of cake."

Līburna, a light swift ship, a pinnace. From their being used by the *Līburni*, a people of Illyria.

Līburnus, a sedan-carrier. *Madam*: "The chairmen at Rome commonly came from *Liburnia*. They were remarkably tall and stout."

Līcentia, licence, liberty. Fr. *licens*, *licentis*, from *licet*.

Līcea, I am put up or exposed for sale, have a price put upon me, am valued. *Adam*: "The buyer asked, *Quanti licet?* sc. *habere vel auferre*. The seller answered, *Decem nummis licet*, or the like." So that, according to *Adam*, *liceo* stands for *licet* mihi: "*Licet mihi vendi tanti*." *Forcellini* says: "A *licet*. *Quia licet emere et vendere quæ in auctione æstimata sunt*." ¶ But perhaps *liceo* is from *δίκη*. As said of things estimated *κατὰ δίκην*, i. e. *κατ' ἀξίαν*, according to their value. L for Δ, as in *Licet*, &c. Or *liceo* may be taken in the sense of *δικαίως εἶμι*, I am justly entitled to or worthy of, i. e. such a price. Or *liceo* is from *δικαίω*, *δικαῖω*, *dicæo*, I judge: in a passive sense, I am judged.

* "Pollux says that *λεῖρα* is used by the old Greek writers: and Wetstein quotes Eustathius on Il. xxii. affirming that it is found in Epicharmus, who flourished in the 5th century before Christ." Parkhurst.

Liceo is otherwise explained, "testimor tantum quantum licet."

Liceor: See Appendix.

Licet, it is just, or right, it is lawful or allowed. For *dicet* fr. *δίκη*, justice, right. As *Lacryma* from *δάκρυμα*, *Levir* for *Devir*.

Licet, although. Perhaps *licet* was anciently placed, as in Cicero: "Fremant omnes, licet; dicam quod sentio." Let them all make a noise; it is allowed them, they may do so if they will; but I will say what I think. That is, Although they do so, &c. Some however understand *Ut* after *licet* in its general use.

Lichen, a tetter. *Λιχίν*.

Liciātus, commenced. "Ut tela inchoata dicitur, cum liciis adjuncta sunt stamina, necdum tamen texta subtemine." F.

Liciniāna olea, an olive of a capital kind, introduced or carefully cultivated by one *Licinius*.

Licinium, a roll of (*licii*) thread to put in wounds.

Licitor, I bid a price. Fr. *liceor*, *licitus* sum. Also, I contend, fight. Properly, I bid against another at an auction. Festus: "*Licitati*, in mercando sive pugnando contententes."

Licium: See Appendix.

Lictor, a lictor or beadle. Fr. *ligo*, whence *ligator*, *ligtor*, *lictor*. Livy: "I *lictor*, deliga ad palum." Again: "I *lictor*, colliga manus."

Lien: See Appendix.

Lignum, wood. As *ξύλον*, wood, is fr. *ξύω*, to scrape, plane, polish, (whence also *ξύ-*

στών is the wooden part of a spear, and *ξύλη* is a chisel for working in wood,) so *lignum* (for *licnum*, as *diGnum* from *δίκη*, and *cyGnus* from *κύκνος*,) seems to come from a word *λικνόν* formed from *λέλικα* pf. of *λίω*, (whence *λίστρον*,) to plane, polish. Lennep¹ explains *λίω*, "polio, rado." ¶ *Al.* for *legnum* fr. *lego*. Turton: "Because its branches are gathered into bundles for domestic uses." And Varro explains it of timber picked up or collected for fuel. ¶ Or is *lignum* short for *ilignum*, i. e. oak timber? ¶ Or from a word *ύλγόνον*, (*ύλγνόνον*,) produced in the woods?²

Ligo, I bind. Fr. *λύνω*, *λύω*. So *φρύνω*, fr *lgo*.

Ligo, *ōnis*, a spade. Fr. *λίστος*, *λίγος*. ¶ Or fr. *λύνω* fut. 2. of *λίζω*,³ considered the same as *λίω*, pp. *λείσται*, whence *λίστρειν*, to dig. Indeed *λίστος* (for *λίγος*) seems to be from the same *λύνω*.⁴

Ligula, a little tongue. For *lingula* fr. *lingua*. "In the ancient MSS," says Forcellini, "we find promiscuously *ligula* and *lingula*." Also, the tongue of a musical instrument. As Gr. *γλωττίς*. "A similitudine *linguæ* infra dentes coercitæ." F. Also, a shoe-latchet. "Pars in calceis *linguæ* exsertæ instar

¹ Ad voc. *λίθος*.

² "A *ligo*. Ut *ligna* dicta sint *ξύλα* δεσµένα, non λελυμένα." Isaac Voss.

³ "Eustathius explains *λίξω* by *σὶ δὴρξέειν*." V.

⁴ *Al.* from *λύω*, solvens; whence *lio*, *lico*, (as *σπός*, *speCus*,) *ligo*.

fastigiata," says Festus. Others refer it to *ligo*, I tie; but Martial has it *lingula* in this sense. *Γλωσσα* is used for a shoe-string. Hence *ligula* is a term of contempt. Plautus: "*Ligula*, i in malam crucem:" Thou that art of no more value than a shoe-latchet. *Ligula* is also a narrow neck of land. See *Lingua*. Also a spatula. "Quia habet figuram *linguæ* ad palatum retractæ atque ita cavæ." *F.* *Ligula* is used in sundry scientific senses from certain resemblances to the tongue.

Ligurio, *Ligurrio*, I lick up, eat nicely, feed delicately. *Fr.* *ligo*, *lingo*. As *Scateo*, *Scaturio*. Or from *λείχω*, *λιχῶ*, whence a word *λιχυρός*, *λιχυρίζω*, same as *λιχνύω*, to lick. ¶ *Al.* *fr.* *γλυκερός*, sweet. *Γ* cast off, as *Liquorice* from *Γλυκύριζα*.¹

Ligusticum, the herb lovage. From *Ligusticus*, *Λιγυστικός*, appertaining to Liguria. As abounding in the mountains of Liguria.

Ligustrum, some herb supposed to be the privet. It seems to be also another herb called withwind or bindweed. "Fr. *ligo*. From its use in making bands," says Turton. The English term "bindweed" seems to confirm the derivation from *ligo*. Or, since *λυγίζω* is the same as *ligo*, from *pp.* *λελύ-*

γισται might be *λύγιστρον*, transp. *λῆγυστρον*.

Lilium, a lily. Soft for *lirium* *fr.* *λείριον*.

Lima, a file. *Fr.* *λείμαι* *pp.* of *λείω*, to smooth, polish. *Λείω* appears to have existed, if we may conjecture from *λείω*, *λείπω*, *λείχω*. ¶ Or for *lisma* *fr.* *λείσμαι* *pp.* of *λίω*, (whence through *λέλισται* is *λίστρον*,) to smooth, polish. ¶ Or *fr.* *λείωμαι* (contr. *λελείμαι*) *pp.* of *λείω*, to smooth. ¶ "Ex *limus*. Quodd *OBLIQUIS* aciebus secat." Ainsw.

Līmūtus, filed, polished, elegant. *Fr.* *limo*.

Līmax, a snail. *Fr.* *λείμαξ*, which word Donnegan has received. ¶ *Al.* from *limus*. From its sliminess.

Limbus, the hem, border, fringe of a garment. Tooke: "LIMB is the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. verb *limpian*, to pertain or belong to. Hence and hence only is derived Lat. *limbus*, under the notion of holding to or belonging to." ¶ *Al.* from *λίμνω*, i. e. *λιμπάνω*, to leave, i. e. leave off, terminate.

Līmen, the threshold of a door; hence, a beginning. *Fr.* *λείμαι* *pp.* of *λείω*, to smooth. (See *Lima*.) "Quia nulla pars domūs *limine* tritior aut terendo levigatior." Salmas. ¶ *Al.* from *limus*, transverse. Forcellini explains *limen* "*lignum aut lapis TRANSVERSUS in januâ, tum superius tum inferius.*"

Līmes, a cross-road, cross-path, by-road. *Fr.* *limus*, trans-

¹ Donatus refers *ligurio* to *λεγυρός*, which he says means "sweet." But *λεγυρός* is, shrill, clear, harmonious.

verse. Livy has, "Profectus inde TRANSVERSIS *limitibus*, terrorem præbuit subitum hosti." Here however, as was usually the case, *limes* is put for a path, road, way. And, because cross-paths are usually the boundaries of fields, *limes* was a boundary, land-mark, limit. From the notion of a path or road, *limes* is also a track, furrow, line, mark. ¶ Al. from *λάλειμαι* pp. of *λείπω*, to leave, i. e. leave off, terminate.

Līmīto, I bound. Fr. *limes*, *limitis*.

Limma, a deficiency. *Λῆμμα*.

Līmo, I file, polish. Fr. *lima*. Hence, I take away what is superfluous, remove, amend. Also, I search out, examine, discover. "Quia *lima* superficiem aufert; et quod subter latebat detegit." F.

Līmpidus, clear, transparent, limpid. For *lipidus* (as M is added in *λαμβάνω* and in *Lambo*) fr. *λίπος*, oil, whence *λαμπρός*, shining, sparkling. As *Gelus*, *Gelidas*. ¶ Or for *limphidus*, *lymphidus*, fr. *lymphe*. As clear as water. ¶ Al. for *lampidas*, fr. *λάμπω*, to shine. As *vitricus* is perhaps for *atricus*.

Līmus, mud, slime. Fr. *λείπειμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to smooth. (See *Lima* and *Limen*.) From its smoothness or softness. Virgil: "Tu tamen e LEVI *rimosa cubilia līmo* Unge." Forcellini defines *limus* "cœnum illud mollius quod ab aquis deferri solet." ¶ Or from *λίμας*, filth. As *φῆγμα*, frīgo. ¶ Or from

λείμας, a moist meadow. ¶ Al. from *λάλειμαι* pp. of *λείπω*, to leave. That which is left by the waters. ¶ Al. from *λείπειμαι* pp. of *λείω*, to bedaub with mud. ¶ The Germ. *leim* is mud. But Wachter refers this to the Latin.

Līmus, a species of girdle. Fr. *limus*. "Quodd purpuratam TRANSVERSAM haberet." F.

Līmus: See Appendix.

Līnāmentum, anything made (e *lino*) from lint or linen; lint for wounds.

Līnea, a string or cord made (e *lino*) from flax; a string or row of pearls; any row or line.

Līnēamenta, the outlines, prominent marks or features of things. Fr. *linea*. From the strokes or lines in a painting or geometrical figure.

Līneo, I draw the figure of a thing (in *lineis*) in lines.

Līngo, I lick. For *ligo* (as N is added in *Frango* and *Tango*) for *lichō* fr. *λιχῶ* fut. 2. of *λείγω*.

Līngua, the tongue; hence, the voice, speech, discourse, language. Also, from the shape, a promontory or narrow neck of land. Fr. *lingo*. As the tongue is the instrument by which we lick.

Līngŭlāca, a gossip. Fr. *lingua*.

Līnio, the same as *lino*.

Līniphio, a linen-weaver. Fr. *λινον*, linen, and *ὠφάω*, I weave.

Līno, I anoint, besmear, daub, paint, bemire. Fr. *λειανῶ*, (*λεινῶ*) fut. of *λειαίνω*, I make smooth. "Lēve ac lēbri-

cum reddo, ut unguento sit quod illinitur." V.

Linguo, I leave. For *liquo*, (as N is added in *Lingo*) fr. *λεπῶ* (fut. 2. of *λείπω*), Æol. *λεπῶ*, as from *ἔπομαι*, Æol. *ἔκομαι*, is seQUor.

Linter, a bark, wherry, canoe. Priscian states that "*linter*, which is masculine among the Greeks, *ὁ λιντήρ*, is feminine among the Latins." Vossius doubts whether *λιντήρ* was a Greek word; but whether Priscian's testimony is to be rejected from the absence of the word elsewhere, the reader will judge. ¶ Al. for *lincter*, fr. *lingo*, *linctum*. A *lingendo* litore.

Linteum, a linen cloth, &c. Fr. *lintheus* fr. *linum*.

Linum, flax, lint; a flaxen thread, string, or cord; a garment from flax. *Λίνον*.

Lio, I polish. *Λιόω*, *λειῶ*.

Lippus, blear-eyed.¹ For *libbus*, fr. *λεβῶ* fut. 2. of *λείβω*, to distil. As *Lappa* from *Λαβῶ*. ¶ Al. from *λίπος*, a fat or unctuous moisture.

Liquēfācio, I melt. *Lique-re facio*.

Liqueo, *Liquesco*, I melt, dissolve. Fr. *liquor*. That is, *sio liquor*, *sio liquidus*.

Liquet, it is clear, it is manifest. See *Liquidus*, clear.

Liquidus, liquid, fluid. Fr. *liquor*. *Liquidus* became particularly applied to such liquors

as drop purely, clearly, and pellucidly; and means, pure, clear, limpid; and so serene; shrill, &c.

Liquis, oblique. See *Obliquus*.

Liquo, *ἀνι*, I make to melt, dissolve. Allied to *liqueo*, as *Fugo* to *Fugio*. See *Liquor*. *Liquo* is also to strain or purify: properly to dissolve, and by dissolving to separate from a body its grosser particles.

Liquor, liquid juice, liquor. Fr. *λίπος*,² oil; Æol. *λίκος* (See *Linguo*) and *λίκος* (whence *Arbos* and *Arbor* are both found) whence *liquor*. ¶ Haigh: "*Liqueo* from *λι* for *λίαν*, much, and *χέω*, to pour." ¶ Al. from Germ. *lechen*, (allied to our word *To leak*,) to drop.

Liquor, I am dissolved, I melt, drop, flow. Allied to *Liquo*, *Liqueo*, and *Liquor*, oris. *Λείβομαι* seems allied.

Lira: See Appendix.

Liræ, trifles. *Λήροι*.

Lis, *litis*, strife, dispute. Fr. *ἔρις*, whence *ris*, (E dropt, as in *Rixa* from *Ἐριξα*,) and for softness *lis*, somewhat as *liLium* for *liRium*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *λύσσα*, [that is, *λύσσω*,] rage."

Litānīa, a supplication, litany. *Λιτανεία*.

Litēra: See *Littera*.

Lūicen, *ἱνις*, one who blows a clarion. Fr. *lituus* and *cano*.

Litāgo, I strive, debate. Fr. *litem* or *lite ago*.

¹ "Lippa ficus apud Martial. est valde matura et dulci humore fluens instar oculi hippientis." F.

Etym.

² "Fr. *λίος* and *λίω* came *λείβω*, *λείβω*, *λίπω*, *λείφω*, &c. which signified to drop or distil, and were applied to various liquors." Lennep.

Lito. I offer in sacrifice. Propertius: "Eata *litabat* ovis." Fr. λιτή, a prayer. That is, I adore the Gods through the medium of a sacrifice. Or, *lito* agrees with Imprecor from Preces: I curse, devote to die. ¶ Or *lito* is for *luto* (as Libet and Labet are interchanged) fr. *lao*, *lutum*. Ovid: "Pontifices, fordâ sacra *litate* bove." Here "sacra *litate*" may be, pay or discharge the sacred rites to the Gods. As Persolvo is used. Then "*Lito* victimas" will be said, as Virgil has: "Hanc animam pro morte Daretis PERSOLVO." *Lito* is used also in a neuter sense. Suetonius: "Pluribus hostiis cæsis cum *litare* non posset." Here Sacra may be understood. ¶ Some translate it "appease the Gods." Hence *lito* might be referred to λείπται pp. of λῶ, (whence λίστρον and λισσός,) to smooth, and hence to quiet, assuage, appease.

Littera, *Lūtera*, a letter, as A, B, C. Hence, in the plural, *litteræ* is a number of letters running on, and forming words, sentences, and books; and is hence put for a writing or composition; a letter, epistle; a memoir, &c. So also for letters or learning, the arts, the sciences. *Littera* is fr. ἀλειπτός fr. ἀλείφω; whence *liptus*, (as A is dropped in Rarus from Ἀραιός, in Rura from Ἀρουρα,) whence *liptera*, (as Era in Arcera, Patera, and Erus in Humerus, Numerus,) and for softness *littera*. Ἀλείφω is the same as

"lino, illino;" and Horace has, "Quodcumque semel chartis ILLEVERIT," i. e. (says Forcellini) atramento induxerit, conscripserit. Hesychius: Ἀλειπτήριον γραφίον.¹ ¶ Al. from *litum* supine of *lino*. But I in *litum* is short. Rather, for *letera* fr. *leo*, *letum*. Or fr. *linio*, *linitum*, whence *littum*, *litum*. ¶ Al. from λιτή, thin, slender. "*Litteræ* quid sunt aliæ quàm tenues et exiles ductus?" V. ¶ Al. from λείσται, λείπτται, pp. of λῶ, to attenuate, scrape.²

Littērātus, having (*litteras*) letters written on it. Acquainted (*litteris*) with learning.

Littus: See Litus.

Lūtura, the blotting out a letter or word. Fr. *lino*, *litum*.

Litus, *Littus*, a shore; a bank. Fr. λισσός, λιττός, smooth. Euripides has ἐν λευρῇ παραβάθω, on the smooth sand. ¶ Or fr. λείσται, λείπτται, pp. of λῶ, (whence λισσός) to attenuate, wear, &c. As worn by the waves. As ἀκρή fr. ἄγω, ἄκται, I break.

Litus, a clarion; a staff a little bent at the end, as being in its form. Fr. λιτός, thin, slender. "GRACILEM edit sonum," says Forcellini. "Rather from its form. For *litui* are long indeed but thin." Isaac

¹ Quoted by Isaac Vossius ad *Littera*.

² Al. from the Saxon *lith*, or German, a limb. "Quid enim," asks Wachter, "est *littera*, nisi MEMBRUM vocis scriptum?"

Voss. ¶ Al. from κλυτός, sonorous.¹

Lāreo, I am black and blue, pale and wan. And, because envy and repining at other's felicity produce this color in the countenance, *liveo* is to envy. From πελώω, πελιῶ, or πελώω, πελιῶ, to make livid; transp. λαιμία, whence *liveo*, as leVis from λελίς. ¶ Al. from πέλειος, livid, whence *peleVus*, and *pe-liveo*, then *liveo*, as from Γάλακτος is Lactis. ¶ Al. from Αἰθυς, an African. From the dark or swarthy countenances of the Africans. V for B, as in seVerus from σεΒηρός.

Lividus, livid. Fr. *liveo*. As Frigeo, Frigidus.

Livor, blackness and blueness. Also, envy. See *liveo*.

Lix is understood differently. Some translate it "cinders," or "water mixed or impregnated with cinders." But, as we find "lixivio cinere," perhaps *lix* means water simply, and is abbreviated from *liquens* or *liquis*, (*liqs.*) allied to *liquor*, ὀρίς. ¶ Forcellini says: "*Lixivius* dicitur de cinere in aqua cocto." Hence perhaps *lix* is allied to *eliro*, "aquā coquo," I boil. Then "cinis *lixivius*" is boiled cinders.²

Lixa, a sutler, or victualler in a camp, who cooked and sold to the soldiers what they needed. From *liro*, whence *eliro*, to boil, cook. ¶ Al. from *lix*,

water. (See Lix.) It being their peculiar business to deal out water to the army.

Lixivia, ley, wash made of ashes. See Lix.

Lōco, I place, deposit; place, build; I place out on hire, let out; I place out a job to be done, bargain to have a thing done; I lay out, expend. Fr. *locus*. That is, in *loco* pono.

Lōcūlamentum, a partition, apartment, place for pigeons to build their nests. Fr. *loculus*.

Lōculus, a small place or receptacle; a small box or chest; a bag, coffer, pouch. Fr. *locus*.

Lōcuples, opulent, rich. *Locuples testis* or *auctor* is a witness or author worthy of credit.

"Quemadmodum *locupleti* homini fides habetur in rebus creditis." F. Or here the full expression is "*locuples fidei*."

Ples in *locuples* is short for *plenus*, or for πλέος or πλέως, full, or is from *pleo*, whence *impleo*, *repleo*, &c. And *locus* is fr. *loculus*, a coffer: Cui *pleni* sunt *loculi*. Or fr. *locus*, taken in the sense of Ager. Cui *pleni* sunt *loci* i. e. agri. Or, qui *plenus* est *locorum* i. e. agrorum.

Lōcus, a place, &c. For *docus* (as Licet for Dicet from Δίκη) fr. δοχός, Ion. δοκός, containing or capable of containing. As χάρος (i. e. χάρος) is fr. χάω, χάω, to contain. ¶ Al. from τάπος, Æol. τόκος, (Compare linQUo from λείπω; &c.) whence *tocus*, and *locus*, T being as easily as D commutable with L. ¶ Al. from λέλοχα

¹ Al. from Germ. *lauten*, *leuten*, to sing; whence our *lute*.

² Forston derives *lix* from Hebr. *lus*.

(λόχα) pf. of λέγω, whence λέγομαι, I lay myself down, I lie down. Somewhat as Sedes is used for a spot, place, from Sedeo. ¶ “Boxhorn. in his Ancient Brit. Lex. has: *Lech*, sedes.” W.

Lōcusta, a locust. Scheide: “An a λοχεύω [pp. λελόχευσται]? ut sit incubator, agminatim incubans?” Λοχεύοντες is explained by Hesychius ἐνδρεύοντες, lying in ambush. But λοχεύω (from λόχος, a cohort, band,) might have also meant, to come in troops or bands? Pliny says of locusts: “GREGATIM volant infestæ messibus.”

Lōdix: See Appendix.

Lōgicus, logical. Λογικός.

Lōgista, an accountant. Λογιστής.

Lōgus, a word, fable. *Logi* are mere words, foolish sayings, nonsense. Λόγος.

Lōlīgo: See Appendix.

Lōlium, darnel, tares. “A herb like barley, of which it is thought to be a spurious kind, as from δόλιον, adulterinum. It springs from corrupted seeds of wheat and barley.” F. For *dotium*, as Lacryma for Dacryma. ¶ “From Hebr. *lolah*, useless.” Tt. ¶ Al. from ὀλλύω, transp. λολύω, to injure.

Lōmentum, bean-meal used for taking wrinkles from the skin. For *lotimentum* fr. *lotum*, as from Foveo, Fotum, is Fomentum. For the body was washed with it. Cicero: “Persuasum est ei, censuram *lomentum* aut nitrum esse, nam sordes ELUERE vult,” &c. *Lomentum*

was also a kind of paint or powder. Perhaps because the face was washed with it. But Pliny seems of another mind: “Ex cœruleo fit quod vocatur *lomentum*; perficitur id LAVANDO terendove.”

Lonchus, a spear. Fr. λόγχη, or from a word λόγχος.

Longāno, *Longao*, *Longabo*, the straight gut. “Quodd in *longum* protendatur, nullis orbibus implicitum, ut cetera intestina.” F.

Longè, a long way off. Fr. *longus*.

Longinquus, being a long way off, distant; of long duration; of great extent, spacious. Fr. *longus*, as Prope, Propinquus.

Longurius, a long pole. Fr. *longus*.

Longus, long. Tooke: “*Long* is the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. *lengian*, to extend. Nor can any other derivation be found for the Latin *longus*.” Wachter: “*Lang*, Germ. *Lang*, *lang*, *long*, Anglo-Sax. *Lang*, *lanc*, Dutch. Not from *lancea*, as some foolishly say; but from *langen*, to draw.” That is, to draw out. As εὐρύς, wide, from ἔρω, ἐρύω, to draw. ¶ The Latin Etymologists refer *longus* to λόγχη, a lance: so as to mean properly, long like a lance. ¶ Or to δολιχός, long; transp. λοδixός, λοδχός, whence *lodgus*, (as from ὄχλος, ὄλχός, is vulGus,) and for softness *longus*, as the change of Τρνος into Sōpnus called for another change Somnus.

Lōquor, I speak. Fr. λόγος,

a word. Or from a verb *λογέω* or *λογέομαι* formed fr. *λόγος*. QU for G, as vice versâ in French *égalité* for *équité*. So German Quen (allied to our Quean) is thought by Wachter allied to *Γυνή*. ¶ Or fr. *λίγω*, pf. *λέλοχα* and *λέλοχα*, (*λόχα*,) as *πέμπω* makes *πέπεμφα* and *πέπομφα*.

Lora, *a*, ———

Lōrica, a breast-plate. Hence any protection or defence, as a breast-work or intrenchment; the coping or head of a wall; the covering or upper crust of a pavement. Fr. *lorum*. As anciently made of leather or leathern thongs. As Cuirass is from French Cuir, hide. ¶ Al. for *thorica* fr. *θώρηκα* accus. of *θάρηξ*. D is often interchanged with TH, as *θεός*, Deus; and D is often changed into L, as in Lacryma for Dacryma.

Lōripes, bandy-legged. That is, having his (*pes*) foot distorted or twisted like a (*lorum*) thong.

Lōrum and *Lōrus*, a leathern thong, strap; reins; whip made of thongs. For *dorum* (as Licet for Dicet,) fr. *δοῦρυ*, *δόρυ*, taken in the sense of *δέρμα*, hide, leather; *δόρυ* being from *δέδορα* pf. mid. of *δέρω*, to strip a hide. ¶ Al. from *δέω*, whence a word *δεορός*, *δεορόν*, *δοῦρος*, *δοῦγον*, that which binds. ¶ Wachter notices the Belg. *leer*, leather.¹

Lōtium, urine. “Fr. *lotum*, though the quantity is different.

Because by it those parts of the body (abluntur) are bathed or cleansed through which it flows.” F. “So called from its sprinkling the bodies of animals.” Tt.

Lōtōphāgi, an African people who lived on the lotus. *Λωτοφάγοι*.

Lōtos, the lotos tree: a pipe made of it. *Λωτός*.

Lōtus, washed. For *lautus*, as Cauda, Coda. ¶ Al. from *λουτός* fr. *λούω*, *λέλονται*.

Lua, a Goddess who presided over purifications. Fr. *luo*.

Lūbet, the same as Libet.

Lūbricus, slippery, smooth, dangerous, difficult, variable, deceitful. For *labricus* fr. *lābor*. As Culcita from Calco.

Lūcānica, a sausage. As made by the *Lucani* a Roman people, from whom, says Varro, the Roman soldiers first learnt it.

Lucar, money bestowed on plays and players for one's seat at the plays and games. For *ludicar* fr. *ludus*, whence *ludicer* and *ludicrus*. ¶ Al. for *lucrar*, (as Fraga for Fragra,) fr. *lucrum*.²

Lūcāria Festa, festivals at Rome. Supposed by Festus to be so called as being celebrated in a (*lucus*) grove between the Via Salaria and the Tiber, in consequence of the Romans, when overwhelmed by the Gauls, having taken refuge in this wood.

Lūcas bos, an elephant. *Lucas* is for *Lucanus*, whence *Lucans*, and *Lucas*, as Prægnas is

¹ Haigh says, from Gr. *λῶρον*. But Stephens says: “The later Greeks used *λῶρον* or *λῶρος* for the Latin *lorum*.”

² ¶ Al. for *locar* fr. *locus*, a place, seat. ¶ Al. from *luo*, to pay.

used for *Prægnans*. The Romans saw this animal first in *Lucania* in the war with Pyrrhus; and, as the ox was the largest animal they knew, they called the elephant *Lucas* bos. Lucilius has: "Quem neque *Lucanis* oriundi montibu' tauri Ducege protelo validis cervicibu' possent:" whence it appears that the *Lucanian* bull was the strongest of its kind.

Lücellum, a little gain. For *lucrellum* fr. *lucrum*. As *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

Luceo, I shine. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*.

Lücerna, a lamp, candle. Fr. *luceo*. But the quantity is different. ¶ Whence it may come from a word *λύκος* or *λύκη*, light. See *Lux*.¹

Lücētius, a name of Jove, as being the cause of light. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*. Or fr. *λύκος*. See *Lucerna*.

Lüci, in the day-time. Allied to *lux*, *lucis*.

Lücina, the Goddess of childbirth. As introducing us (ad *lucem*) to the light of day. In the words of Prudentius (which are not however said of *Lucina*), "*Lucinas* tribuit nascentibus horas." Ovid: "*Gratia Lucina: dedit hæc tibi nomina lucus; Aut quia principium tu, Dea, lucis habes.*" The derivation from *lucus* is, thus stated by Pliny: "*Quod Romæ lucus fuit Junoni Lucinae sacer, eo loci ubi postea*

eidem templum extruxere." *Lucina*, as *Salina*.

Lücius, a pike. Fr. *λύκος*, a wolf. From its voracity. *Lupus* inter pisces.

Lücrum, gain. For *lacrum*, (as *hUmus* from *χαμῶς*,) from *λαχῆα*, *λαχῶ*, to get.²

Lucta: See Appendix.

Luctor, I wrestle; contend, strive. Fr. *lucta*.

Luctus, mourning; mourning apparel. Fr. *lugeo*, *luctum*, *luctum*.

Lücûbro, I work or study in the night by lamp or candle light. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*. Properly from *lucibra*, as from *Dolo*, *äre*, is *Dolabra*; from *Lateo* is *Latebra*. From *lucibra* is *lucibro*, (as from *Terebra* is *Terebro*), *lucubro*, as *Maximus* and *Maxumus*.

Lücûlentus, bright, clear, plain. Fr. *lux*, *lucis*, as *Lutum*, *Lutulentus*.

Lucuna, *untis*, a kind of cake. Fr. *λευκός*, *λευκόντος*, *λευκούντος*, white, as *Placenta* from *Πλακούντος*. As sprinkled with meal which is white. ¶ *Al.* from *λευκόν*, the flour of millet. ¶ *Al.* from *γλυκύς*, sweet.

Lücus, a grove. From *lux*, *lucis*. From the glare of lamps or torches which were lighted

¹ "*Luzern*, (Germ.) a candle. Goth. *lulern*, Mark 4. 21. Both from *lucerna*." W.

² *Al.* from *lao*, *laütum*, *laütum*, to pay, as from *Fultum* is *Fulcrum*, from *Sepultum* is *Sepulcrum*. Properly, a payment; or that which comes from payments. Vossius gives this reason: "Because every fifth year taxes and tributes were paid through the censors." ¶ *Al.* for *ducium* (as *Licet* for *Dicet*) fr. *δέδωχα* (*δέχεα*) pf. mid. of *δέδωκεν*, to receive.

up in the sacred groves. ¶ Or for *lugus* fr. *λύγη*, darkness. ¶ Al. from *λόχος*, an ambuscade. As being fitted for ambuscades. Whence *λόχη* is a thicket. ¶ “*Lucken*, (Germ.) claudere; Goth. *lukan*, Engl. to lock. Vide *ammon lucus sit nemus CLAUDUM*.” W.

Lūdibrium, a laughing-stock. Fr. *ludus*. As Manus, Manubrium.

Lūdicer, *Lūdicrous*, appertaining (ad *ludum*) to play, playful; calculated to make sport; or appertaining (ad *ludoe*) to plays.

Lūdus, a play-actor, dancer, &c. Fr. *ludus* or *ludi*.

Lūdo, I play. Fr. *λύδην* fr. *λῶν*, to loosen, relax. That is, I relax myself in play. So Mordeo from *Μόρδην*. ¶ Al. from *ludus*, a public game; and this from *Λῶδοι*, the Lydians, who are said to have settled in Etruria, and to have introduced their games amongst the Romans. ¶ Wachter mentions Germ. *lotter*, remiss, and *luder*, idleness.¹

Lūdus, play, sport, exercise, game; jest; ridicule, as we say To make GAME of. Also, a school. Properly, a place where games and exercises are taught, as a fencing or wrestling school. And hence a school for literature. “*Alii volunt, quia studium literarum liberalis ingenii ludus est.*” F. Compare Gr. *σχολή*, Lat. *schola*. *Ludi* pub-

lici, are games, sights, shows, exhibitions. See *Ludo*.

Luēla, punishment. Fr. *luo* i. e. pœnas. So Tutor, Tutela; Medeor, Medela.

Lues, a plague, pestilence; any heavy calamity. Fr. *luo*, or *λύω*, to dissolve, destroy. “*Quoddam corpora solvantur,*” says Priscian. Also, snow or ice melted.

Lūgeo, I mourn. Fr. *λύζω*, to sob; fut. 2. *λύγω*, whence *λυγρός*, mournful.

Lūgubris, mournful. Fr. *lugeo*. As Funus, Funebis.

Lumbricus,—

Lumbus, the loin. For *lumbus*, (as M is added in *Λαμβάνω*, &c.) fr. *lubet*, whence *lubido*. As being the seat of desire. Persius: “*Cum carmina lumbos* Intrant, et tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu.” Juvenal: “*Cum tibia lumbos* Excitat.”

Lūmen, the light; a light, lamp; &c. For *lucimen* fr. *luceo*.

Lūna, the moon. Fr. *luceo*, whence *lucina*, *luna*. As from *εἶλας* is *σελήνη*. ¶ Or from *λουή*. Hesychius has: *Λουὸν λαμπρόν*, i. e. bright. ¶ “From Hebr. *lun*, the night; in which it is only visible.” Tt. “From Hebr. *lun*, pernoctavit.” Answ.

Lūnensis caseus, a kind of large cheese. Martial calls it: “*Caseus Etruscae signatus imagine luna.*” ¶ Al. as made at *Luna*, a maritime city of Etruria.

Lūno, I bend in the form of a half-moon, form like a crescent. Fr. *luna*.

Lūnus. “The same God as *Luna*. For, although the Pa-

¹ Hagh: “From *la*, much, and *de*, I delight exceedingly.”

gaus called it *Luna* by a feminine noun, yet they thought it masculine. Whence Tertullian calls it *Masculus Luna*." *F.*

Luo, I release. Also, I pay. So, "*luo pœnas*" is, I pay the punishment of a crime; I pay the penalty, be it a fine, or death, or any thing else. *Λύω*. The sense of "to pay" however may come from *luo* below, "to wash away."

Luo, I wash; I wash away, expiate, as the Latins say "*Sanguine luo perjuriam*." So "*luo peccata*" is, I expiate my crimes by some punishment. *Λούω*.

Lupa, a she-wolf. Also, a harlot, being as rapacious as a she-wolf. *Fr. lupus*.

Lupānar, a brothel. *Fr. lupa*, a harlot. Somewhat as *Lacus*, *Lacunar*.

Lupātum, a sharp bit. See the second *Lupus*.

Lupercal, a cave under the Mons Palatinus consecrated to Pan who was called *Lupercus*.

Lupercus, a surname of Pan. For *luparcus* fr. *lupus* and *arceo*. As driving away wolves from the fold. The Greek *Λύκαια* are the Roman *Lupercalia*, from *λύκος*, a wolf. ¶ Or from *lupus* simply. As *Nova*, *No-verca*.

Lupillus, a small lupine. *Fr. lupinulus*, *lupinulus*. As *Puerulus*, *Puellus*.

Lupinus, a lupine. *Fr. λύπη*. *Forcellini*: "*Quia vultum gustantis amaritudine CONTRISTAT*." *Virgil* has "*TRISTIQUE lupini*."

Lūpor, i. q. scortor. *A lupa*, scortum.

Lūpus, a wolf. *Fr. λύκος*. As *όποιος* and *όποιος* were dialectic forms of the same word.

Lūpus, a sharp bit or snaffle, with unequal jags, like the teeth (*lupi*) of a wolf.

Lūra, a, a leathern sack or bag; the belly, or an intestine. Apparently of the same origin as *lorum*, (a leathern thong,) which see.

Lurco, a gormandizer. *Fr. lura*, the belly; whence *lurico*, *lurco*, "*ventri deditus*." *Dacier* explains *lurcari* "*cibos in utrem, in ventrem ingerere*." Or, if *lurco*, the verb, is prior, it will in some degree imitate *Fodico* from *Fodio*. ¶ *Al.* from *λαῦρος*, voracious.

Lūridus, wan, grisly, livid. *Fr. luror*. As *Candor*, *Candidus*.

Lūror, paleness, wanness, lividity. From *lura*. As being the color of leathern bags. ¶ *Al.* for *loror*. *Dacier*: "*Qui lori colorem refert*."

Luscīnia, a nightingale. For *luscīnia*, as (*canens* in *lucis*), singing in the groves. *Martial*: "*Multisonā fervet sacer ATTHTIDE lucus*." The Greeks call it simply *ἀηδών* from *αἰδω*. ¶ *Al.* for *luscīnia*, fr. *lugeo*, *lugsi*, *lucsi*.¹

Luscīōsus, ———

Luscus, ———

Lustro, one who spends his

¹ *Al.* for *lugenescīnia*. ¶ *Al.* quod sub *lucem* i. e. *auroram canit*.

time and property (in *lustris*) in brothels.

Lustricus dies, the day when an infant was purified and named. Fr. *lustrō*.

Lustro, I expiate, purify. See *Lustrum*. *Lustrare* exercitum, is to review or count an army. From the *lustrum* or review of the Roman people. Or here *lustrare* is properly, to go round, traverse, (which is its meaning in various passages,) and hence to survey, to look round, to view and review. The sense of going round is derived from the circumstance that in the expiatory sacrifices the victims were led round the fields previously to their being killed. Forcellini supposes the sense of reviewing an army to arise from the general going round and counting his troops before the (*lustratio*) sacrifice.

Lustror, versor in *lustris* i. e. ganeis.

Lustrum, a purifying sacrifice offered by one of the censors, after finishing the census or review of the Roman people at the end of every five years. And, because a *lustrum* took place every fifth year, *lustrum* is put for a space of five years. Fr. *luo*, to expiate; pf. *lucsi*, (i. e. *laxi*: See *Luxus*,) *lucsum*, *lucstrum*, (as *Rasum*, *Rastrum*,) for softness *lustrum*.

Lustrum, a den. Properly, a muddy place where wild boars or swine wallow. Otherwise called *Volutabrum*. Virgil: "Sæpe volutabris pulsos sylvestribus apros Latratu turbabis

Etym.

agens." Varro: "Admissuras cum faciunt, prodigunt in lutosos limites ac *lustra*, ut volutentur in luto, quæ est illorum requies ut lavatio hominis." ¶ Al. for *dustrum* (as *Licet*, *Levir*, *Lacryma*,) from a word δύστρον fr. δέδυσται pp. of δύω, (whence δυσμή from δέδυσμαι,) to descend into a place of concealment.

Lustrum, a petty tavern or pot-house; also, a stew, brothel. Properly, a den or haunt of low people. From *lustrum*, a den or haunt of wild beasts.

Lüteus, yellow, saffron-colored, yellowish. As being of the color of (*lütum*) woad.

•*Lüteus*, made (e *luto*) of clay or mud; dirty. Whence *lutea* is applied to a dirty drab, nasty slut.

Lutra, an otter. "From *lutum*, mud. Because it lives amid water and mud." Tt. "Vel quod frequenter se in aquis *lutet*." Ainsw. ¶ Or for *dutra* from δυτήρα acc. of δυτήρ, a diver: or from a word δύτγα. ¶ Or from ένυδρις, an otter; or a word ένυδρα, 'νύδρα, whence λύδρα, as λίτρον and νίτρον, νύμφα and *lympa* are interchanged; whence *ludra*, *lutra*.

Lütulentus, clayey, muddy. Fr. *lütum*. As *Lucus*, *Luculentus*; *Opes*, *Opulentus*.

Lütum: See Appendix.

Lütum, clay, mire, dirt. Fr. *luo*, *luitum* or *lutum*. "Proprie de sordibus quæ abluuntur." V. That which is washed off. Or *luo* is the same as *soluo*, *solvo*. Forcellini explains *lutum* "terra humore soluta." "Fr.

2 H

λωτόν. Terra aquâ SOLUTA.
Ancient Brit. *llaid*, Germ. *lett*."
W.

Lux, (i. e. *lucs*), *lūcis*, light. Macrobius states that the ancient Greeks called the first dawn *λύκη*, and the sun *λύκος*; and that hence *lucem* was thought to be derived. So Homer has ἀμφιλύκη νύξ, the night (ἀμφι λύκην) about the time of the dawn. So *λυκίφως* is (φῶς λύκης or λύκου) the light of the dawn. So *λυκαυγής* is pertaining to (αὐγὴν λύκης) the shining of the dawn. So *λυκάβας*, a year, is referred to *λύκος*, the sun, and *βάς*, going; in regard to the course of the sun. ¶ Al. from *λευκός*, bright, shining.

Luxo, I put out of joint. And *luxus*, disjointed. "Λοξός is oblique, transverse, and so distorted. Whence Lat. *luxa* and *luxata* membra." Hemsterh. ¶ Al. from *luo*, *luxum*, (whence *luxus*, *ús*, and *luxuria*.) I loosen. Festus: "*Luxa* membra, e suis locis mota et SOLUTA." Forcellini: "*Luxo* dicitur de rebus quæ a naturali statu seu rigore SOLVUNTUR, aut flectuntur."

Luxŭria, luxury. Fr. *luxus*.

Luxŭrio, I riot in luxury. It is applied to trees which wanton in their growth, and to land which wantons in its vegetation and is exuberantly fruitful. Fr. *luxuria*.

Luxus, luxury, excess, debauchery; extravagant costliness or magnificence. Fr. *luo*, *luxum*, as *Fluo*, *Fluxum*. From its dissolving and loosening the powers of the body and mind.

Lurus, disjointed. See *Luxo*.

Lyæus, Bacchus. Λυαῖος.

Lycaeus, *Lŷcæus*, an epithet of Pan. Λυκαῖος, Λύκειος.

Lŷcæum, the Lyceum at Athens. Λύκειον.

Lychnūchus, a candlestick. Λυχνοῦχος.

Lychnus, a lamp, candle. Λύχνος.

Lŷcisca, a wolf-dog. Fr. *λύκος*, a wolf.

Lygdæinus, made of Parian marble. Λύγδινος.

Lymphæa, water. Fr. *νύμφη*, a nymph; Æol. *λύμφη*, as *λίτρον* for *νίτρον*, *πλεύμων* for *πνεύμων*. Homer has *Νύμφαι χερσαῖαι*, Fountain Nymphs. Callimachus calls the Thessalian Nymphs the offspring of the river: *Νύμφαι Θεσσαλίδες ποταμοῦ γένος*. Virgil makes the rivers to be the offspring of the Nymphs: "*Nymphæa*, genus amnibus uode est." The Nymphs then were easily identified with the streams and rivers; and *lymphæa* could easily become a symbol of the water of the streams and rivers. *Nymphæa* in this sense is a reading in some passages for *lymphæa*.

Lymphāticus, frantic, panic-struck. Fr. *lympho*.

Lympho, I strike with panic, I make frantic. That is, I seize as the Nymphs. Whence in Greek *νυμφόληπτος* is one struck with frenzy by the Nymphs. Fr. *lymphæa*, which see.

Lyncŭrium, a precious stone. Λυγκούριον.

Lynx, a lynx. Λύγξ.

Lyra, a lyre. Λύρα.

Lýricen, lýricinis, a player on the lyre. Fr. *lyra* and *cano*. So Cornicen.

Lýrica, orum, poetry sung in concert with the (*lyra*) lyre.

Lýtae, bachelors in civil law. Fr. *λύται* fr. *λύω, λέλυται*. Said of persons who after four years' study in Law were able to solve questions put to them concerning Law.

Lýtrum, the price of one's ransom. *λύτρον*.

M

Ma Dia, by Jove. *Μὰ Δία*.

Maccus, silly, doltish. Fr. *μακκοῖω, μακκοῶ*, to be dull or stupid. ¶ Al. from a woman named *Macco*, remarkable for her stupidity; whither *μακκοῖω* is usually referred.

Macellum, a market. From a public robber named A. Omannius *Macellus*, whose house is said to have been confiscated by the Censors *Æmilius* and *Fulvius*, and given to the people for shambles. ¶ Al. from *μάγειρος*, a cook; Æol. *μάγειρρος*, whence *magerrulum, magellum, macellum*, a cook-shop, or collection of cook-shops. ¶ Al. for *macitellum* fr. *mactulum* fr. *macto*. ¶ Varro: "*Macellum*, ubi olerum copia. Ea loca etiam nunc Lacedæmonii vocant *μαγελλώτας*. Sed Iones ostia hortorum et castelli *μακέλλους*."

Macellum, ut quidam scribunt, quod ibi fuerit hortus." Hesychius explains *μάκελλα* by *φραγμοί*, inclosed places, which may

have led the way to the meaning of markets.

Māceo, I am lean. See *Macer*.

Mācer, lean, thin. *Macer* or *macrus* is fr. *μακρὸς*, long. For thinness seems to elongate the countenance and the limbs. Compare *Tenuis* from *τείνω*, *τενέω*, to stretch out at length. ¶ "From Hebr. *mak*, tabes, macies." V. ¶ Al. from Sax. *mager, mægre*, whence our *meager*.¹

Mācēria: See Appendix.

Mācēro, I soak, moisten, soften; I weaken, waste away; afflict. From *μέμαγα* pf. mid. of *μάσσω*, "subigo, aquā subigo," the word *μαγερός* might have been formed, and *μαγερόω, μαγερῶ*, (as from *τέτακα* is *τακερός* and *τακερόω, ῶ*), whence *magero, macero*. ¶ Al. from *μήκος*, Æol. *μάκος*, length; allied to which is *macer*. *Macero* would be thus to make meagre, to diminish the size or strength of.²

Māchæra, a knife, sword. *Μάχαιρα*.

Māchīna, a frame, fabric, work, plan; a contrivance, stratagem. Fr. *μηχανή*, Dor. *μαχανά*, whence *machāna, machina*.

Māchīnor, I frame, plan, contrive, project. Fr. *machina*. Or fr. *μηχανόμαι, μηχανῶμαι*,

¹ "Germ. *mager*, Franc. *magar*, Anglo-Sax. *mægre*, Iceland. *megur*. All from Lat. *macer*." W.

² Al. soft for *tacero* fr. *τακερός, τακερῶ*, I macerate. As *Ταῖς* is usually believed to have produced *Pavo*: since P and M are of the same organ, it is thought that T may have been here changed to M.

MAI in Greek answering to *R* in Latin.

Mācies, thinness. Fr. *maceo*.

Mācilentus, thin. Fr. *macer* or *macies*. As *Opes*, *Opulentus*; *Lutus*, *Lutulentus*.

Macir, mace, a kind of spice. Pliny says it is brought from India. It is therefore an Indian word. Turton says: "From Hebr. *masa*."

Mācrītas, thinness. Fr. *macer*, *macra*.

Mācrōchēra, long-sleeved. *Μακρόχειρα*.

Mācrōcōlum, parchment of the largest size. *Μακρόκωλον*.

Macto is properly, I augment; from *mactus* (i. e. *magis auctus*), or from *magis aucto*; *aucto*, *avi*, being formed from *auctum*, as *Moto*, *avi*, from *Motum*. Hence *macto* (like *Augeo*) is used for enriching, advancing, honoring. Cicero: "Ferunt laudibus, *mactant* honoribus." Again: "Cum puerorum extis Deos manes *mactare* soleas." Arnobius: "Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione *mactatis*." Hence "*macto sacrificia Divis*" is to heap victims to the Gods; and by consequence to sacrifice to the Gods. Or, by supposing an hypallage, "*macto victimas Divis*" is, *macto* (i. e. *augeo*) *Divos* victims, I honor the Gods by victims, or by sacrificing to them victims. Whence *macto* in either case may have been identical with *Sacrifico*. Hence *macto* is in general, I slay, assassinate, kill.¹

Hence I harass to death, &c. ¶ Haigh: "From *μίμακται* pp. of *μάσσω*, to pound or bruise, and so to kill, to sacrifice." Hence a verb *μακτώω*, *μακτώω*. But compare *Mactus*.

Mactra, a kneading-trough. *Μάκτρα*.

Mactus, augmented, increased, blessed. For *mauctus*, *magis auctus*; or, in *majus auctus*. Virgil: "*Macte novā virtute puer*." That is, *sis mactus*, *auctus*. Livy: "*Macte virtute diligentiaque esto*." *Macte* appears to be a kind of vocative. In sacrifices were used the words: "*Macte hoc porco esto*." That is, *Deus auctus et honoratus sit hoc porco*. See *Macto*.

Mācula, a spot, blur, slur, stain. The meshes of a net are called *maculae*, as appearing a little way off like so many dots or spots. *Macula* seems to come from *μύκλα*. *Μύκλαι* are the black stripes on the neck and feet of asses. *Μύκλα*, *macula*, as *κτῶδες*, *cAnis*; and for softness *macula*, as *U* is added in *ÆscUlapius* from *Αἰσκληπίος*. ¶ Germ. *makel*, and Welsh *magl* is a mole or mark on the body. But Wachter refers these to the Latin.²

Mādeo, I am wet or moist. *Μαδάω*.

Mādidus, wet. Fr. *madeo*. As *Candeo*, *Candidus*.

Belg. *matsen*, Lat. *MACTARE*, Ital. *ammazzare*, French *massacrer*, [to massacre]." W.

¹ "Germ. *metzen*, *jugulare*. Arab. *maza*,

² "From Hebr. *machala*, infirmity." Tt.

Mādulsa, a drunkard. Fr. *madeo*. One soaked or drenched with wine.

Mæander, *Mæandros*, a winding river in Phrygia. Whence it is used for any winding, maze, labyrinth; turn, shift. Also for lace or welt set round in crooks and turns about the border of a garment. *Μαλανδρος*.

Mæna, some small fish. *Μαλνῆ*.

Mænas, *ādos*, a priestess of Bacchus. *Μαινὰς, ἄδος*.

Mæniānum, a building of pleasure jutting out for prospect; a gallery, balcony. From a person of the name of *Mænius*.

Māgālia, Carthaginian huts. From *magar* or *mager*, which Servius states to be a Carthaginian word for a villa. Whence he observes that Virgil should have used the word *magaria*, not *magalia*. "It is certain that the Hebrews called a house *magur*; whence came the Greek *μάγαρον*." V.

Māgč, rather. Same as *magis*.

Māgia, magic. *Μαγία*.

Māgicus, magical. *Μαγικός*.

Māgis, more. For *megis* (as *Magnus* for *Megnus*, and *Maneo* for *Meneo*) fr. *μῆζον*, greater, whence *mejis*, (as *Zύγον*, *Jugum*,) and *megis*. Or fr. *μῆζλον*, comparative of *μῆγας*. ¶ Or from *magnus*, whence *magnius*, *magius*, *magis*.

Māgister, a chief, president, head, master; a master of children, teacher. Fr. *magis*. Compare Minister. ¶ Al. from

μῆγιστος, greatest; Æol. *μέγιστος*.

Magistrātus, the office of a head or president in political matters, a magistracy; a magistrate. Fr. *magister*, *magistri*.

Magnālia, mighty deeds. Fr. *magnus*.

Magnārius, a wholesale merchant. Fr. *magnus*. One who sells goods in the gross.

Magnes, *ētis*, a loadstone. *Μάγνης, ἑτις*.

Magnōpēre, with much toil and labor, earnestly, vehemently, greatly. Cicero: "*Dolabella magno opere arcessitus*." Accius: "*Ite actutum, atque opere magno edicite ut*" &c. Terence: "*Nos ambo maximo opere dabamus operam*."

Magnus, great. For *megnus* fr. *μῆγας*. Perhaps through a word *meginus*. Somewhat as *Regnum* for *Reginum* from *Regis*. ¶ Al. from *μεγάλος*, *μεγλός*, Æol. *μεγνός*, as *ἡλθον* Æol. for *ἦλθον*.

Magudāris, the seed or juice of the silphium. *Μαγύδαρις*.

Māgus, a priest or philosopher among the Persians. Also, a magician. *Μάγος*.

Maia, the daughter of *Atlas* and mother of *Mercury*. *Μαία*.

Majālis, a barrow-pig, *sus castratus*. For *Maialis*. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mauan*, Belg. *mayen*, Germ. *māhen*, is to cut. "Quasi porcus exsectus." W. ¶ "Quia *Maia* deæ sacrificabant," says *Isidorus*.

- *Mājestas*, greatness, grandeur, majesty. Fr. *majus*, for *ma-*

justas. Or fr. *majus*, great; whence Jupiter was called by the Tusculani *Majus Deus*.

Major, greater. Fr. *μᾶζων*, whence *μῆζων*, Dor. *μᾶζων*. As *μῆζων* is found for *μῆζων*.¹ ¶ Or for *magnior*, whence *magior*, *major*. ¶ Al. from *μᾶζων*, whence *mejor*, (as *Ζόγον*, *Jugum*), and *major*, as *magnus* for *mEgnus*.

Maius, the month of May. As sacred to *Maia*, the mother of Mercury. ¶ “In Armoric, May is *mis maë* or *mis mai*; i. e. *mensis Floridus*, as *Pezronius* interprets it in his *Antiq. Celt.*” W.²

Majus, great. Allied to *Magnus* and *Major*.

Mala, the cheek-bone, jaw. Also, the ball of the cheek, the cheek. Contracted from *maxilla*. As *Paxillus*, *Palus*; *Vexillum*, *Velum*. ¶ Or contracted from *mandibula*. ¶ Al. from *μῆλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*, a cheek.

Mālācia, a calm at sea. Languor; effeminacy. Languor of the stomach, fastidiousness. *Μαλακία*.

Mālācisso, I soften. *Μαλακίζω*, *Æol.* *μαλακίδσω*.

Mālācus, soft. *Μαλακός*.

Mālogma, an emollient poultice. *Μάλογμα*.

Mālaxo, I soften. Fr. *μαλάξω* fut. of *μαλάσσω*.

Mālēcōrium, the rind or outward coat (*mali*) of a pome-

granate. As being as hard as (*corium*) leather.

Mālignus, badly-disposed, malicious. For *maligenus*, fr. *malus*, and *geno*, *genui*. *Malā indole præditus*.

Mālītia, craft, cunning; circumspexion; also, villainy, malice. Fr. *malus*. As *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

Mālēcōlus, a small (*malleus*) mallet. Also, the new shoot of a vine, springing from a rod or branch of the former year, cut off for the sake of planting, with a bit of the old wood on each side of it in the form of a mallet. *Columella*: “A similitudine rei, quod in eā parte quæ deceditur ex vetere sarmento prominens utrinque, *malleoli* speciem præbet.” Also, a kind of fiery weapon or firebrand. “Quā parte *malleoli* concavi et crassiores sunt, et ignis alimenta continent, caput *mallei* referre quodammodo videantur.” F. “Manipulus aut collectio sparteæ formā quādam *mallei* ligata.” V. The “quodammodo” and “quādam” lead us to suspect that these explanations are merely invented. Was *malleolus* in this sense a collection (*malleolorum*) of new shoots of vines daubed with pitch, &c.?

Malleus, a mallet, hammer. From *marculus*, a mallet: whence a word *marculeus*, (like *Alveus*, *Ferreus*), *marleus*, *malleus*. ¶ Al. from *μαλάω*, whence *μαλάσσω*, to soften. Or from *μαλλός*, wool, might have been *μαλλέω*, to soften. Or for *mal-*

¹ *Matthiæ* Gr. Gr. § 135.

² Al. from Germ. *mahen*, Anglo-Sax. *mawen*, Belg. *mayen*, to cut. From the cutting of grass in this month.

ceus (See *Collis*.) fr. *μαλακίζω*, to soften; fut. *μαλακίσω*, *μαλακισῶ*, *μαλκισῶ*. ¶ Goth. *mauljan*¹ is to beat or maul.²

Mālo, I wish rather. For *mageuolo*, *mauolo*, whence *mault*, &c.

Mālōbāthrum, an aromatic shrub, and an ointment produced from it. *Μαλόβαθρον*.

Malītha, a compound of pitch and wax. *Μάλθα*.

Malra, mallows. Fr. *μάλη*, which is stated by Hesychius to be the same as *μαλάχη*. V, as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*. ¶ Al. for *malcha*, *μαλάχη*, as *breVis* from *βραχύς*.

Mālum, evil, mischief. Fr. *malus*.

Mālum, an apple. *Μήλον*, Dor. *μᾶλον*.

Mālus, an apple-tree. Fr. *malum*. Quæ *mala* fert. Or from Gr. *μηλῖς*, Dor. *μαλῖς*, an apple-tree.

Mālus, the mast of a ship. *Malus* is here supposed to be put the whole for the part; and also to lose its specific character and to be put for any tree. Vossius: "Quodd ex trunco arborum fieri solet, inter quas *malus* frequentissima." Ainsworth: "Quodd ex trunco *malī* i. e. arboris fiat." This tree might have been sufficiently strong to answer the purpose of a mast in the ancient ships. Dryden thus speaks of the tree: "Thus apple-trees,

whose trunks are strong to bear
Their spreading boughs, exert
themselves in air."

Mālus, bad. Fr. *μαλός*, soft; or *ἀμαλός*, soft, feeble, weak. As originally expressive of effeminacy or indolence or cowardice. As *Virtus* on the contrary is from *Vir*, *Ἀρείων* from *Ἄρης*, *εὖς*; &c. So Lennep asserts the proper meaning of *κακός* to be "ignavus." Heigh understands by *μαλός* "silly, pernicious." ¶ As *mAneo* and *mAgnus* are for *mEneo* and *mEgnus*, *malus* may be from *μέλος*, (as in *ὁ μέλ'*.) the same as *μέλεος*, vain, idle, unprofitable, useless: as on the contrary *χρηστός*, good, is properly useful. See *Bonus*. So we say *Naughty*. ¶ Al. from *μάλας*, black. Horace: "Hic *NIGER* est; hunc tu, *Romane*, *caveto*." Here *Niger* is explained by Forcellini "improbis, dolosus."³

Māmilla, a small pap. For *mammilla* (from *mamma*) which is also used.

Mamma, the name by which a child calls its mother or its nurse. *Μάμμα*. A mother; and a wet-nurse. Also, the breast or teat, which peculiarly distinguishes a mother. Hence, the bump in a tree, from which the branches sprout.

¹ Todd in *To Maul*.

² Al. for *mollens* fr. *mollis*.

³ "Bad, Germ., not good, bad. Gr. *φαῖλος*, Lat. *maius*. These words are not obscurely allied, as B F M are letters of the same organ." W. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mal*, a spot, stain. That is, corrupted, debased.

Mammōneus, pertaining to mammon. From *μαμμωνᾶς*.

Manācus, the ecliptic. Fr. *μῆν*, Dor. *μᾶν*, a month; whence a word *μηνᾶς*, monthly. Vitruvius explains *manucus* "MENS-TRUUS circulus."

Manceps, *mančipis*. Adam: "Res *mancipi* were those things which might be sold and alienated, or the property of them transferred from one person to another by a certain rite used among Roman citizens only; so that the purchaser (*manu caperet*) might take them as it were with his hand. Whence he was called *manceps*; and the things, *res mancipii*." *Manceps* was also a farmer of the public Taxes, an undertaker of any public work. From his TAKING them in HAND i. e. undertaking them. Or from his taking them by raising his hand and being the best bidder.

Mančipium, the right (*man-cipis*) of the purchaser, property, dominion. The property, the slave purchased. See *Res mancipi* in *Manceps*.

Mančipo, I dispose of (*man-cipi*) to a purchaser, transfer, sell, subject to another.

Mancus, defective in any limb. "Membro aliquo cap-tus, et refertur ad MANUS, sicut claudus ad pedes," says Forcellini. We will reverse this, and say that *mancus* applies properly to the hands, and then improperly to other limbs. Hence *mancus* may be referred to *manus*, whence *manicus*, *man-*

cus. ¶ Al. from Germ. *mank*, laboring under a defect; allied to which is French *manquer*.

Mandibŭlum, a jaw. Fr. *mando*. As Venor, Venabulum.

Mando, I chew; hence, I eat, devour. For *mado*, (as N is added in Frango, Tango,) fr. *μαδῶ* fut. 2. of *μάσσω*, fut. 1. *μάσσω*, whence *μασάομαι*, I chew.

Mando, *āvi*, I commit to one's charge, commission, enjoin, order, recommend. For *manui do*. Like *Mansuetus*.

Mandra, a pen for cattle, stall. *Μάρδρα*. Also, the cattle themselves. Also, a little square on a chess-board, as being the inclosure for a chessman.

Mandrāgōras, the herb mandrake. *Μανδραγόρας*.

Mandŭco, I chew, eat. Fr. *mando*. Or fr. *manducus*, and this fr. *mando*.

Mānē, the morning. Fr. *μᾶνός*, rare, thin; hence, pellucid, clear, bright. Cicero has "cœlum TENUE PURUMQUE."

Māneo, I remain. Fr. *μενέω*, whence pf. *μεμίνηκα*, and fut. *μενῶ*.

Mānes, the ghosts of the dead, the shades. Also, the abode of the shades. Fr. *μανός*, thin. Ovid calls them "TENUES animæ." ¶ Al. from an ancient word *manus*, good. "Quasi BONI genii." F. See *Immanis*. ¶ On the contrary, Wachter says: "To Germ. *mein*, malus, pravus, I can scarcely help referring the Lat. *manes*, spirits, ghosts, which are usually thought to be (*malæ et immites*) bad and pitiless." ¶ Festus refers it to *mano*: "Quodd ii per

omnia ætheria terrenaque manare credebantur."

Mango, one who trims and sets out to the best advantage any kind of ware to make it more saleable. Also, a slave-merchant, as decking out his slaves. *Mango*, *mangōnis*, is short for *mangano*, *manganonis*, fr. μάγγανον, jugglery, illusion, deception. Or, as μάγγανον is also a drug, *mango* may be one who uses drugs for trimming and polishing things. ¶ *Al.* from Germ. *mangen*, to trade; allied to which is our fish-monster, &c.

Mānia, the mother (*manium*) of the ghosts. Hence used for a hugbear with which nurses used to frighten children.

Mānia, a disease of oxen which takes away their senses. Fr. *μανία*, madness.

Mānica, coverings (*manibus*) for the hands and arms. Chains for the hands. Grappling irons for taking hold of ships. So *Pedīs*, *Pedica*.

Mānifestus, manifest. "Held so as it were (*manu*) by the hand that it cannot be denied or dissembled." F. Thus Brasse explains χειρόδεικτος, "pointed out by the hand, manifest." But what is *festus*? It can scarcely be a termination. Some refer it to *fendo*, to find, discover, whence *fensi*, and *fenstum*, (as Hausi, Haustum,) then for softness *festum*. Others refer it to *festim* i. e. *confestim*, immediately. In *manibus* positus et *confestim* cognitus. ¶ Or, as from εἰλύνω was formed εἰλυφάω,

Etym.

(through a word εἰλύπτω, pf. εἰλυφα,) shall we say that from μὴνύω, to disclose, make known, was a word μὴνυφάω, whence μὴνυφαίω, and (through the pf. pass.) μὴνυφαιστός, Dor. μανυφαιστός? Like Ἡφαιστός.

Mānīpūlus, a handful, bundle. Hence, a handful of troops, a band of soldiers. Fr. *manus*. As filling the hand. So *Disco*, *Discipulus*.

Mannus, a nag, little horse. Of Gaulish origin. *Consentius*: "GALLORUM manni, Medorum acinaces," &c.

Māno, I flow, trickle down, distil. Fr. *μανός*, rare, thin, slender. Johnson explains *To Trickle*, "to rill in a *SLENDER* stream." ¶ *Al.* from νᾶμα, a spring; whence ναμάω, transp. *μανάω*, *μανῶ*. As Num is from Μῶν, transposed Νῶμ. ¶ "From the Chaldaic *maiin*, waters." V.

Mansio, a staying; place of stay, inn, &c. Fr. *maneo*, *mansum*.

Mansuēfācio, (*mansuetum facio*) I make tame.

Mansues, tame. Fr. *manui*, and *sueo*, *suesco*. See *Mansuesco*.

Mansuesco, I grow tame. That is, *manui-suesco*, I accustom myself to the hand of another. Hence *mansuetus*, i. e. *manum* patiens, in the words of Virgil. The Greeks say χειροθήης fr. χειρός, and ἥθος, custom.

¹ We may observe that *φαιστός*, clear, is a word which Schneider admits, tho' with doubt. And *μανός* was rare, fine, clear.

Mantēle, *Mantēlium*, and *Manīle*, *Manīlium*, a towel, napkin, table-cloth. Fr. *manus*. As used in wiping the hands. ¶ Al. from *μανδύλιον*, which Hesychius gives as the explanation of *χειρόμακτρα*, which is the same as *mantele*. But Vossius supposes *μανδύλιον* to be adopted from the Latin.¹

Mantēlum, a mantle, cloak; a pretext. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *mantel*. Germ. Belg. Armor. Welsh, *mantel*. They are all perhaps allied to *μανδύας*, a Persian woollen mantle.

Mantica, a wallet, cloak-bag. For *mantelica* fr. *mantēlum*, a cloak. As *Manus*, *Manīca*. ¶ Al. from *manus*. "Quia est ad *manum*, ut promi facile possint quæ in eâ recondantur." F. ¶ Casaubon refers it to the Arabic.

Mantichōra, a great Indian beast. *Μαντίχώρα*. Calpurnius improperly makes the O short.

Mantīcūlor, I pick a bag. Fr. *manticula*, diminutive of *mantica*.

Mantīsa or *Mantissa*: See Appendix.

Manto, I stay; I stay for, wait for. Fr. *maneo*, *manitum*, *mantum*. As *Doceo*, *Docitum*, *Doctum*.

Manturna, the Goddess of wedlock, to whom prayers were offered that it might be steadfast. Fr. *manto*.

Mānuālis, belonging to the hand. Fr. *manus*, dat. *manui*.

Mānūbia, spoils taken (*manu*) by the hand in war, or elsewhere. Also, money arising from the sale of such. Used also for thunderbolts, as flung (à *manu*) from the hand. *Bia* appears a termination, as perhaps *bium* in *Dubium*, and *bia* in *Superbia* from *Superbus* from *Super*. Some derive it from *vis*, (i. e. *manuum vis*), or from *βία*.

Mānūbrium, a handle, hilt. As held (*manu*) by the hand. As *Ludus*, *Ludibrium*.

Mānuciolum, a little bundle. Fr. *manucia* fr. *manús*, like *Manipulus*.

Mānūleus, a little sleeve or flap covering (*manus*) the hands.

Mānūpretium, wages for manual work; any wages or reward. That is, *manús pretium*.

Mānus, a hand. The dative *manui* seems to direct us to *μανύω*, Dor. of *μηνύω*, to indicate, point. As we point with our hand. Thus Matthiæ thinks that *δείκω*, to show, is to be referred to a prior sense of stretching out the hand, to point out anything. And hands are used as marks of pointing to any observation. But the A in *μανύω* is long? Yet the E in *Fera* is short from *Φηρός*, and the U in *Furis* short from *Φαρός*. ¶ Or *manus* is fr. *μανός*, slack; in opposition to *Pugnis*, i. e. *πυκνός*, thick, close. "*Manus* propriè dicitur, cum passa deductaque; *Pugnis*, cum clausa." V. ¶ Or from *μένος*, force, might. As the great instrument of exerting

¹ Wachter refers to the Latin the word *mandel*, a handkerchief, used by the later Persians.

it. From μένος, as mAneo from μΕνέω. ¶ Al. for *marus* (as perhaps doNum from δῶπον) fr. μάρη, the hand. ¶ “From Chaldaic MN, an instrument. Aristotle calls the hand ὄργανον ὀργάνων.” V. ¶ “From Chaldee *manuh*, to prepare.” Tt.

Manzer, spurious, bastard. A Hebrew word.

Māpālia, the cottages of the rustic Numidians. An African word. Sallust: “Ædificia NUMIDARUM agrestia, quas *mapalia* ILLI VOCANT.”

Mappa, a table napkin. For *mancupa*, from *manu capio*; like *Occupo*. *Mancupa*, *mappa*, *mappa*. ¶ Al. for *manipa*, *manpa*, from *manus* simply. ¶ Quintilian: “*Mappam* PÆNI sibi vindicant.”

Marceo, I wither, fade. Fr. μαράω (whence μαρασμός), pf. μεμάραχα, μέμαρχα, whence a verb μαρχέω. ¶ Or for *macreo*, fr. *macer*, *macra*. That is, I shrivel, pine away or droop. ¶ Or for *malceo*, fr. μαλκός, soft, languid. *Marcor* is used for languor, drowsiness, sloth. *Celsus*: “In hoc *marcor* et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas.”

Marcūlus: See *Martulus* in Appendix.

Māre, the sea. From the North. “*Mer*, Germ.; *mor*, Welsh; *mere*, Anglo-Sax.; *mar*, Iceland.; *more*, Sclavon.” W. In Celtic *mor*¹ or *muir*.² ¶ Or from μαρῶ fut. 2. of μείρω, to divide. *Horace*: “Quā

medius liquor SECERNIT Europen ab Afro.” ¶ Al. from μύρω, to flow. As κτνός, cAnis. ¶ “From Hebr. *marar*, to be bitter.” V.³

Margārīta, a pearl. *Mapya-ρίτης*.

Margo, *inis*, an edge, border, brink, brim. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *nearc* is a boundary or goal. Goth. *mark* is the end or boundary of a region. The Persian *marz* also is a mark and a limit.⁴ ¶ Or for *marco* fr. μείρω, to divide; pf. μέμαρχα. Said properly of that which divides and separates one land from another. *Ovid*: “Hæret in imperii *marginē* terra tui.” ¶ Or for *marigo* from *mare ago*. In quem *mare se agit*.

Mārisca, a kind of large insipid fig. Fr. *mas*, *maris*. “*Quasi MASCULA*, ob magnitudinem.” F.⁵

Mārisca, a hæmorrhoidal tumor. From being in shape like the *marisca*. Σῦρον, a fig, is similarly used.

Mārītus, a husband. Fr. *mas*, *maris*. As *Avus*, *Avitus*. Ἀνής and *Vir* are used in the sense of a husband.

Mārītus, a, um, belonging to marriage. Pertinens ad *maritum*, *maritalis*.

Marmor, ὄρις, marble. *Μάρμαρον*. Also, the sea. From

³ Al. from ἀλμυρός, briny; omitting ἄλ, and changing T into A, as in κτνός, cAnis.

⁴ Wachter in *Mark*.

⁵ Fr. *μωροσύνη*, says *Isaac Vossius*. That is, from στυκόμορος, transp. *μωροσύνη*, *μωρόσυκη*.

¹ Wachter in *Mauringia*.

² *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3. p. 122.

its being plain like marble; or from its whiteness. Lucretius: "Cur ea, quæ nigro fuerint paullo ante colore, *Marmoreo* fieri possunt candore repente; Ut mare, quom magni commo- runt æquora venti, Vortitur in canos candentimarmore fluctus."

Marra, a mattock, weeding-hook. Fr. *μάρρον*, which is explained by Hesychius *ἐργαλεῖον σιδηροῦν*, an iron tool. It may, however, be doubtful whether the Greek word was not adopted from the Romans.

Marrubium: See Appendix.

Mars, Martis, Mars. Contracted from *Mavors, Mavortis*. ¶ Al. from *Ἀρης, Ἑάρης*, (as *Ἡρος, Veris*,) whence *Vars*, and for softness *Mars*. Somewhat as Mons for Bons.

Marsūpium, a purse or money-bag. *Μαρσούπιον*.

Martes: See Appendix.

Martūlus: See Appendix.

Martyr, a martyr. *Μάρτυρ*.

Mas, māris, the male of any creature. Also, masculine, manly, brave. "From Chald. *mare*, i. e. dominus, whence the Arabic *MR*, vir, maritus." V. "Mar, (Germ.) princeps, dominus. In the eastern and western languages it is variously written *mar*, *mer*, *mir*." W. ¶ Sed quid si sit pro *bas*, ut Mons pro Bons? Α βὰς, quod α βίβημι, idem ac βαίλω, quod de maribus ascendentibus usurpatur? Βάτης est equus admissarius. ¶ "A fortitudine. Nam est e *Mars*, abjectâ R." F.

Mascūlus, male; manly, &c. Fr. *mas*.

Massa, a lump, mass. Fr. *μάζα*, dough or paste, or dough kneaded into a cake. Hence *madsa, massa*. So from *Πατέλλω* is *Patrisso*. See Musso.

Masso, I form into (*massam*) a mass, condense.

Mastico, I chew. *Μαστιχάω, μαστιχῶ*.

Mastiche, the herb mastich. *Μαστιχη*.

Mastigia, a slave deserving the whip. *Μαστιγίας*.

Mastos, the cock to a water-pipe. Fr. *μαστός*, mamma. Forcellini explains *mastos* "tubulus manimatus seu mamma, quales in fontibus reperiuntur." So Mamilla is used by Varro, explained by Forcellini, "tubus mammæ figurâ" &c.

Mastruca, -ūga, —

Musturbo, i. q. *χειρουργῶ*. A manu stupro, unde *manustupro, mastupro, masturpo, masturbo*. ¶ Al. à *manibus-turpo*. Aut *manibus-turbo*, sc. τὰ αἰδοῖα. ¶ Al. a *μαστρωπός*, (unde *μαστωρπός*,) leno. Sed hoc scopum verbi vix attingit.

Mātella, a chamber-pot. Fr. *matula*.

Mātellio, a water-pot, ewer. Allied to *matella*. Varro: "Hoc nomine vas appellabatur, ubi a *matulæ* figurâ longè recessisset."

Mateōla, a small wooden mallet. Perhaps for *macteola* fr. *μάσσω, μέμαχται*, to pound.

Māter, a mother. *Μήτηρ*, Dor. *μάτηρ*. "Muter, Germ. Mader, Pers. Meder, modor, Anglo-Sax." W.

Mātēria, matter, stuff, ma-

terials, of which anything is made, and which are (*mater*) the mother of what is made from them. Timber, whence divers things are formed. Subject, argument, or matter, to speak or write on. Source or occasion of anything.

Mātērior, I build (*materiā*) with timber. Also, I provide timber for trenches.

Matēris, *Matāris*, a Gallic javelin or pike. Of Gallic origin. It is mentioned by Strabo: *Καὶ ματερὶς παλτοῦ τι εἶδος*.

Mātertera, an aunt by the mother's side. Fr. *mater*. ¶ Al. from *mater altera*.

Māthēmāticus, relating to the mathematical sciences. *Μαθηματικός*. As astronomy was one of these, *mathematici* became contemptuously applied to astrologers and fortune-tellers.

Māthēsis, the mathematics. *Μάθησις*. Also, astrology. See *Mathematicus*.

Mātrīcūla, a roll or register. Fr. *matrix*, *īcis*.

Mātrīmōnium, marriage. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. As *Pater*, *Patrimonium*; *Sanctus*, *Sactimonia*. "In omen et spem, quia, cum prolis causā suscipiatur, summum votum est ut ea, quæ ducitur, *mater* fiat." F.

Mātrīmus, one whose mother is alive. Fr. *mater*, *matris*.

Mātrix, a female of any kind kept for breeding young, i. e. for becoming a mother. Also, the *matrice* or womb, through which females become mothers. Also, a roll or regis-

ter. "Quodd eā velut *matrice* containerentur milites." V. From *mater*, *matris*.

Mātrōna, a married woman, whether she has children or not. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. As *Patronus* from *Pater*, *Patris*.

Mātruēlis, a mother's sister's son. Fr. *mater*, *matris*. So *Pater*, *Patruelis*.

Matta, a mat or mattress. Anglo-Sax. *meatta*, Belg. *matte*, referred by Wachter to *meiden*, to cover. ¶ "From Hebr. *mittuh*, a bed. As they were wont to lie on the *matta*." Martini.

Mattus, steeped, soaked. Fr. *μάσσω*, *μάττω*, to steep. Or rather for *mactus*, *μακτός*, fr. *μέμακται* pp. of *μάσσω*.

Mattya, *Mattea*, a high seasoned dish. *Ματτύα*.

Mātūla, ———

Mātūrus, ———

Mātūta: See Appendix.

Mātūlinus, belonging to the morning. From *Matuta*, the Goddess of the morning. Lucretius: "Roseam *Matuta* per oras Ætheris auroram defert, et lumina pandit."

Māvōlo, I had rather. For *magisvolo*.

Māvors, *Māvortis*, Mars. Fr. *μάω*, (whence *μαμαώς*,) to be impetuous. Hence a word *μαογός*, impetuous; whence *maors*, *maVors*. As Homer, *θυποσ Ἀρης*. From this word *μαογός* was *μαγός*, mad, foolish. ¶ Cicero: "*Mavors* dictus, quia *magna vertit*." Or, quia *magna vortit*.

Mausōlēum, a mausoleum. Properly, the sepulchre of *Mausolus*, king of Caria.

Maxilla, the jaw-bone. As *Paxillus* was from *Pago*, *Paxi*, or *Πάγω*, *Πάξω*, so *maxilla* seems to have come from *mago*, *maxi*, or from *μάσσω*, *μάξω*, “subigo, comminuo.” From *μάσσω*, fut. *μάσω*, is *μασάομαι*, to chew. ¶ Or for *mossilla*, fr. *mando*, *mansum*, *massum*, as *Pando*, *Pansum*, *Passum*.

Maximus, greatest. For *magnissimus*, whence *magsimus*, *maximus*.

Māza, frumenty. *Μάζα*.

Māzōnōmus, a large dish. *Μαζόννομος*.

Me, me. *Μέ*.

Mēcastor, by *Castor*! *Me* servet *Castor*! ¶ Others derive *me* from *μά*, by. By *Castor*.

Mēchānicus, relating to the mechanical arts. *Μηχανικός*.

Mēdēla, a remedy. Fr. *medeor*. Like *Tutela*.

Mēdeor, I cure, heal. Fr. *μήδομαι*, *μηδέομαι*, I take care of; also, I plan and execute with great art and skill. So *Fēra* from *Φηρός*. Or *μέδομαι* was used in the same sense. *Μήδομαι*, says *Donnegan*, is the Ionic form of *μέδομαι*.

Mēdiastīni, a mean slave, drudge. Fr. *medius*, somewhat like *Clandestinus*. Al. from *medius* and *sto*. “A *medius*. Sive quia vel *mediis* vel *ædibus* vel *balneis* esset, ad omnium vilissima quæque servitia paratus: sive quodd *medius* esset inter servos summos et imos, sum-

mos ut *atrienses* et *dispensatores*, imos ut *compeditos* et *quales quales*.” V. So *Mesonauta* is explained by *Turnebus* “*medius* inter *summos* *nautas* ut *gubernatores* et *proretas*, et imos ut *remiges*.”

Mēdiātor, a mediator. Fr. *medius*. As acting between parties.

Mēdīca, medic, a kind of clover. *Μηδική*.

Mēdīcīna, medicine. Fr. *medicus*.

Mēdīco, I heal, cure. Also, I prepare ingredients for healing, I tincture with medicinal juices. Hence, I tinge, dye. Fr. *medeor*. As *Fodio*, *Fodico*. Or from *medicus*.

Mēdīcus, a physician. Fr. *medico* or fr. *medior*.

Mēdimnus, a measure of corn. *Μέδιμνος*.

Mēdiōcris, middling, moderate. Fr. *medius*.

Mēdiōximus, middlemost. For *medioproximus*. ¶ Some suppose it put for *mediossimus* (as *UlyXes* for *UlySSes*), which they suppose to be an old form of *mediissimus*. ¶ Others suppose *oximus* to be a termination.

Mēdītor, I bestow thought and care upon, give attention to, practice. For *melitor* fr. *μελετῶμαι*. As vice versâ *uLysses* from *δουσσεύς*. ¶ Or fr. *μέδομαι*, same as *μήδομαι*, I concern myself about, take care of, plan, &c. Homer: *Κακὰ δὲ Τρῶεσσι μεδέσθην*. Hence *medeo*, *meditum*, *meditor*. See *Medeor*.

Mēdītullium, the middle. Fr.

medius. *Tullium* being a termination, as *Cicero* is of opinion. ¶ *Al.* for *meditellium*, fr. *medius* and *tellus*.

Mēdius, middle. Contracted from *μεσδιος*. ¶ *Al.* from the northern *mid*, between.

Mediusfidius: See Appendix.

Mēdulla, the marrow of bones. Fr. *μυελός*, transp. *μευλός*, whence *meulula*, *meulla*, then *medulla*, as proDeo, &c. ¶ *Al.* from *medius*. As being in the middle of the bones.

Mēdullitus, entirely. Fr. *medulla*. From the very marrow. *Plautus* has “*amare medullitus*.”

Mēgara, one of the *Furies*. *Μεγαιρα*.

Mēgālenſis, pertaining to the festival (τῆς μεγάλης θεᾶς) of the GREAT Goddess. See *Megalesia*. *Ensis*, as in *Circensis*.

Mēgālēsia, the day and games dedicated to *Cybele*, the great mother of the Gods. Fr. *μεγάλη*, great, or *μεγάλης*, whence a word *Μεγαλήσια*.

Mēgistānes, nobles. *Μεγιστᾶνες*.

Mei, of me. Fr. *ἐμέο* or *μέο*. Or rather fr. *ἐμοῦ*, transp. *μεοῦ*, whence *mei*, as *Ταύροτ*, *TaurI*. Or from *Æol.* *ἐμεῦ*, *μεῦ*, *μεῦ*, *meÿ*, *mei*.

Meio, I make water. Fr. *ὀμιχέω*, trans. *ὀμείχω*, whence *μέιχω* (as *O* is dropt in *Dentes* from **ὀδοντες*), *meiho*, (as *veHo* from *δXw*), *meio*. *Valerius Probus* states *meri* to be the perfect of *meio*. *Mexi*, i. e. *mecsi*, would be from *μέιχω* or *μέιχω*.

So *Veho*, *Vexi*. ¶ Or *meio* is from *μέω*, *μείω*, to pass. As we say, To pass water. For *ὀμιχέω* or *μιχέω* is from *μέμικα* pf. of *μίω*, the same as *μέω*. From this *μείω* (through *μείβω*) is *ἀμείβω*, to pass. See *Meo*.¹

Mel, honey. *Μέλι*.

Mēlanchōlicus, oppressed with melancholy. *Μελαγχολικός*.

Mēlandrÿum, a piece of salted tunny fish. *Μελάνδρυον*.

Mēlānÿrus, a sea-bream. *Μελάνουρος*.

Mēleāgrīdes, guinea-fowls. *Μελεαγρίδες*.

Mēles, ———

Mēlicæ gallinæ, Turkey-hens. For *medicæ* from *μηδικαί*, as brought from *Media*. L for D, as *ὀδυσσεύς*, uLysses.

Mēlichrus, of the color of honey. *Μελίχρους*.

Mēlicus, tuneful, lyrical. *Μελικός*.

Mēlilōtas, the herb melilot. *Μελίλωτος*.

Mēlimēla, *ōrum*, a kind of sweet apple. *Μελίμηλα*.

Mēlina, a purse. Fr. *meles*, a badger. As made of badger's skin. ¶ Or fr. *μηλον*, a sheep. As made of sheep-skin.

Mēlinum, a kind of white paint. As principally dug from the island of *Melos*.

Mēlinus, yellow like quinces. *Μήλινος*.

Mēlior, better. Fr. *ἀμείνων*, transp. *ἀμενίαν*, (indeed according to Fischer *ἀμείνων* is for *ἀμενίαν*,) *Æol.* *ἀμελίαν*, (as *ἔβε*

¹ Tooke refers *meio*, i. e. *mejo*, to Anglo-Sax. *micgan*.

Δος and *ἰβεινός* were both said ; and as *Ἀστρον* was put for *Niτρον*, and in after times *PaLermo* from *PaNormos*,) whence *melior*, A being neglected as in *Rura* from *Ἀρουρα*, *Rarus* from *Ἀραιός*. ¶ Or from a supposed word *μελίαν*, sweeter, more desirable ; formed from *μέλι*, honey. Or at once fr. *μέλι*. ¶ Or from *μέλει*, it is a care. That is, more an object of care, more valuable. ¶ *Al.* from *βελτίων*, omitting *T*, *βελίαν*, whence *belior*, then *melior* as *Mons* for *Bons*.

Mēlisphyllum, balm-gentle.
Μελισφυλλον.

Mellicūlum, a sweet-heart.
Fr. *mel*, *mellis*. As we say,
My little honey.

Mellilla, a sweet-heart. For *mellicula*. ¶ *Al.* for *melliniola*, fr. *mellinia*, a drink made from honey.

Mēlo, a melon or pumpkin.
Fr. *μήλον*, an apple.

Mēlōdus, melodious. *Μελωδός*.

Mēlos, a song, verse, tune.
Μέλος.

Melṛōmēnē, one of the Muses. *Μελπομένη*.

Membrāna, a thin skin which covers the (*membra*) members. Any thin skin or film. Skin taken from animals, and polished for the purpose of writing on, vellum, parchment.

Membrum, a limb ; a limb or clause in a discourse. Fr. *μέλος*, *μέλεος*, a limb ; whence *melebrum* (like *Cerebrum*, *Candelabrum*,) *melbrum* and for euphony *membrum*. ¶ Or from

mēros, redupl. *μέμαρος*, (as *Pōpulus* from *Πολύς*) whence *memerum*, *memrum*, and *membrum*, as French *nombre* (*numBer*) for *nomre* (i. e. *numerus*,) &c.

Mēmīni, I remember. Also, I make mention of. From *μένος*, explained by *Heaychius* *νόος*, mind, (whence *Mens*,) appears to have been formed a verb *μείαω*, or *μενάω*, *μενῶ* ; (pf. mid. *μέμονα*, whence *Moneo*,) I put or I bear in mind ; whence *μενο*, pf. *memini*, as *Disco*, *Didici*. And *Reminiscor*, *Comminiscor*. So also supine *mentum*, whence *Mentio*. Indeed *μενάω* is probably contracted from *μενάαω*, whence *μενῶ*, *μενο*. In an active sense *μενο* would mean to put in mind, and hence to make mention of any thing to another ; in a neuter sense it would mean to put myself in mind, to remember ; or, in a passive sense, to be put in mind. ¶ *Al.* from the northern *meinen*, *minnen*,¹ to remember.

Memnōnides aves, birds which were fabled to fly yearly from *Æthiopia* to *Troy*, where on *Memnon's* tomb they fought till they killed each other.

Memnōnius, black, swarthy. From *Memnon*, from his being king of *Æthiopia*, or from his being reputed the son of *Aurora*, who was fabled to rise daily from *Æthiopia*, when she enlightened the earth. ¶ *Al.* from the *Memnones*, a people of *Æthiopia* : *Plin.* vi. 30.

¹ Wachter in *Manen*.

Mēmōr, remembering, mindful. Soft for *mnemor* fr. *μνήμων*. As to quantity, compare *fēra* from *φῆρός*. ¶ Al. from *memini*.

Mēmōria, memory. The power by which (*memores sumus*) we remember.

Mēmōro, I mention. Properly, I make a thing (*memor*) lasting and durable. *Memor* is so used in Horace: "Impressit *memorem* dente labris notam."

Memoro can scarcely mean "*memorem facio* aliquem alicujus rei," as the accusative is used of the thing: "*Memora tuum nomen*;" not, "*Memora me tui nominis*."

Menda, a blemish, blur. From *μεινῆ*, remaining and so adhering; whence *menta*, and *menda*, as *menDax* for *menTax*. As said of moles or warts adhering to the skin.

Mendax, lying. For *mentax* fr. *mentior*. As *Teneo*, *Tenax*.

Mēndicus, a beggar. Fr. *mentior*, whence *menticus*, and *mendicus*, as *menDax* for *menTax*. From the notorious lies of beggars. ¶ Others from *menda*, which they consider as meaning properly what is wanting or deficient. Could *menda* have meant a tatter?

Mēnis. Ausonius: "Quos legis a primâ deductos *menide* libri." The ancients, says Turnebus, seem to have prefixed a little moon to the beginning of their works, as they put a crown at the end. *Mēnis* is then fr. *μήνη*, a moon. ¶ Vinetus sup-

Etym.

poses that *menis* is taken from *Μῆνιν*, the first word of the *Iliad*. Vossius objects that *μήνις* makes *μήνιος*, whereas Ausonius has *meniDe*. But Donnegan has both *μήνιος* and *μήνιδος*.

Mens, the mind. Fr. *μένος*, explained by Hesychius *νοῦς*, *ψυχή*.¹ So *Γένος*, *Gens*. ¶ Others derive *mentis* fr. *meno*, *memini*, *mentum*. See *Memini*. *Mens*, the faculty by which we remember.

Mensa, a board or table to eat on. Also, any table. For *mesa* (N inserted, as in *Mensus*, *Densus*, *Frango*,) fr. *μέσση*. That is, *τράπεζα μέσση χειμένη*, lying in the middle. As being placed in the middle of the room or house. Virgil: "*MEDIIS* que parant convivia tectis." Again: "*Aulai in MEDIO* libabant pocula Baccho." Some understand it of being placed between those who are at table. Plutarch: *Μῆνσαν μὲν τὴν τράπεζαν τῆς ἐν μέσῳ θέσεως*. ¶ Al. from *metior*, *mensus*. A table on which provisions were measured out and dispensed to the company. Or *mensa* may have meant originally a platter given to each person at dinner. Petronius: "*Jussit senex suam cuique mensam ASSIGNARI*." Forcellini understands *mensa* in Virgil, 3, 394: "*Nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros*," of square platters made of crust-

¹ *Mēnos* is impetuosity of mind, and is from a word *μέω*, allied to *μῶω*, I am impetuous. In its sense of mind it may be compared with *θυμὸς* from *θύω*.

ed bread which were put on the table and laden with food. ¶ “Al. from Hebrew *MSAH*, portio, epulum.” V.

Mensis, a month. Fr. *μήν*, *μήνός*, *μήνης*. ¶ Or from *metior*, *mensus*. Cicero: “Quia *mensa* spatia conficiunt, *menses* nominantur.”

Menstruus, monthly. Fr. *mensis*.

Mensūra, a measure. Fr. *metior*, *mensum*.

Mensus, measured. For *metior* fr. *metior*. N added as in *Densus*, *Tango*, *Lingo*, &c. ¶ Al. soft for *metsus* fr. *metior*.

Menta, *Mentha*, mint. *Μίνθη*.

Mentigo, a scab with which lambs are seized about the mouth and lips. As beginning (à *mento*) with the chin. It seems allied to the *mentagra* (like *Podagra*) which begins with the chin and spreads over the face.

Mentio, a mention or speaking of. Fr. *meno*, *memini*, *mentum*. See *Memini*.

Mentior, I lie. For *metior* (as N is added in *Frango*, &c.) fr. *μητιᾶμαι*, I contrive, plan. ¶ Or it is the same as *comminiscor*, whence *commentum*.

Mentula: See Appendix.

Mentum, the chin. Fr. *moveo*, whence *movimentum*, and (omitting *ovim*) *mentum*. So from *Inferissimus* we have *Imus*, from *Donicum* we have *Dum*, &c. “For in speaking and eating it is continually moving.” W. ¶ Or for *ementum* fr. *emineo*, *eminui*, *eminitum*, *ementum*. From its projecting. Or

rather from *mineo*, supine *minitum*, *mintum*, to overhang; used by Lucretius. For *mintum*, as *mEntha* from *μίνθη*. ¶ Al. from *μηνυτόν*, (*μηντόν*) fr. *μηνύω*, to show. As by it the age is shown.

Meo, I go to and fro, pass. From a verb *μέω*, whence (through *μεύω*) is *ἀμεύω*, to pass; and (through *μείω*) is *ἀμείβω*, to pass; and (through pf. *μέμεκα*) is *μέχρι*, as far as; and (through fut. *μέσω*) is *μέσφα*. *Μέω* is the same as *βέω*, whence *βείομαι*; and *βάω*, whence *βαίνω*, &c.

Mēphūtis, a strong sulphureous exhalation. “From Syriac *mephuhiṭh*, [*mephith*,] afflatus.” V.

Mērācus, pure. * Fr. *merus*.

Mercātor, a merchant. Fr. *mercior*, *mercatum*.

Mercēnārius, a hired person. For *mercedinarius*. Fr. *merces*, *mercedis*.

Merces, hire, pay; profit. Also, the rent we gain from another's hiring our farm, &c. Also, cost, loss. That is, hire paid to another for what he does for us. *Merces* is for *merices*, fr. *mereor*, somewhat as *Medicus* from *Medeor*. So *Ges* in *Strages*, *Seges*. ¶ Al. from *μείρω*, pf. *μέμερκα* (*μέρκα*), to divide. “Quod dividitur operariis,” says Scheide. So *μισθός* is perhaps from *μίσω*, (a. l. p. *ἐμίσθην*), to divide.

Mercor, I traffic; I buy to sell again; I buy generally. Fr.

* See Burgess's Edition of Dawes.

merx, mercis. Or *merx* is fr. *mercor.* See *Merx.*

Mercuriāles, merchants, &c. and learned men. As under the protection (*Mercurii*) of Mercury.

Mercūrius, Mercury. Fr. *merx, mercis.* For Mercury presides over traffic.¹

Merda, excrement. Fr. *μείρω*, to divide, separate; pp. *μέμεγται*, whence *μέρδην*. So Excrement is from *Excerno*, to separate. Compare *Muscerda*.

Mērenda is thought by Scalliger to have been food given (*ære merentibus*) to labourers a little before they were dismissed from their work. Calpurnius: "SE-RE cum venerit hora *merendæ*." So Præbeo, Præbenda. Dacier remarks: "*Merendam* tamen idem quod prandium fuisse, monet Festus. Quare dicendum est priscis temporibus, nondum inducto prandii nomine, *merendam* pro prandio fuisse; postea vero pro cibo qui post meridiem dabatur, ut apud nos fit."

Mēreor, I earn, acquire, deserve. Fr. *μυρίω*, whence *μυρῶ*, fut. of *μείρω*, to obtain a share, and also, to take, receive.

Mēretrix, a harlot. Fr. *me-*

reo, meritum, to earn. Quæ corpore *meretur*. Somewhat similarly Whore or Hore is from Hire; and *Πόρνη* is from *Πέρογ-va* pf. mid. of *Πέρνω*, to sell.

Merga, a fork, pitchfork. Festus: "A *mergis*; quia, ut illi se in aquam *mergunt*, dum pisces persequuntur: sic messores eas in fruges *demergunt*, ut elevare possint manipulos." But Forcellini says that *merga* is a ripple or kind of sickle. And here it is perhaps to be referred to *μεριστική*, capable of dividing and severing; cut down to *μερικη*, *μερκη*, whence *merca, merga*. Or *μερικη* might itself have had this sense.

Merges, a sheaf or handful of corn. That is, as much corn as one can raise (*mergå*) with a pitchfork at once.

Mergo, I plunge, immerse. For *merco* fr. *μείρω*, pf. *μέμερκα*, I divide, cause to divide i. e. a liquid. As *δύω*, *δύπτω* are to dive from the original notion of separating, as is observed in *δύο*, two; and in the allied forms *δάω*, *δίω*, &c. Go, as from *τρώω*, *τέτρωκα*, is *τρώγω*, and from *ἀρώω*, *ἄρῃκα*, is *ἄρήγω*. ¶ Al. from "in *mare ago*." Whence *marego, mergo*.

Mergus, a cormorant. Fr. *mergo*. From its dipping into the sea. Ovid: "Æquor amat, NOMENQUE TENET QUIA *mergitur*."

Mergus, a layer bent and sunk into the earth a little way, then raised up again. Fr. *mergo*.

¹ Jamieson: "Rudbeck thinks that the different attributes of *Mercury*, as the father of letters, the god of money, the inventor of geometry, of astronomy, of numbers, of weights and measures, and of merchandise, may be all traced to Goth. *merkia*, which signifies to cut on wood, to enumerate, to strike metals, to measure, to affix limits, to distinguish the heavenly signs."

Mēridies, mid-day. For *medidies*, *medius dies*. Cicero : “*Meridiem cur non medidiem?* Credo, quòd erat insuavius.” ¶ Al. from *μερῶ*, fut. of *μεῖρω*, to divide, and *dies*. But this would be a hybridous compound.

Mēritum, desert. Fr. *mereo*, *meritum*.

Mērops, the bee-eater. *Μέροψ*.

Merto, from *mergo*, *mergitum*, *mertum*. So *Pulto* and *Manto*. *Mergo*, *mergitum*, as *Parco*, *Parcitum*.

Mērŭla, a blackbird, merle. It is said also of a kind of fish. Fr. *merus*. As being separated from others of its kind and keeping alone. Festus : “*Quòd solivaga est et solitaria pascitur.*” ¶ Or from *merivola*, (from *volo*, as) *merola*, *merula*.

Mērum, pure wine. That is, *merum vinum*, wine alone without adulteration.

Mērus, alone, bare, solitary ; unmixed, pure. Fr. *μερῶ* fut. of *μεῖρω*, to sever. Severed from others.

Merx, *mercis*, any kind of ware or merchandise. “*Res ipsa quæ emitur venditurque.*” F. From the Celtic *merc*,¹ merchandise. ¶ Scheide : “Fr. *μεῖρω*, pf. *μέμερκα*. As being sold in parts.” That is, Retail. Or perhaps in some way from *mereo*, to earn, gain, or from the word which gave *mereo*. ¶ “Transposed from Hebrew *MCR*, (*MRC*.) *rea venalis.*” Ainsw.

Mespīlus, a medlar-tree. *Μεσπῖλη*.

Messis, harvest. Fr. *meto*, *metsum*, *messum*.

Mēta, a pillar in the form of a cone round which chariots turned in the race. Hence, anything in the form of a cone. Hence also, any limit, boundary or end. Fr. *metor*, I measure out. From the notion of measuring out the ground, and so fixing the limit. Thus in the passage in the Psalms, “Lord, let me know mine end and the MEASURE of my days,” Johnson explains Measure “limit, boundary.” Thus also Wachter explains the German Metz “terra mensurata ; et synecdochicè fines vel termini alicujus regionis.” ¶ Dunbar : “The pf. pass. (*μέμηται*) of the obsolete verb *μέω*, *meo*, to go, (pass,) probably furnished *meta*.” Both *ἀμύνω* and *ἀμείβω* (which are from *μέω*) signified to pass.²

Mētallum, a mine ; a metal. *Μέταλλον*.

Mētāmorphōsis, transformation. *Μεταμόρφωσις*.

Mētānœa, repentance. *Μετάνοια*.

Mētāphōra, a metaphor. *Μεταφορά*.

Mētara, raw silk ; a clue or skein of silk or thread ; a string, rope. *Μέταξα*, says Stephens, was silk among the later Greeks. Martini refers it to the Syrian *metaccas*, *ordinatus*, *ornatus*.

¹ “Fr. *μύτος*, whence *μύτιλον* which Hesychius explains *ἔσχατον*, last.” Salmas. ¶ “Fr. the Syriac *MTH*, pervenit.” Ainsw.

² Jamieson, Herm. Scyth. p. 132.

Mēthōdus, a method. *Mithōdos*.

Mētīcūlōsus, fearful. Fr. *metus*, whence *meticulus*, as *Funis*, *Funiculus*.

Mētiōr, I measure; I measure or deal out; I measure out a path in going forward, I pass through. Ovid: "Celerique carinā Ægeas *metiris* aquas." Hemsterhuis: "From *μέδω*, whence *μέδιμνον*, and (from pf. mid. *μίμεδα*) *μόδιον* and *modus*." Rather from some word which produced *μέτρον*, a measure. Wachter: "Gr. *μετρέιν*, Lat. *metiri*, Goth. *mitan*, Anglo-Sax. *metan*, Belg. *meetēn*, Hebr. *mad*."

Mēto, I mow, reap; I cut down, crop. From Goth. *maitan*,¹ to cut. ¶ Or fr. *ἀμντος*, harvest; or from *ἀμνται* pp. of *ἀμάω*, to cut. A dropt, as in *Rura* from *Ἀρουρα*; and *ē* changed into *ē*, as in *Fera* from *Φηρός*.

Mētūchē, participation. *Μετοχή*.

Mētōposcōpos, a physiognomist. *Μεταποσκόπος*.

Mētor, I measure. I measure out the ground for pitching a camp or for building. See *Metior*. ¶ Al. from *meta*.

Mētrēta, a measure of wine, &c. *Μετρητής*.

Mētricus, metrical. *Μετρικός*.

Mētrōpōlis, the mother city of any country. *Μητρόπολις*.

Mētrum, metre. *Μέτρον*.

Mētuo, I fear. Fr. *metus*, dat. *metui*.

Mētus, fear. Fr. *μερίω*, *μεριῶ*, or *μερίω*, *μεριῶ*, to remit, relax. As *ἔκνως* is fr. *ἔχω*, to hold back; pf. mid. *ἔχνα*, whence *ἔκνως*, *ἔκνος*. ¶ Or for *methus*, (as *puTeo* from *πυθίω*, *paTior* from *παθίω*,) fr. *μόθος*, explained by Hesychius (inter alia) by *φόβος*, fear. O into E, as in *gEnu* from *γΟνυ*.

Meus, my. Fr. *me*, as from *tē* is *τὸς*, and from *ē* is *ἐός*.

Mica, a little piece, crumb, grain. From *micca* from *μικρός*, ὀ, small.

Mico, I have a tremulous motion, quiver, palpitate, vibrate. Applied to rays of light, it means to sparkle, glitter, flash. *Mico* was applied also to a game in which persons moved their fingers up and down very swiftly, and guessed each at the number of the other. Fr. *mica*, which is explained by Forcellini (inter alia) "minutissimum auri ramentum, ut quæ in arenā REFULGENT." In this case the sense of quivering will be secondary, arising from the sparkling produced by the vibration of helmets, spears, &c. ¶ But, as *l* in *Mica* is long, *mico* will be better perhaps referred to a verb *μῖω*, to move; pf. *μῖμιχα*, *μῖκα*. *Miō* would be allied to *μόω*, whence Blomfield derives *Moveo*. That the notion of motion is inherent in the verb *μῖω*, (whence *μινυδς*, *μινύθω*, &c.) may gain further confirmation from its being explained by Donnegan "to wear by MOTION." Also,

¹ Wachter in Mæhan.

from this verb *μῖω*, pp. *μέμμαι*, is perhaps *μῖμος*, which is explained by Lennep, "genus carminis lascivi, quod gesticulatione et motu corporis exprimebant histriones."

Migdilybs, a Carthaginian of Libyan and Tyrian extraction. Fr. *μῆγδην*, in a mixed manner; and *Λύβς*, Lybian.

Migro: See Appendix.

Mihi, to me. For *mohi*, from *μοῖ*, *μοῖ*, *μοῖ*, *mohi*. Wachter has noticed some German words, where the H has been added in the middle. So Lat. aHenus. ¶ Or from *μοῖ* was formed *μοῖφι*, (as in *ναῦφι*), whence *moirphi*, *moihi*, (as *veHo* is for *veCHo*), whence *mih*. See *Tibi*.

Miles, a soldier. Fr. *ὄμιλος*, a troop of soldiers. *Ὅμιλέω*, says Damm, is properly a military word. Homer: *ἐν πρώτοιςιν ὀμιλεῖ*. Thucydides: *τὸν πλεῖστον ὄμιλον τῶν ψίλων*. And: *ὁ δὲ πολὺς ὄμιλος καὶ στρατιώτης*. O omitted, as in *Dentes* from *Ὀδοντες*, *Ramus* from *Ὀραμνος*. ¶ Al. from *mille* or *mile*. Eutropius: "*Mille pugnatores delegit Romulus, quos a numero milites appellavit*." Haigh: "Because the legion at first consisted of three thousand; each tribe furnishing a thousand."¹

Miliaria, a kind of linnet.

¹ Al. from *ἔλη*, a troop, whence *ἐληξ*, turmarius. M added, as some suppose also in *Mars*, *Mons*. Dacier: "*Mena-gius ait miles esse a μίλαξ, popularis*. In veteribus Glossis: *Populares, στρατιῶται*." But where is *μίλαξ* found? Is it for *ὀμιλαξ* fr. *ὄμιλος*?

As feeding on millet. Varro: "Ficedulæ et *miliaria* dictæ a cibo, quodd alteræ fico, alteræ *milio* fiant pingues."

Militia, the service (*militi*) of a soldier.

Milium: See Appendix.

Mille and *Mile*, a thousand. *Millia* or *milia* appears to come from *μύρια*, ten thousand. As *λίπιον*, *liLium*. ¶ Al. from *χίλια*.

Milliārium, a mile stone. Fr. *millia*, i. e. *millia passuum*. As marking an interval of a thousand paces. Also, a pillar placed by Augustus at the top of the Roman Forum; from which pillar the miles were reckoned on the various roads.

Milliārium, oftener *Miliarium*, a caldron. As being of immense bulk, and of a (*mille*) thousand pound weight.

Milvīnus, ravenous, like the (*milvus*) kite.

Milvus, *Milvus*, *Milvus*, a kite. Fr. *ἀμείλιχος*, ungentle, says Lyttleton. Hence *amilchus*, and *amilvus*, as perhaps *malva* from *μαλάχη*, and *breVis* from *βραχύς*. Then *amilvus* became *milvus*, as *Ararus Rarus*, *Arura Rura*.

Mimallōnes, priestesses of Bacchus. *Μιμᾶλλονες*.

Mimus, a mimic, gesticulator; a mimical performance, buffoonery, farce, &c. *Μῖμος*.

Mīna, an Attic coin. Soft for *μνᾶ*.

Mīnæ, threats. See *Minor*.

Mīnæ murorum, pinnacles, battlements. A *minando*, i. e. *eminendo*. Virgil: "Hinc at-

que hinc vastæ rupes, geminique
minantur In cælum scopuli.”
 Or from *mineo*.

Mineo, I hang over. Fr.
mina.

Minerva, Minerva. “It has
 been traced,” says Jamieson,
 “to Gothic *minni*, ingenium,
 sapientia, *minnas*, meminisse.”

¶ Or, as Quintilian states that
 it was anciently written *Menerva*,
 it is perhaps fr. *meneo*, whence
memini, and *comminiscor*. As
 the Goddess of memory or of in-
 vention. ¶ “Vel a jugo tex-
 torio cui stamen circumvolvitur,
 quod Hebræis *menor*. Vel ἀμεί-
 νως a *manar*, texere.” W.¹

Minerval, a present or fee
 given to a teacher. From *Mi-
 nerva*, who presided over genius
 and learning.

Mingo, I make water. Fr.
 ὀμυχῶ, ὀμυχῶ, whence *micho* (as
Dentes from ὀδοῦρες,) then *migo*
 and *mingo*, as in *Lingo*. ¶ Al.
 from Anglo-Sax. *micgan*.

Minimus, least. Fr. *minor*.

Minister, a servant. Fr.
minor, *minus*. Compare *Ma-
 gister*.²

Ministro, I serve; I supply,
 afford. Fr. *minister*, *ri*.

Minitor, I threaten. Fr.
minor.

Minium, vermilion. Perhaps
 a Spanish word. Propertius:
 “Ut Mæotica nix *minio* si certat
 IBERO.” Justin supposes that

it gave the name to the river
Miuho in Spain. Vitruvius re-
 verses the reasoning: “*Minium*
 et Indicum nominibus ipsis in-
 dicant, quibus in locis procre-
 antur.”

Mino, as, I threaten. See
Minor.

Mino, as, I drive. “Nam
mina sunt etiam voces, quibus
 bubulci increpant boves, et ad
 progrediendum hortantur.” F.
 So Ovid: “Addiscam Getici
 quæ norunt verba juvenci, As-
 suetas illis adjiciamque *minas*.”
 So Increpo is used. Tibullus:
 “Aut stimulo tardos INCRE-
 PUISSE boves.” Vossius ob-
 serves that hence is Belg. *men-
 nen*.¹

Mīnor, less. For *mior*, fr.
 μείων. As *LeNis* for *Leis* from
 Λείος. ¶ Al. from μινύς i. e.
 μινυδς, small.

Minor, I threaten. For *menor*,
 as *Liber* for *Leber*. *Menor* from
 μένος, rage, or from a verb μανά-
 μαι, μανῶμαι, or μανέδμαι, μανοῦμαι,
 formed from it. ¶ Al. from
 Germ. *meinen*, (allied to our
 word *To mean*, and perhaps to
 μένος, the mind,) explained by
 Wachter: “significare, cogitata
 sermone vel alio signo demon-
 strare.” *Minor* is sometimes
 used in a good sense. Horace:
 “Atqui vultus erat multa et
 præclara *minantis*.” Haigh re-
 fers *minor* to μανάω, (whence
 μνάω,) to put in mind.

Mīnōtaurus, the Minotaur, a

¹ “*Minerva*, quasi μινέρη. Α μύνη, προστροπή, Arcadio. Hortatrix operum. Lanificii enim præses, ideoque ἐργονη dicta.” Isaac Voss. But why V for G?

² Al. for *manister* fr. *manus*.

¹ Wachter refers *mino* to Celt. *menn*, a place: “*Minare* nihil aliud est quam de loco in locum ducere.”

monster. From *Minos* and *taurus* or *Taurus*. See the fable as explained by Lempriere.

Mīnūo, I lessen. Fr. *minus*. See *Minor*. ¶ Or fr. *μινύς*, small; or from a verb *μινύω*, whence *μινύθω*, I lessen.

Mīnūrio, *Mīnūrīzo*, I chirp, twitter. *Μινυρῖζω*.

Mīnūtāl, anything very (*minutum*) small. Meat cut small, minced meat.

Mīnūtus, made less; made small; small. Fr. *minuo*.

Mīrācūlum; a wonder. Fr. *miror*. As *Specto*, *Spectaculum*.

Mirio, a distorted or deformed person. Fr. *miror*. One whom we wonder at. Or from *mira*, i. e. monstra.

Mirmillo, a kind of gladiator. Fr. *μάρμυλος*, which in Ælian is a kind of fish, which these gladiators had engraved as a sign on their shields. Festus says that one gladiator was wont to attack another in these words: "Non te peto, PISCEM peto: quid me fugis, Galle?"

Mīror, I wonder, am astonished at. Fr. *μείρομαι*, I am divided. That is, I am distracted in my mind, stupefied, astonished. Virgil: "Animum nunc huc celerem, nunc DIVIDIT illuc." Homer has *μέρμερα ἔργα*, splendid works. *Mērμερα* appears to be a reduplication for *μέρα* fr. *μείρω*, fut. *μερῶ*, I divide. "*Μερίζειν*," says Hemsterhuis, "de cogitationibus divis et distractis dicitur."¹

¹ Haigh refers *miror* to *mirus*, and *mirus* to *μείρω*, to desire.

Miscellus, mixed, promiscuous. Fr. *misceo*.

Misceo, I mix. Soft for *misgeo* fr. *μίσγειν*.

Mīser, wretched. From *μῆσαρός*, (or perhaps a word *μυσαρός*,) abominable, detestable, despicable, and therefore wretched. One of the meanings given by Johnson to Wretched is "despicable, hatefully contemptible." Compare a Wretch with Wretched.²

Mīscroo, *Mīscroor*, the same as *Miseror*.

Mīseria, wretchedness. Fr. *miser*.

Mīseror, I pity. That is, I am (*miser*) wretched on account of another, I am wretched with one who is wretched, I weep with one who weeps.

Misi, pf. of *mitto*. Soft for *mitsi*. So *missum* for *mitsum*.

Missicius miles: "Qui missionem honestam impetravit, vel confectis stipendiis missione donandus est." F.

Missus, a course or turn at a fight of wild beasts. That is, one sending or turning of them out. From *mitto*, *mitsum*, *missum*.

Missa, the service of the Mass. From Hebr. *missah*, an oblation.³

² Al. from *μισῶ*, to hate. But I is long. ¶ Al. soft for *miger* fr. *μυγερός*, Æol. of *μυγερός*, miserable.

³ This derivation, as Wachter observes, is much more suitable than another, which he thus states: "Ab initio erat missio catechumenorum aliorumque, quibus S. cœnam ex disciplina veteris Ecclesiæ nec participare nec spectare licebat: quos, ut

Mitigo, I soften. Fr. *mitis*, as *Levis*, *Levigo*.

Mitis, soft, tender, gentle, meek. Fr. *μέμιται* pp. of *μίσω*, (whence *μινύς*, *μινύθω*,) which Hesychius interprets by *ἰσθίω*, to eat: properly, to make small by biting. Or from a word *μίσω*, *μέμιται*: or even from *μειόω*, *μειῶ*, whence *μειωτός*, *μειός*. (See *Lima*.) *Mitis* is thus said of things which are fit to eat. Virgil: "Sunt nobis *mitia* pomina." ¶ Al. for *mithis*, as *la-Teo* from *λαθίω*, *pu-Teo* from *πυθίω*. *Mithis* from *πειθῶ*, persuasion, yieldingness, whence *pithis*, yielding, tender; and, applied to what is soft in eating, yielding to the teeth. Hence *mithis*, P and M being commutable. Vossius: "The Æolians said *Ματῶ* for *Πατῶ*, *Μαθοῦσα* for *Παθοῦσα*." See *Multus*. Or thus: *pithis*, *pitis*, *mitis*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *μειδής*, from *μειδάω*, to smile." In Homer we have *φιλομμείδης Ἀφροδίτη*. ¶ Al. from *μειλιχτός*, (*μεικτός*,) softened.

Mitra, a turban, &c. *Μίτρα*.

Mitto, I send, send away, &c. Fr. *μετιῶω*, *μετιῶ*, or *μετίωω*, *μετιῶ*, I cast. When Herodotus says, Ἐπειὸν νῶτον ὅςδε δαλᾶσθαι περὶ ἄγκιστρον, μετίει ἐς μέσον τὸν ποταμὸν, μετίει is "casts or sends."

Mitulus, a limpet. *Μίτυλος*.

Mixtus, mixed. Fr. *miga*, *miri*, from *μίγω*, *μίξω*.

Mnēmōsynē, the mother of the Muses. "Fr. *μνημοσύνη*, memory, by the aid of which the arts and sciences are learned and preserved." F. *Mnemosynae* is used for the Muses themselves.

Mnester, a suitor. *Μνηστήρ*.

Mobilis, moveable; easy to be moved or to move. For *movebilis* fr. *moveo*. Or for *motabilis* fr. *moto*.

Mōcōsus, ludicrous. Fr. *μῶκος*, ridicule.

Mōdērātus, temperate, moderate. That is, governed, restrained within due bounds. Fr. *moderor*.

Mōdēror, I regulate, restrain, govern. Fr. *modus*. That is, I keep within due bounds.

Mōdestus, moderate; modest, i. e. moderate in one's pretensions or desires. Fr. *modus*, as *Funus*, *Funestus*.

Mōdicus, moderate, sober; also, middling, ordinary, little, &c. Fr. *modus*.

Mōdius, *Mōdium*, a Roman measure. Fr. *μόδιος*, which is used by *Dinarchus*. ¶ Al. from *μέμοδα* pf. mid. of *μέδω*, I rule, regulate. This is indeed the derivation of *μόδιος*. ¶ Al. from *modus*.

Mōdo, only. Cicero: "Non *modo* [non] facere, sed ne cogitare quidem." *Modo* facere, is "only to do:" and *modo* is properly the ablative of *modus*,

discederent, hisce verbis, quæ etiamnum obtinent, præmonitos ferunt, IRE, MISSA EST, i. e., discedite, missio vobis indicatur. Postea vocem aiunt usurpari cœptam pro ipsis mysteriis, quorum causâ catachumeni erant dimissi, h. c. pro celebratione sacræ Eucharistiæ."

Etym.

¹ "Gr. *μόδιος*, Germ. *mut*; Belg. *mud*, Welsh *mu*." W.

which expresses a limit and bound. Again, *modo* is, provided that, i. e. but only in such and such a case. "He shall do so, (*modo*) provided he acts well." He shall do so only on those terms and within that regulation. Again, *modo* is but just now. Cicero: "Nuper . . . : et quid dico nuper? immo verò *modo* ac plane paulo ante vidimus qui forum ornarent." Here *modo* limits and circumscribes the time. Vossius explains it "intra breviculum durationis *modum*." So *modo* is only just for the present time. So, when Terence says, "*Modo* ait, *modo* negat;" he means, "He says so just for the moment or hour, and just for the next moment or hour he says otherwise."

Mōdūlor, I regulate, measure, harmonize. Fr. *modulus*.

Mōdūlus, a measure, rule. Fr. *modus*.

Mōdus; a rule, measure, method, way; measure in music, tune, note; measure, quantity; rule, limit, bound. Fr. μέτρον pf. mid. of μέδω, to rule, govern. Whence Μέδιμνον and Medimnus. ¶ "From Hebrew *MDD*, whence *MDH*, measure." Ainsw.

Mōdus, a mood or mode. Scheller: "Verbs have four modes. Properly speaking, the verb has no modes, but expresses the modes of the action denoted by the verb. The action expressed by the verb may happen in four **WAYS OR MODES**, indicative, subjunctive, impera-

tive, infinitive. These names are not very accurate." BlacF: "*Modus* is used to signify the different **MANNERS** of conjugating verbs, agreeably to the different actions or affections to be expressed, as showing, commanding, &c."

Mæchus, an adulterer. Mor-
χός.

Mænëra: See Munus.

Mænïa, walls, rampart. "Fr. *maen*, a stone, rock; which word has been left the Welsh by the Celts." W. ¶ Or *mænïa* is for *mæria* fr. *mære*, the same as *mærus*. So doNum is perhaps for doRum fr. δῶρον. ¶ Al. for *munia* fr. ἀμύνη, to repel. Somewhat as Aurea for Orea. Some suppose that *Mærus* also is for *Murus*.

Mæra, a degree of a sign in the Zodiac. Fr. μοῖρα, a division.

Mæreo, *Mæreo*, I grieve, lament. Fr. μοῖρα, translated by Donnegan (inter alia) "hard fate." That is, from a verb μοιρέω, I am under hard fate or misfortune, I grieve. "Ἐπὶ τὴν μοῖραν," says Scheide. ¶ Al. from ἀμοιρέω, I am unlucky, unfortunate. A dropt, as in Rura from ῥαυρά. ¶ Al. from μέμοισα pf. mid. of μέλω, to divide. Ovid: "DIVIDOR haud aliter quàm si mea membra relinquam."¹

Mærus, a wall. Fr. μέμοισα pf. mid. of μέλω, to divide.

¹ Al. from μύρομαι, to weep. Goth. *maurnan*, allied to our *mourn*, is to grieve. And Germ. *murren*.

This is, a partition. ¶ But Scaliger thus: “A μοῖρα, pars. Quodd quisque pro PARTE suā muros extrueret, reficeret, servaret.”

Mæstus, sad. Fr. *mæreo*, *mærsi*, *mærstum*, *mæstum*, as *Torreio*, *Tostum*.

Mōla, a mill. Μύλη. Also, a cake made of salt, and corn bruised (*molā*) by a mill and used in sacrifices. Also, a mole or false conception. Vossius: “Ex gravitate et motus difficultate, quasi lapis gestaretur *molaris*.” It is however from Gr. μύλη, which is so used.

Mōlāres (dentes), the grinders. Fr. *molo*, to grind.

Mōles, a huge mass or bulk, a huge pile or weight; great toil and difficulty. “*Mul* in Celtic signifies a heap, a mound. Hence Lat. *moles*, and Gaëlic *mulan*, a hillock.” Sir W. Drummond. ¶ Or for *boles*, as *Mons* for *Bons*. And as βολγός and μολγός are interchanged. *Boles* from βῶλος, a mass. ¶ Al. from μόλος, toil; whence μόλις, with difficulty. That is, from μούλος, poetic form of μόλος, as νούσος of νόσος. In this case toil is the primary meaning of *moles*, and from it proceeds that of a huge mass or bulk, from its ponderousness and difficulty of being moved. ¶ Haigh refers to μῶλος, a mole, harbour.

Mōlestus, troublesome, painful. Fr. *moles*, toil. As *Nefas*, *Nefastus*. But O here is

long. Yet some derive *Lūcerna* from *Lūceo*. ¶ Or from μόλος, toil. As *Funus*, *Funestus*. ¶ Or from *mola*, a millstone. From the toil attendant on grinding with the millstone. So κόπος, toil, is derived fr. κόπτω, fut. 2. κοπῶ. Damm: “Corn among the ancients was broken by battering it: and from the troublesome labor of battering corn all troublesome labor was called κόπος.”

Mōtīmen, attempt, effort. Fr. *molior*.

Molior, I toil, labor, attempt or aim at doing what is laborious; I move or stir anything with great exertion. That is, ago aut moveo aliquid magnā *mole*. Also, I build, raise. That is, statuo *molem*. Or it is properly, I raise (magnā *mole*) with great toil. Virgil: “Tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem.” Hence, like *Struo*, *molior* is to contrive, plan, project. *Molior* has also the opposite sense of pulling down and overthrowing. Here it seems to be put for *demolior*. As *Populor* for *Depopulor*.

Mollis, soft. For *mobilis*, easy to be moved. That is, pliant, flexible. “Quodd *mollia* facile trahantur et MOVEANTUR in quancunque partem.” Perrott. In Virgil, Georg. 2, 389, “Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt *mollia* pinu,” Heyne interprets *mollia* by *mobilia*. So in 3, 76, “Altiùs ingreditur et *mollia* crura reponit,” Ceruti interprets *mollia* by *mobilia*. In 3, 165, we have: “Dum

¹ Al. from *mola*, a mill-stone. From its massiveness. But the O is short.

faciles animi juvenum, dum *mobilis* ætas." *Mobilis, mobilis, mollis*.¹

Mollusca nux, a kind of nut. Macrobius: "*Mollusca* nux dicta est, quod omnibus nucibus *mollior* sit."

Mōlo, I grind. Fr. *mola*.

Mōlossi canes, mastiffs, dogs from the *Molossi*, a people of Epirus. Xenophon has *Μολοστικαὶ κύνες*.

Mōlossus, a foot like *mōl-lēscō*. *Μολοσσός*.

Mōlybdīs, a plummet. *Μολυβδῖς*.

Mōmen, motion, impulse. For *movimen* fr. *moveo*.

Mōmentum, motion, impulse; impulsive force, actuating power. For *movimentum* fr. *moveo*. Also, change; inclination to change position; power operating to produce change. Weight, power, influence, motive, as tending to move and affect the mind. A moment of time, as being continually in motion. Possibly some of the meanings of *momentum* point to *molimentum* fr. *molior*.

Mōnāchus, a monk. *Μοναχός*.

Mōnas, unity. *Μονάς*.

Mōnastērion, a monastery. *Μοναστήριον*.

Mōnaulos, a simple pipe. *Μόναυλος*.

Mōnēdūla, a jack-daw. For *monetula*, from its supposed

fondness for (*moneta*) coin. Cicero: "*Non plus aurum tibi quàm monedulæ committebant*." Pliny: "*Monedularum, cui soli avi furacitas auri argentique præcipuè mira est*." ¶ Al. from *moneo*. "*Ab auguribus quos moneret in captandis auguriis*." V.

Mōneo, I put in mind, advise, admonish. See *Memini*.

Mōnēris, a ship of one bank of oars. *Μονήρης*.

Mōnēta, money coined; also, a mint for coining. As *Rubeta* is from *Rubus*, so *moneta* may be from *moneo*. The object of stamping money must have been to give information either of the date or of the value of the money coined, or of both. Vossius: "*Quia nota inscripta monet nos auctoris et valoris*." Ainsworth: "*The stamp was anciently the effigies of some God, that looking on it they might be put in mind of the deity*." ¶ Tooke: "*Mint and money are the past participle of the Anglo-Sax. *mynegian*, *myngian*, notare, to mark, or to coin. The Latin *moneta* is the past participle of the same Anglo-Saxon verb*." The Anglo-Sax. *mynet* (whence our Mint,) was coin, and *mynet-smitha* was a place for striking coin.²

¹ Al. from *μαλακός*, soft; whence *μολακός*, as *Μολύχης* is the same as *Μαλᾶχης*. See *Calmus*. From *μολακός*, *μολακός* is *mollis*, as from *κολωνός*, *κολωνός* is *Collis*. ¶ Al. from *μαλός*, soft.

² However, Wachter derives these from the Latin. Whether his reason is valid, the reader will judge: "*Nam primis temporibus Germani aurum et argentum signatum non habebant nec desiderabant; exceptis Rheno proximis, a quibus vocabulum hodiernum videtur confictum*." ¶ Others affirm that *moneta* is called from its being stamped in the temple of Juno

Mōnīle, a necklace. From Celt. *muinnal*,¹ the neck. ¶ Isaac Vossius refers to *μονὸς* in Pollux. ¶ Or it is from *monēo*. “Quia virtutis et dignitatis *monumentum* et signum foret.” V. Somewhat as the Torques was given to Manlius. Or *monile* may refer to something like the Catholic rosaries or Jewish phylacteries. *Ile*, as Cubo, Cubile.

Mōnō—: The words beginning with *Mono* are all from the Greek. *Mōnos*, alone: &c.

Mons, a mountain, high hill. Fr. *βουνός*, a hill. Luke: Πᾶν ὄρος καὶ βουνός ταπεινωθήσεται. Donnegan translates *βουνοειδής*, “MOUNTAINOUS, hilly.” Fr. *βουνός*, Æol. *βωνός*, (as *μούσα*, Æol. *μῶσα*; and *βοῦς*, Æol. *βῶς*), is *bons*, (as *γένος*, Gens), whence for softness *mons*. *Βολγός* and *μολγός* were the same. So *βύρμηξ* and *μύρμηξ*. ¶ Or from *mineo*, *minilum*, *mintum*, as *montis* from *σιντης*. ¶ Al. from *ὄρος*, *Ὀρός*, whence *vors*, and *vons*, (as perhaps from *Πόρος*, Pors, is Pons,) whence for softness *mons*. So some derive Mars from *Ἀρης*.

Monstro, I inform, point out,

Moneta, who was called, they say, from admonishing the Romans to sacrifice a sow. And Suidas tells the story, that, when the Romans wanted money to carry on the war with Pyrrhus, they prayed to Juno, who instructed them that, if they were just in their wars, they should not want money: and that they thence called her Juno *Moneta*, and decreed that the coin of the republic should be struck in her temple. This is all fable.

¹ Classical Journal, No. 5, P. 122.

show. Fr. *moneo*, *monsi*, *monsum*, whence *monsitro*, (as from Calce is Calcitro,) then *monstro*.

Monstrum, a prodigy, monster. Fr. *monstro*. As pointing out or indicating the will of the Gods or future events. The Gentiles, says Forcellini, thought that everything extraordinary and unusual portended some future event. Cicero: “Quorum vini verba ipsa, prudenter a majoribus posita, declarant: quia enim ostendunt, portendunt, *monstrant*, prodicunt; ostenta, portenta, *monstra*, prodigia dicuntur.”

Mōnūmentum, that which puts us in mind or advises us of any event, as a statue, sepulchre, book, &c. From *monēo*. So Documentum.

Mōra, delay, hindrance. For *mona* fr. *μονή*. As diRus fr. *δενός*. ¶ Or from *μέμορα* pf. mid. of *μείρω*, to divide, distract. From the distraction of the mind from the object in pursuit. Or from the notion of division of time, i. e. interval and space. Valerius: “Deus ipse *moras spatiumque* indulget amori.” ¶ Teuton. *merren* is to delay; Anglo-Sax. *meran* is to hinder.

Mōra, a division of the Spartan soldiers. *Mōpa*.

Mōrātus, endued with (*mores*) manners good or bad. Also said of pieces in which the manners of the characters are well represented.

Morbōnia, a place full (*morbi*) of disease; any horrid place.

Morbus, a disease. Fr. μόρος, which Hesychius explains (inter alia) by νόσος. Hence μόρVος, *morvus*, for softness *morbus*. Or from μόρος is *morivus*, *morvus*, *morbus*, as *Supereo*, *Superivus*, *Supervus*, *Superbus*. See *Arvum*.

Mordeo, I bite. Also, I prick, sting; hence, I say stinging things about another, I slander. Fr. μείρω, I divide; especially, with the teeth; pp. μέμορται, whence μόρδην. Compare *ten Do*. So ἀμέγδω. And thus, as Haigh observes, from γανάω and γανίω are γανδάω and γανδέω, whence *Candeo*.

Mordicus, with the teeth. Fr. *mordeo*. That is, by biting.

Mōrētum, a kind of sallad. Fr. μορῆτὸν, divided, fr. μορέω, μεμόρηται. The Latins call it for a somewhat like reason *Intrium*.¹

Mōrigēror, I humor, please. That is, *morem gero*.

Mōrio, a fool. Fr. μωρίων, fr. μωρός.

Mōrior, I die. Fr. μόρος, death.

Mormyr, a species of fish. *Μορμύρος*.

Mōrōlogus, babbling. *Μωρολόγος*.

Mōror, I delay. See *Mora*.

Mōror, I am silly. Fr. μωρόμαι, μωροῦμαι.

Mōrōsus, difficult to please, froward, &c. Qui sui *moris* est.

Morpheus, *Morpheus*. *Μορφεύς*.

Mors, death. Fr. μόρος, which is explained by Hesychius θάνατος. As Γένος, Gens. ¶ Others refer it to *mortis*, this to μέμορται pp. of μείρω, to divide; pf. mid. μέμορα, whence μέγος. "Optimè competit mortis, quia animam e corpore SEPARAT," says Wachter.²

Morsus, a bite, bit. Fr. *mordeo*, *mordsum*, *morsum*.

Morta, fate. Fr. μορτή, explained by Hesychius μοῖρα.

Mortālis, mortal. Fr. *mortis*.

Mortārium, a mortar. Fr. μέμορται pp. of μείρω, to divide. Johnson defines a Mortar "a vessel in which materials are BROKEN by being pounded with a pestle." Others think *mortarium* put for *moretarium* from *moretum*. That is, a vessel in which herbs are bruised which are fit for making salad. *Mortarium* is also a vessel in which mortar is made. "A similitudine ejus, quodd planum latumque habet fundum." F. So also it is the mortar itself.

Mortuus, dead. Fr. *moritus* (*mōrtus*), fr. *mорий*. As *Fatuus*, *Ambiguus*, *Mutuus*. Or from *moritus*, *mortius*. ¶ Al.

¹ Al. from μυσσών. But the change is too violent.

² Yet Tooke has the rashness to put *Mors* in a catalogue of words, "of which," he says, "the serious and elaborate accounts given by the Latin etymologists will cause to those who consult them either great disgust or great entertainment, according to the disposition and humor of the enquirer." Tooke himself refers *mors* to Anglo-Sax. *word*.

from *mortis*. ¶ Al. from *μορτός*, which Hesychius explains *θνήσκος*.

Mōrūlus, blackish. Fr. *μαῦρος*, dark. ¶ Or fr. *morum*. From the color of the mulberry.

Mōrum, a mulberry; a blackberry. Fr. *μόρον*. ¶ Or from *μαῦρον*, dark.

Mōrus, a mulberry-tree. Fr. *μορέα*. ¶ Or fr. *morum*.

Mōrus, foolish. *Μωρός*.

Mos, *mōris*, a manner, way, custom, fashion. *Mores* are manners, character, morals. *Mos* is contracted fr. *modus*, somewhat as *Vis* from *Volis*, and *Ad* from *Apud*. *Modus*, *mods*, *mos*. So from *Super* is the French *Sur*. Horace: "Apis *Matinæ* *More* *modoque*." Cicero: "Multa sunt a nobis *Carneadeo* *more* *et* *modo* *disputata*." ¶ Al. from *νόμος*, *no* being neglected.

Mostellum, a little monster. For *monstellum*, from *monstrum*, as *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

Mōtācilla, a wag-tail. Fr. *moto*, I move often, wag. Somewhat as *Navicella*.¹

Mōto, I move often. Fr. *moveo*, *movitum*, *motum*.

Mōtus, a motion; motion of the body, gesticulation; commotion, tumult; affection of the mind by which it is moved or agitated. Fr. *moveo*, *motum*.

Mōveo, I move. For *moeo*, (as *paVio* for *paio*, *παίω*; and *oVis* for *ois*,) fr. *μώω* or *μοίω*,

allied to *μάω*, I move on. "The primitive root of *μογίω*," says Blomfield,² "was, if I conjecture rightly, *μώω*, whence *mo-veo*." At least *μόθος*, tumult, seems to come from *μώω*, *ἐμό-θην*, to move, disturb. As Lat. *motus*. Furthermore, Lennep says: "*Μολέω*, I come; fr. *μόλω*, which compare with *μέω*, *μώω*, and *moveo*." Compare Men. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *μοθίω*, fr. *μόθος*, tumult, [disturbance]." That is, from *μοθίω*, to disturb, through an Æolic form *μοφίω*.

Mox, immediately; presently, a little while ago. For *mons* (as *Nix* for *Nivs*, whence *Nivis*) fr. *moveo*. Properly, in as short a time as one can move oneself. ¶ Al. for *mods*, i. e. *modis*, same as *Modò*.

Mu, an expression of muttering. *Mū*.

Mūceo, said of things mouldy, flat, or dead. "From the Hebrew *MK*, *tabescere*, *corrumpi*." V. "From Hebr. *muk*." Tt. ¶ Or fr. *μυδάω*, whence *μυδαίος*, mouldy. From pf. *μυμύδακα* may have been formed *μυδακίω*, whence *μυκίω*, *muceo*.

Mūcidus, mouldy. Fr. *muceo*.

Mucinium, *Muccinium*, a muckender. Fr. *mucus*.

Mucro: See Appendix.

Mūcus, filth of the nose. For *mūgus* fr. *μέμῡγα* pf. mid. of *μύσσω*, I blow the nose. Al. from *mugo*, whence *mungo*.

Mūgil, a mullet. As from *μύξα*, filth of the nose, is *μύξαν*, a

¹ "Inest isti motui libidinis significatio: unde *κίναδον* eapropter vocat Galenus. Quid si igitur nomen, quia *mutonem* *cilleat*, i. e. penem moveat?" V.

² Ad Æsch. Agam. 1614.

mullet, because, as Aristotle informs us, the mullet βόσκειται τὴν μύξαν ἀφ' αὐτοῦ; so from *mucus* or *mugus* seems to have arisen *mugil*. Turton says: "A *muc*, from its viscosity."

Mugīnor, I dally, am tardy in doing anything. From μύζω, pf. mid. μέμῳγα, to grumble, murmur. "In Glossis Isidori legas, *Muginatur*, caussatur. Ubi caussari est causas inanes nectere cur obsequi non possis. Quod qui facit, ΟΒΜΥΡΜΥΡΑΡΕ videtur." V. ¶ Or from *mucus* or *mugus*. As βλέννς is sluggish from βλέννα, filth of the nose. Or *muginor* will then mean rather to be silly or stupid in executing a thing. For filth of the nose was thought a mark of stupidity. Hence Horace's expression, "*Emuncta* naris." So Lucian uses κόρυζα (which is properly the same as *mucus*) in the sense of stupidity: Παύσαι σε μαρμαίνοντα, τὴν πολλὰν ταύτην κόρυζαν ἀποξύσας.

Mūgio, I bellow. From the sound *mu*, whence Gr. μυκάω and μύκω. ¶ Or for *mucio* fr. μυκάω. G for C, as *Lingo* for *Lincho*, *Licho*, λυχῶ.

Mūla, a she-mule. Fr. *mulus*, as *Lupa* from *Lupus*.

Mulceo, I soften, soothe, appease. Also, I touch gently or stroke with the hand in a soothing manner. As from Κάλαμος is *Culmus*, so from μαλακός is *mulcus*, whence *mulceo*. Or fr. μαλακίω or μαλακῶ is *mulceo*. See *Culmus*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *miles*cian." Tooke

Mulciber, Vulcan. Fr. *mulceo*, i. e. mollio, I soften. "A molliendo ferro," says Festus. "Quodd ignis sit, et omnia *mulceat* ac domet," says Macrobius. *Mulciber*, as *Faciber*, *Faber*; &c.

Mulco, I cudgel, buffet. Fr. μαλακίω, μαλακῶ, I soften; as Κάλαμος, *Culmus*. Terence has "sandalio COMMITTIGARE caput." ¶ Or from *molo*, whence *molico*, (as *Fodio*, *Fodico*), *molco*, *mulco*. That is, I grind, bruise, beat.

Mulcto, *Multo*, I fine; punish. Fr. *mulgeo*, *mulctum*. Scheller: "In popular discourse *Mulgere* aliquem pecuniâ might be used as *Emungere*, for *Privare*. Hence *mulcta* is properly a participle, *mulcta* pecunia." *Mulgeo* may properly mean to squeeze out, as well as to milk, since ἀμέλγω has both these meanings.¹

Mulctra, a milk-pail. Fr. *mulgeo*, *mulgitum*, *mulgtum*, *mulctum*.

Mulgeo, I milk. Fr. ἀμέλγω, μέλγω, pf. mid. μέμολγα, whence *molgeo*, *mulgeo*, as from Πέφολγα, Πέφολγα is *Folgeo*, *Fulgeo*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *meolcian*." Tooke.

Mūliēbris, feminine. Fr. *mulier*.

¹ As from πλείστος is πλειστηριάζω, I set up at a very high rate; so from *multus* some suppose *multo* might mean to set a high rate of punishment or fine on a criminal action. Plautus has, "Scio scire te Quàm multas tecum misceas multaverim." But this is a mere pun. From *multus* how shall we account for the spelling *mulcto*?

Mūlier. Α μύλλω, μυλάω, i. q. πλεσιάζω. Quā voce utitur Theocritus. Vossius: "Μύλλω fortasse olim honestum vocabulum fuit, ut alia multa quæ postea turpia facta sunt." ¶ Al. α μαλός, mollis, tener. Ut hU-mus α χαμός.¹

Mulleus calceus, and *Mulleus* simply, a kind of shoe or buskin of a red or purple color. From the color of (*mullus*) the mullet. Ausonius has "PUNICEOS *mullōs*." And Ovid "tenui suffusum SANGUINE *multum*." Dion, says Dacier, calls this shoe ἐρυθρόχρους, of a red color.²

Multus: See Appendix.

Mulsus, mixed with honey. We have Lac *mulsum*, Aqua *mulsa*, Vinum *mulsum*. That is, *mulsus* melle, SOFTENED with honey. From *mulceo*. ¶ Others take *mulsus* in an active sense, softening. Horace: "LENI præcordia *mulso* Pro-lueris."

Multa, a fine. See Mulcto.

Multifarius, various. Fr. *multus*, and *fari*, to speak, like Nefarius. As said in many ways. So Donnegan explains

διφάσιος "which is said in two different ways, double." So δίφατος, τρίφατος, τριφάσιος.

Multifidus, cleft into many parts. Fr. *fido*, *findo*. As from Figo, Fingo, is Figulus; from Frago, Frango, is Fragilis.

Multiplico, I multiply. That is, *multiplicem* facio, I make manifold, from *plico*.

Multitia or *Multicia*, thin robes finely wrought. For *multilicia* fr. *licium*. As composed of many threads. Forcellini objects that, were that the case, they could not have been thin and fine. Some young ladies, whom I have consulted, say that this is not a real objection. Indeed Samite was a vest made of six threads, from ἑξάμιτος, (as from Exemplum, Example, is Sample,) and yet Spenser sings: "In SILKEN SAMITE she was LIGHT arrayed." *Multicia* would in Greek be πολύμιτα. ¶ "Al. ab ico. Quod genus panni sit pectine probe ictum seu pulsatum." F.

Multitudo, a multitude. Fr. *multus*. As Solus, Solitudo.

Multo: See Mulcto.

Multus, much, much in number, numerous, many. Fr. *mole*, a mass; whence *molidus*, as Gelidus from Gelu; then *multus*, as from Stolidus is Stultus. *Multus* was formerly written *moltus*. *Multus* is thus properly great, large; and then is great in number, numerous. Thus *Multo* labore, *Multâ* nocte, *Multo* mane, *Multâ* cum liber-tate notabant. So Forcellini explains *multus* (inter alia)

¹ Al. a molo, permolo. Horatius: "Alienas permolere uxores." Sed hoc verbum non satis erat honestum. ¶ Al. α μόλος, labor. Ob partus laborem, ¶ "Al. ab Hebr. MOLA, implere. Quia concipiens impletur. Vel quia implet mundum." V. ¶ Shakespeare's derivation of *mulier* in Cymbeline is amusing: "The piece of tender air thy virtuous daughter which we call *mollis aër*; and *mollis aër* we term it *mulier*."

² Al. from *mullo*, to sew; which seems to be no word at all. And what distinction is there in saying that a shoe is sewn?

"magnus, vehemens, ingens." And *motes* "ΜΑΓΝΙΤΥΔΟ aut MULTITUDO cujuslibet rei." Johnson defines Much "1. large in quantity, 2. many in number." ¶ A1. from πολλοστός. And this may be true, if πολλοστός is ever used for many. But it admits of doubt. For, though in Aristoph. Peace, 559, Brunck translates πολλοστῶ χρόνῳ, "LONGO post tempore," it is capable of a different version. It is certain that πολλοστός means usually, the very least, as in οὐδὲ πολλοστὴν μέρος in Demosthenes. However, from πολλοστός, contr. πολστός, πολτός, would be *poltus*, whence *moltus*. Thus from Posse Wachter derives the German Mussen, "posse:" and adds: "P and M are letters of the same organ, and consequently commutable." We say Molly and Polly, Meggy and Peggy. ¶ "From Hebr. *MLA*, plenitudo." V.¹

Mulus, a mule. Fr. μάλος, dull, stupid. *Mulus* is used for a blockhead or dunce. Catullus: "Mule, nihil sentis." Ω into U, as φῶρος, fUris. ¶ Or from μόλος, labor, Poët. μοῦλος, as νόσος, Poët. νοῦσος. Pliny calls it "animal viribus in LABORE eximium." ¶ The Anglo-Sax. and Welsh is *mul*: but these are referred by Wachter to the Latin. "*Mulus*, from Hebr. *mul*," says Turton. In

¹ Dacier: "A mulcta, multa, est mul-tus, quodd numerando mulcta aestimaretur, et mulctare numerare. Mulcta in primis temporibus in ovis et bubus aestimatis constitit."

Richardson's Arabic Dictionary *bughl* is a mule.

Munditia, cleanness. Fr. *mundus*. So *Stultitia*.

Mundus, clean, neat. As *Mulcto* was changed to *Multo*, *munctus* might be changed to *muntus*, which would naturally fall into *mundus*, as *menTax* into *menDax*. *Munctus*, like *emunc-tus*, would be, *emungendo* purgatus, purged, cleaned, clean. Forcellini explains *emunctus*, as used of style, "qui purgatâ, nitidâ nihilque sordidi habente oratione utitur: ab *emunctis* naribus et sordium vacuis."

Mundus, the universe; the world. Fr. *mundus*, neat. From the neatness and grace displayed in the arrangement of things. So κόσμος is the world from κόσμος, neatness, elegance. Pliny: "Quem κόσμον Græci nomine ornamenti appellavere, eum nos a perfectâ absolutâque elegantia mundum." Seneca has: "Dum NITIDUS certas *mundus* evolvit vices."

Mundus, a lady's ornaments, apparatus, or dress. "Instrumentum quo mulieres *mundiores* et cultiores fiunt." F.

Mundus. In *modo* is used for, at hand, ready. Plautus: "Nempe habeo in *modo*." Forcellini thus accounts for it: "Videtur ductum a *modo* muliebri; quia, quæ ad corporis cultum pertinent, omnia mulieres in promptu habent, conduuntque diligenter ut præsto ad usum semper sint." *Mundus* had a wider signification. Apuleius: "Erant et falces et operæ messo-

rie *mundus* omnis." Here it means apparatus, furniture, tools. "In *mun-do*" might therefore mean, "among my necessary apparatus," and therefore, at hand. Or *mundus* is here an adjective, and "in *mun-do*" is sprucely, nicely, neatly, in good order and fit for use.

Mūnĕro, I give (*munera*) presents.

Mungo, I blow or wipe my nose. For *mugo*, (as N is added in Frango, Lingo,) fr. *μυγῶ* fut. 2. of *μύσσω*.

Mūnia, public offices. Allied to *munera*.

Mūnīceps, *mūnīcipis*. Adam: "Besides those who had settled in the Roman territory, the freedom of the city was granted to several foreign towns, which were called *municipia*, and the inhabitants *municipes*, because (poterant *capere munia seu munera*) they might enjoy offices at Rome." *Municipes* were those also who lived in the same *municipium*; and was extended to those who lived in the same country, and meant countrymen.

Mūnīficus, bountiful. Qui *munia* aut *munera* facit.

Mūnio, I fortify, defend. Fr. *mānia*. As Punio from Pœna. ¶ Al. from *ἀμύνω*, I defend, repel. A dropt, as in Rura from *ῥαγούρα*.

Mūnis, grateful. That is, doing what is incumbent on us, doing what is our (*mine*) part and duty.

Mūnus, a gift. Also, an office, duty. *Mumus* was for-

merly *mānus*, as pUnio from pCœna. Lucretius uses *mCœnera* for *mUnera*. Haigh: "*Mānus* is from *μοῖρα*, a portion, lot, condition, honor, reward, princely power." *Moira*, from signifying a portion or lot, might signify either a gift or a task allotted or assigned. *Τέλος*, we may observe, is used in both these senses. Or *mānus* was from a word *μῆρος* or *μοῖρον*. *Mānus* is thus for *mārus*, as perhaps doNum from *δωρον*, pleNus from *πλήρης*. Possibly the N came first into the word *murus* through the genitive *muris*, to avoid the repetition of the R: *muReris*, *muNeris*. Ainsworth remarks that *munia* thus flowed: "*Māria*, *mānia*, *munia*."

Mūnus. Shows, spectacles, public sights were called *munera*. As being given as boons to the people by the magistrates. Tertullian explains the funereal (*munera*) exhibitions as being made as presents and favors to the dead. Public buildings also were called *munera*, as being, apparently, built as boons to the people, for their utility and good.

Mūrāna, a lamprey. *Μύρινα*.

Murcia, the Goddess presiding over the slothful. Fr. *murcus*. See *Murcidus*. ¶ This epithet is applied also to Venus, and some suppose it here put for *Murtia* from *μύρτος*, the myrtle, which was sacred to her. From the fascinations then of Venus, which

relax the mind and dispose it to an easy inactivity, the indolent are supposed to be called *mur-cidi*.

Murcidus, slothful. Fr. *μαλακός*, soft, effeminate; whence *mulcus*, as *Κάλαμος*, Culmus. Then *murcus*, somewhat as *σιRpe* from *σίΛφι*, and as *tuRban* for *tuLban*. Hence a verb *murceo*, when *murcidus*, as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*. ¶ Hesychius says that among the Syracusans *μύρκος* meant *ἔνδς*, *ἄφωνος*, i. e. dumb; and thence Vossius carries on the meaning to “impotens, ignavus.”

Murex, a shell-fish, from the juice of which purple was dyed; hence used for purple and a purple robe. Also a shell in which ointment was put. Also, a trumpet made of a hollow shell. Also, anything sharp or jagged like the exterior of a shell: as the point of a rock, a jagged bit. So a caltrap, an instrument made with spikes, so that, which way soever it fell to the ground, one of them pointed upwards to wound horses' feet. Fr. *μούαξ*, the edible muscle. R added, as *νυδς*, *nuRus*; *μουσάων*, *musaRum*.

Mūria, sauce or pickle made from the tunny or other fish. Also, salt liquor, strong brine. Fr. *άλμυρός*, salt; whence *άλμυρία*; and, neglecting *άλ*, *μυρία*. ¶ Or from *μύρω* or *μύρομαι*, to flow. Manilius: “Hinc sannies pretiosa FLUIT, floremque cruoris Evomit, et mixto gustum sale temperat oris.”

Murmur, *ὑρίς*, a *murmur*.

Fr. *murmuro*, and this from *μορμύρω*, *mormuro*.

Murrha, *Myrrha*, the murrhine stone. Pausanias has *κρύσταλλος καὶ μόρρα*. Arrian has *ὀνυχὴν λιθία καὶ μουρρίνην*. Whence *murrhinus*, made of this stone.¹

Mūrus, a wall. From *μαrus*, as *pUnio* from *pCEna*. ¶ Al. from *μύω*, to block up, to close.

Mus, a mouse. *Μῦς*. In the genitive *muris*, from *μυδς*, as *νυδς*, *nuRus*.

Mūsa, a Muse; hence a song, verse, poetry; and in general learning or literature. *Μοῦσα*.

Mūsagētes, a leader of the Muses. *Μουσαγέτης*.

Musca, a fly. Fr. *μῦια*, whence dimin. *μύσκη*, *musca*. Anglo-Sax. *mycg*, Germ. *mücke*. ¶ “From Arab. *maska*.” Tt.

Muscerda, mouse-dung. Fr. *mus*, and *cerno*, whence *Excrementum*.

Muscipūla, a mousetrap. Fr. *mus*, *capio*.

Muscūlus, a little mouse. Fr. *mus*. Also, a sea fish in its form, which protects the whale. It is described by Claudian, in *Eutrop.* II, 425. Also a shed or mantlet used in sieges. Vegetius: “Vocantur a marinis belluis *musculi*. Nam, quemadmodum illi, cūm minores sint, tamen balænis auxilium administrant; ita istæ machinæ breviores, deputatæ turribus magnis, adventui illa-

¹ New Stephens, p. ccclii.

rum parant viam, itineraque præmuniunt." But Lipsius deduces this meaning from the common mouse : " Quodd instar ejus animalculi foderent sub eo terram. Aut quodd milites, ut *mures*, cavum id subirent." Also, a muscle fish. Fr. *μῦς*. And a muscle of the body. Theocritus uses *μῦς* in this sense.

Muscus, musk. *Μόσχος*.

Muscus, moss. Fr. *μόσχος*, soft, tender.¹ Ovid : " *MOLLIS tellus erat humida musco*." ¶ Al. from *μόσχος*, a young and tender shoot.

Muscum, a place consecrated to the Muses, to learning and the arts. *Μουσῆον*.

Mūsicē, music. *Μουσική*.

Mūsicus, skilled in music and in the arts. *Μουσικός*.

Musimo, *Musmo*. Pliny : " Est in HISPANIA non absimile pecori genus *musmonum*, caprino villo quàm pecoris velleri propius." Strabo : *Γίνονται ἐνταῦθα οἱ τριῖνα φύοντες αἰγίσταν ἀντ' ἐρίας κριοί, καλούμενοι δὲ Μούσμονες*. It is of course a Spanish word.

Mūsium, mosaic, tessellated work. For *musium* fr. *μουσεῖον*. " A concinnitate et elegantia," says Vossius. " Quasi Musarum manibus elaboratum : vel quodd sic sæpe exornarentur Musæa." Spon.

Mussito, same as *musso*.

Musso, I murmur, mumble. Fr. *μύζω*, *μύδσω*, *mudso*, *musso*. Also, I am silent. Or rather, I mutter to myself, and not

openly. However compare *Mutus*. *Mussito* is also so used. Terence : " *Accipienda et mussitanda injuria adolescentium est*." *Musso* is explained by Forcellini, " *submissâ voce loquor, clam murmuro*."

Mustaceus or *-um*, a bridecake. Cato : " *Mustaceos sic facito : farinæ siliginæ modium unum musto conspergito*," &c.

Mustēla, a weasel. From *mus*. From its shape. " *Est enim mus longior*," says Beeman, who refers *tela* to *τῆλε*, longè. But *tela* is rather a termination.

Mustēlinus, in color like a weasel. Fr. *mustela*.

Musteus, sweet or fresh as (*mustum*) fresh wine.

Mustus, new, fresh, young. Hence *mustum*, i. e. vinum, fresh wine. As *Merum* for *Merum Vinum*. Fr. *μόσχος*, tender; whence *mosthus*, as Gr. *κάλλα* is Lat. *calTHa*; hence *mostus*, *mustus*. Wachter : " Persian, Anglo-Saxon, Suecian, *must*; Belg. *most* : all from Lat. *mustum*."

Mūtīlus, mutilated. *Μιτυλος*, transp. *μότιλος*.

Mūtīnus or *Mūtīnus*, *Priapus*. A *muto*, *onis*.

Mūtio, I mutter. From the sound *mu*, whence *μύζω*. ¶ Al. from *mutus*.

Mūtito, said of persons feasting each other by turns. Fr. *muto*, as *Musso*, *Mussito*. From the notion of exchanging or making returns. " *Epulas vicissim commuto*." F.

Mūto, I change, exchange,

¹ So used by Homer, II. λ. 105.

interchange. Fr. *moveo*, *movitum*, whence *movito*, *moito*, *muto*, as *Providens*, *Proidens*, *Prudens*. Motion is change. So *Momentum*, that is, *Movimentum*, means change. ¶ *Al.* from *ἀμείνω*, I change; pp. *ἀμεινται*; dropping A, as in *Rura* from *ῥαῦρα*.

Muto, ois: See Appendix.

Mutulus: "A stay cut out of stone or timber in building to bear up the summer or other part; in masonry it is called a *sorbel*, in timber-work a bracket. That is, *mutilas*. *Trabs mutila*." Ainsw.

Mutuo, I borrow. That is, *mutuum accipio*. From the notion of mutually accommodating, and alternately lending and borrowing. Cicero: "*Mutuum* in amicitia hoc arbitror, eam par voluntas accipitur et redditur." Or *mutuo* is said of such borrowing as amounts to an exchanging. "Accipere *mutuum* est ita utendum accipere ut tantundem, non tamen idem, redclatur; et dicitur de pecunia, frumento, &c. quæ non redduntur eadem, sed idem genus." F. ¶ Varro deduces it, and perhaps rightly, from a Sicilian word *μοῖτρον*, i. e. *χάρις*, a favor.

Mutus, dumb. Fr. *μῦθος* or *μῦτης*, which Hesychius explains by *ἄφωνος*.

Mutuus, reciprocal, mutual. Fr. *muto*, I exchange. So *Pascuus*, *Irriguus*.

Mygale, a field-mouse. *Μυγάλη*.

Myiagrus, a fly-catcher. *Μυιᾶγρος*.

Myōpāron, a pirate-vessel. *Μυωπάρον*.

Myops, short-sighted. *Μυώπης*.

Myrica, a tamarisk. *Μυρίκη*.

Myrmicē, slowly. Fr. *μύρμηξ*, *ἡκός*, an ant. In motion as slow as an ant.

Myrōpōla, a perfumer. *Μυροπόλης*.

Myrrha, myrrh. *Μόρρα*. Arab. *murr*.

Myrrhinus, scented (*myrrhā*) with myrrh.

Myrteus, of a chesnut-bay color. From that of a ripe (*myrti*) myrtle-berry.

Myrtus, a myrtle. *Μύρτος*. Arab. *moord*. Also, the handle of a spear. Virgil: "At *myrtus* validis *HASTILIBUS*, et bona bello *Cornus*."

Mysta, a priest. *Μύστης*.

Mystagōgus, one who showed the remarkable things of a temple. *Μυσταγωγός*.

Mysterium, a mystery. *Mysteria*, the mysteries, celebration of sacred mysteries. *Μυστήριον*. *Μυστήρια*.

Mysticus, mystical. *Μυστικός*.

Mythicus, fabulous. *Μυθικός*.

Myxa, a kind of plum. *Μύξα*.

Myra, the socket of a lamp. *Μύρα*.

N.

Nabla, *Nautia*, a musical instrument. *Νάβλια*, *Ναύλια*.

Nactus: See *Nanciscor*.

Nacca, a person of a low trade, as a fuller. Fr. *νάχη*, a hide. But *Nacta* and *Natta* are also read, which may be

referred to *ἐνάσται* pp. of *νάσσω*, to press close or thick. Hesychius explains *ναστὰ* by τοῦς τίλους καὶ τὰ ἐμπίλλα.

Na, *Ne*, certainly. *Nai*, *Nē*.

Nanus, a mole, spot. Formerly, *gnæus* and *gnævus*. Like *Natus*, *Gnatus*. Fr. *γενναῖος*, *γναῖος*, (See *Nascor*,) natural, unborn, original. Forcellini explains it “*κῆλις συμπεφυκυῖα, GENITIVA macula.*” Or it may be taken as *Excrescence* from *Cresco*. ¶ *Κναῖος* is Greek from *κναίω*, and means *τάτος* and *φῶμα*. Hence *gnævus*.” *Salmas.*¹

Nais; *Naias*, a Naiad. *Nais*, *Naiás*.

Nam, for. From *μᾶν*, (Doric of *μῆν*,) transp. *νάμ*, as from *Mān*, transposed *Nām*, is *Num*. Καὶ *μῆν* seems frequently to answer to *Etenim* or *Namque*. But indeed, as *Hoogeveen* observes that the primary power of *μῆν* is *βεβαιωτική*, i. e. that it has the power of establishing or confirming; and as the very nature of the particle *nam* is to introduce a sentence for the purpose of establishing and confirming a previous assertion, it seems to follow that *μῆν* was a peculiarly fit word to produce the Latin *nam*. The sense of *μῆν*, truly, seems to appear in *utINAM*.

Nancio, *Nancior*, *Nanciscor*, I light on, get, obtain. For *lancio* from *λαγχάνω*, (whence

ἐλαχον,) I receive by some chance. Or from *λάγχω*, whence *λαγχάνω*. The Dorians said *ἤλθον* for *ἤλθον*, *βέντιστος* for *βέλτιστος*. Vice versa *Lympha* is from *Νύμφη*, and *λίτρον* was said for *νίτρον*. ¶ *Al.* for *nacio*, (whence *nactus*) and this for *gnacio* (See *Nascor*, *Nosco*, *Norma*,) fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, pf. *ἔγνακα*, I produce. *Mihi pario*. *Donnegan* gives “to acquire.” as one of the meanings of *φύω*. ¶ *Al.* for *nacio* from *ἐνάω*, *ἐνακα*, *ὄνακα*; dropping *O*, as in *ὄραρον*, *Ramus*; *ὀδοντες*, *Dentes*. *Ὀνάω* being taken in the sense of *ὀναμαι*, I enjoy, use.²

Nānus, a dwarf. *Nānos*.

Nāpæa, nymphs of the woods. *Napaia*.

Naphtha, naphtha. *Νάφθα*. An Arabic word.

Nāpus, a nephew or navew, French turnip. “Fr. *νάπυ*, mustard. In its leaves and seed it is like, and somewhat too in its root.” V. ¶ The Anglo-Sax is *næpe*.³

Narcissus, the daffodil. *Νάρκισσος*.

Nardus, nard. *Νάρδος*. Arab. *ward*.

Nāres, the nostrils. Fr. *νάω*, to flow; whence *ναρῆς*, flowing. So *ῥῖνις* is probably allied to *ρίω*, and from *ρίω* whence *Rivus*.

Narro, I make mention of,

¹ “Goth. *nutan*, Anglo-Sax. *notian*, Franc. *nozan*, *niozan*. Gloss. Pez. capiebat, noz. Valde simile est *nacio*, unde *nancio*, *nanciscor*.” W.

² Wachter in *Rube*.

¹ Quoted by *Dacier* on *Festus* ad *Gnæus*.

relate. Fr. *gnaruris*, anciently used for *gnarus*. Hence *gnaruro*, *gnarro*, then *narro*, as *Nascor* for *Gnascor*. *Narro* is, *gnarum* facio aliquem alicujus rei.

Narthēcium, a medicine-chest. *Ναρθήκιον*.

Nascor, I am born. *Nascor* was anciently *gnascor*, and *natus* was *gnatus*, whence *Cognatus*. *Gnascor* is from *gnasco*, and this from *gnao*, as *Βάω*, *Βάσκω*; *Φάω*, *Φάσκω*. *Gnao* is fr. *γεννάω*, *γνάω*, (whence *γνήσιος*,) I produce. *Nascor*, I am produced.

Nāsica, having a sharp nose. Fr. *nasus*.

Nāsīterna, *Nassīterna*, a pail, bucket. Fr. *nasus* and *ternus*. As having three noses. Juvenal: "*Siccabis calicem nasorum QUATUOR*."

Nassa, a net made of twigs to catch fish. "From Hebr. *nas-hah*, seduxit, decepit." V. ¶ Or from the North. "Franc. *nezi* is a net. Gloss. Pez.: *Retiacula*, *nezzi*." W. ¶ As *νήσσα* is a duck from *νάω*, *νήσσω*, to swim; so perhaps *νήσσα* might have been also a twig-net, as swimming or floating on the water. Dor. *νάσσα* is *nassa*. ¶ Or from *νάσσω*, to squeeze, jam, stop up.

Nasturtium, the herb cresses. For *nastortium*, *nasitortium* fr. *nasus* and *torqueo*, *tortum*. As twisting the nose by its sharp scent. We call it Nose-smart.

Nāsus, the nose. Fr. *νάω*, to flow; whence *νάσις*, a flowing. So Damm derives *ῥίς* and

ῥίς, the nose, from *ῥέω*, [rather from *ῥίω*, the same as *ῥέω*,] to flow: "Quia per nares effluunt humores capitis." ¶ Al. from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *nase*, *nase*, nose, Franc. *nasa*." W. "Germ. *nase* is from *nass*, wet, moist." Damm.

Nāsūtus, having a large nose. Also, jeering, satirical. As making a long nose by way of ridicule. So from *μυκτῆρ*, a nose, is *μυκτῆρῖζω*, to ridicule.

Nātālis, pertaining to one's (*natum*) birth.

Nātes, the buttocks. Fr. *νέατος*, (*νατός*,) ultimus, extremus. We speak of the posteriors and the bottom. ¶ Al. from *νίναται* pp. of *νάω*, to flow. "Quia per eas DIFFLUIT humor." V.

Nātio, a progeny, breed, race; a race of people, a people, nation. Fr. *nascor*, *natus*. Cincius explains it in the latter sense: "Qui non aliunde venerunt, sed ibi *nati* sunt ubi incolunt."

Nāto, I swim; I float; float about, waver. Fr. *no*, *natum*.

Nātrix, a water-serpent. Fr. *no*, *natum*.¹ From its swimming. So *Servatum*, *Servatrix*.

Natta: See *Nacca*.

Nātūra, nature. Fr. *nao*, *natum*, to produce. Which is producing or is ready to produce all things. As *Φύσις*, from *Φύω*.

¹ Wachter seems inclined to refer *natrix* to the North. Germ. *nater*, Welsh *neidr*. "Extat," he adds, "in omnibus veterum dialectis."

Nātus, a son. Fr. *naor*. See *Nascor*. Or fr. *γεννᾶτος, γνᾶτός*.

Nāvāle, a place in which (*naves*) ships are built.

Nāvarchus, the captain of a ship. For *nauarchus*, *ναύαρχος*.

Nauctērus, a ship-owner. *Ναύκληρος*.

Naucus or *Naucum*, variously explained the kernel of an olive, the peel of nut, the skin or partition in the midst of a walnut. Hence, anything of no value. Whence "Non *nauci* facio," I make not of so much value as the peel of a nut. From *ναὺ οὐχί*, verily not. So that *naucus* means a thing so vile that it is a nonentity. ¶ Or from a word *νήχος*, Dor. *νάχος*, not having anything, poor, beggarly, paltry.

Naufragium, a shipwreck. For *navfragium* fr. *navis*, and *frago* whence *Fragilis* and *Frango*.

Nāvīgium, a boat, ship, in which one (*navigat*) sails.

Nāvigo, I steer or row a ship. *Navem ago*. Also, I order a ship to be steered or rowed. "Refertur ad nautas, nauceros, navarchos, gubernatores: hi enim dicuntur *navem agere vel agi* JUBERE." F. *Navigo* means also to sail as a passenger. This sense arose from the circumstance of all on board being at first occupied in steering or rowing. Or *navigo* is here to be explained "in *navi ago* ΤΕΜΕΨΩΣ."

Nāvis, a ship. Fr. *ναῦς*, gen. *ναός*, whence *naūs*, *naVis*, as *Etym*.

οἷς, οVis. Or for *navs*, *naus*, fr. *ναῦς*.

Nāvīta, a sailor. Fr. *navis*. ¶ Or from *ναυάτης*, whence *nau-āta*, *navāta*, (as *ναταρχος*, *na-Varchus*,) then *navita*, as *μαχάνα*, *machIna*.

Naulum, fare paid for passage in a ship. *Ναῦλον*.

Naumāchia, a sea-fight; the place where it is fought. *Ναυμαχία*.

Nūvo, I perform anything or exert myself (*navè*) strenuously.

Nausea, sea-sickness, qualm. *Ναυσία*.

Nauta, a sailor. Fr. *ναύτης*. ¶ Or from *navita*, *navta*, *nauta*. As *Aviceps*, *Avceps*, *Auceps*.

Nautea, explained by some as filth issuing from the pump of a ship. Fr. *ναῦς*, whence *ναυσία*, *ναυτία*, which may have existed in this sense. By others as anything very offensive and causing a (*ναυσία*) qualminess, as the water in which skins have been tanned; as curriers' black, or the juice of a herb with black berries, used by them; or as a dye with which priests' garments were colored.

Nautilcus, belonging to mariners or ships. *Ναυτικός*.

Nāvus: See *Gnavus*.

Nē, not. Fr. *νή*, as in *νήποιος*, *νηπαθής*. "Ne, (Germ.) non. A Scythia in Persia, Græciâ, et Septentrione proseminata. Pers. *neh*, Goth. *ni*, *nih*, *ne*, Anglo-Sax. *na*, *ne*," &c. W. So Spenser: "Yet who was that Belphebe, he *ne* wist."

In such compounds as *Necesse*, *Nefastus*, *E* is short.

Nē asks a question. Cicero : "Quæritur sintne Dii necne." Here *ne* is *lf*, and seems formed from *h* transposed. As from *TE* is perhaps *Et*. ¶ Or *ne* is not, as above. In Cicero, "Jamne vides, jamne sentis, quæ sit hominum querela frontis tuæ?," Forcellini explains it as well, "Do you NOT see now?" as "Do you see now?"

Nēbris, *īdis*, the skin of a fawn. *Νεβρίς*.

Nēbŭla, a cloud, mist, fog. Fr. *νεφέλη*, whence *nebela*, (as *ἀμφο*, *amBo*.) then *nebula*, as *σκοπέλος*, *scopUlus*.

Nēbŭlo, a rascal, knave, impostor. From *ne* and *obolus*, whence *nebolo*, *nebulo*. (See *Exul*.) Of not so much worth as an *obolus*, vile, contemptible. Forcellini explains it *οὐδενὸς ἀξίος*. ¶ Or from *nebula*. And here various reasons are given. As avoiding the light and seeking (*nebula*s) darkness. Lucilius has : "LUCIFUGUS *nebulo*." Or as desirous of throwing (*nebula*s) mist in others' eyes, blinding and deceiving them. So from *Tenebræ* is *Tenebrio*, which Forcellini explains, "*nebulo*, *lucifugus*, qui *tenebras* sectatur, et in his libenter delitescit flagitii causâ. Item qui fraudibus et mendaciis *tenebras* ob oculos hominum objicit, fallendi artifex." Or as unsubstantial and unreal as a mist. Terence : "Sanè quòd tibi nunc VIR VIDEATUR ESSE, hic *nebulo* magnus est."

Or as trifling and empty as a mist. Lucilius : "Nugator quidam, ac *nebulo* sit maximu' multo."

Nēc, neither. For *neque*, *neq'*. So *Neve*, *Nev*, *Neu*.

Necdum, nor as yet. See *Nondum*.

Necessārii, intimate friends, relations. "In quos *necessaria* officia conferuntur præter ceteros," says Ælius. Or as being indispensable to our wants.

Nēcesse, necessary. Fr. *ne*, not; *cesso*. So urgent and pressing that we must not loiter in it. Or fr. *cedo*, *cessum*. So urgent that we must go on and not yield our exertions.¹

Nēcessitudo, fate. As acting with a power which the nature of things has rendered absolutely necessary. Fr. *necesse*.

Nēcessitudo, intimacy, relationship. See *Necessarii*.

Nēcō, I kill. Fr. *νίκω*, dead. *Neco*, I make dead. Or at once fr. *νίω*. See *Noceo*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *hnæcan*." Tooke.

Nēcromantia, necromancy. *Νεκρομαντεία*.

Nectar, nectar. *Νέκταρ*.

Necto, I knit, tie, bind, join. Tooke : "From Anglo-Sax. *cnittan* [to knit] or *nictan*." ¶ Or from *νίω*, which Forcellini explains, "*filum TORQUEO*." Pliny : "Superque omnia *netur* AC TEXTUR lanæ modo." Vossius : "*Nēw* et nere notat et

¹ Al. from *nec esse*. Sine quo *nec esse* i. e. vivere possumus. See *Negligo*.

congerere. Quia nentes tum fila ducunt, tum ducta in fuso conjungunt. Quare *nectere* propriè sit nendo conjungere; generatim, vinculo aliquo jungere ac colligare." As from *νέω*, to swim, was *νήχω*; so from *νέω*, to spin, might have been *νήχω*, pp. *νήηται*. From *πλήσσω*, *πέπληκται* we have *Plecto*. ¶ Haigh: "From *ἀνάπτω*, *νάπτω*, *Æol.* *νάκτω*." Then *necto*, as *grEssus* for *grAssus*, *pEssulus* for *pAssulus*.

Nēdum, much less. Cicero: "Vix in ipsis terris frigus vitatur, *nedum* in mari." Also, much more. Valerius: "Ornamenta legionis, *nedum* militi, satis multa." *Dum* appears to be a termination, as in *Agedum*, *Adesdum*; and *ne* to be put for "*ne* dicam."

Nēfandus, not to be said or named, abominable. From *ne*, not. *Fandus* from *for*, *faris*.

Nēfārius, same as *Nefandus*. Fr. *for*, *fari*. As *Multifarius*.

Nēfas, unlawfulness, crime. Quod non est *fas*.

Nēfastus, wicked. Fr. *nefas*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. "*Nefasti dies*" see in *Fanti*.

Nēfrendes, pigs just weaned. As not being yet able (*frendere*) to break with their teeth solid food.

Negligo, I disregard, neglect. For *necligo*, *neclego*. As *Negotium* for *Necotium*, and like *Necopinus*. *Lego* is here to choose. Ovid: "Non mihi servorum, comitis non cura legendi." Cicero: "Omnia quæ leget quæque rejiciet." So that

"non *lego*" is the same as, I reject, pass by, neglect. The Greeks say *οὐδαμῶς λέγω*; but it would not be safe to derive the one part from the Latin and the other from the Greek.

Nēgo, I refuse, say no, deny. For *neago*. It is properly said of one who is asked to do a thing, and will not do it. See *Infitiæ*. ¶ Or from *ne-aio*, *ne-ajo*, *nejo*, *nego*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *nicc*, not, are Lat. *nego*, Cambro-Brit. *nag*, *nagca*, refusal, repulse, Suec. *neka*, to deny." W.

Nēgōtior, I transact (*negotium*) business, traffic.

Nēgōtium, state of employment, business. Also, a business of difficulty, as the Greeks use *πράγμα*, in *παρίχαιν πράγματα*. Also, a thing or matter to be employed about, and generally anything whatever. For *necotium* (as *Negligo* for *Necligo*), i. e. non *otium*. A state opposed to ease or indolence.

Nēma, a thread. *Nῆμα*.

Nēmēsis, the Goddess of retribution. *Νέμεις*.

Nēmo, no one. *Ne homo quidem*. So *Semo*.

Nempe, to wit, namely, truly, surely. For *nampe*, as *grEssus* for *grAssus*. Fr. *nam*; and *pe* as in *Quippe*, from *πη*, in any way. *Nam* is used here more in the sense of *μήν*, Dor. *μάν*, from which it is derived. ¶ From *μένπου*, says Haigh. Rather, from *μένπη*, transp. *νέμπη*.

Nēmus, pasture land, forest. Fr. *νέμος*. Homer: *Ἐν νέμῳ σκιστρῷ*.

Nēnia, *Nānia*, a funeral song, dirge. Cicero informs us that it is a Greek word: "Honorum virorum laudes in concione memorentur, easque etiam cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur cui nomen *nenia*: quo vocabulo etiam GRÆCI cantus lugubres nominant." Ainsworth quotes Pollux: Τὸ δὲ Νηλία [But Vossius has *νηλίατον*] ἐστὶ μὲν Φρύγιον Ἰππώναξ δὲ αὐτοῦ μνημονεύει: "*Nenia* is a Phrygian word: Hipponax mentions it." From the same word apparently is *νηυπλίζοντα*, which Hesychius explains by *μνηυπλίζοντα*. Scaliger: "*Nenia* is from the Hebrew *ni ni*, plange plange."

Nēnia, any trifling song or common saying. The *nenia* being in course of time corrupted and changed from their specific object, like the Hymns to Bacchus: *Τί πρὸς Διόνυσον*; Forcellini supposes it arose from the funeral songs being sung by hired persons, who were ignorant of literature and mixed many strange and silly things with them.

Nēnā, not. For *nene*, *no ne*, no no. Or from *nē* or *ne*, and Gr. *vu* as an adjunct. Belg. *neen*, Germ. *nein*.

Neo, I spin. *Nēw*.

Neōphῑtus, a convert. Fr. *neophoros*, newly planted.

Neōtēricus, modern. *Neotēricus*.

Nēpa, *Nēpas*, a scorpion; a crab-fish. An African word, says Festus.

Nēpos, a grandson; a nephew. Fr. *népos*, *népodos*, used

by Apollonius Rhodius, Theocritus, and Callimachus.

Nēpos, a spendthrift. Dacier: "Quod *nepotibus* semper indulgent avi, connivent eorum delictis, ac impediunt quin ea in parentum conscientiam veniant; unde ii evadunt dissoluti." Vossius: "Quia nec ipsi *nepotes* sudarunt in parandis divitiis, nec sciunt quanto labore eas avus acquisierit, prodigi esse consueverunt."

Nēpōtor, I squander. Fr. *nepos*, *nepotis*.

Neptis, a granddaughter. Fr. *nepos*, *nepotis*.

Neptūnus, Neptune. Wachter: "From Celt. *naf*, lord, and *tonn*, water. Scaliger derives it fr. *νῆπω*, [somewhat as Portunus from Portus,] from the sea washing or laving the shore. How poor, compared to the former derivation." ¶ Jamieson: "From Goth. *nepsa*, to restrain, and *tun*, the sea." He who restrains the sea.¹

Nēquam, good for naught, worthless, bad, profligate. For *nequidquam*. That is, qui valet *nequidquam*. ¶ Or, qui valet *ne aliquam* rem: Compare Unquam.

Nēque, nor. That is, *que ne*, and not.

Nēqueo, I cannot. Non *queo*. See Ne.

Nēquidquam, *Nēquicquam*, not in any way, not at all. That is, secundum *quidquam*, κατὰ τι. So Nihil is used. Also, to no

¹ Jamieson adds: "Bochart traces *Neptunus* to Hebr. *pathah*, dilatavit, which in nihil is *niphtha*."

purpose, in vain. Some preposition seems omitted, as we say "FOR nothing." Or a verb is omitted. Thus "*Nequidquam implorat*" may be "*Implorat et ne quidquam* lucratur implorando." So *Nihil* is used by *Plautus*.

Nēquiter, badly, wrougly. Fr. *nequam*.

Nēquitia, worthlessness, wickedness. Fr. *nequiter*. See *Nequam*.

Nēreus, Neptune. *Νηρεύς*.

Nervōsus, sinewy, strong. Fr. *nervus*.

Nervus, a sinew, tendon, nerve; and, because in these consists the strength of the body, *nervi* is used for force, strength, vigor. Also, the string of a musical instrument; a bow-string. A cord, thong. Fr. *νεῦρον*, whence *neuron*, (as *ναῤαρχος*, *naVarchus*) *nervon*; then *nervus*, the termination being changed, as in *vinUM* from *οἶνός*. Or fr. *νεῦρον*, whence *νεῦρον*, (See *sylVa*, *arVum*), *nerton*, *nervus*. Or from *νεῦρον* was *neurivus*, (See *Arvuin*), *neurvus*, *nervus*. ¶ *Wachter* derives it from the Celtic. *Nerven* *Armoric*, *nerve* *Germ*.

Nervus, bonds, stocks, fetters; hence a prison. Properly, *vinculum e nervo*, a thong. *Vitruvius* mentions "*funes e nervo tortos*." *Vegetius*: "*Nervorum copiam expedit colligi, quia balistæ ceteraque tormenta, nisi funibus nervinis intenta, nihil prosunt*."

Nescio, I know not. *Ne i. e. non scio*.

Neu, neither. For *neve*, *nev'*, *neu'*. Or *neve*, *neme*, *neu'*.

Nēve, neither. That is, *ve* *ne*, or not.

Neurōbāta, a rope-dancer. *Νευροβάτης*.

Neuter, neither. *Ne uter*, not either.

Neutiquam, in no wise. For *ne-utique-quidquam*, not at all indeed. ¶ *Al.* from *ne*, and *utiquam* considered the same as *utique*.

Nex, *nēcis*, violent death; death. Fr. *neco*, to kill. Or fr. *νεκός*, a dead body.

Nexo, I bind. Fr. *necto*, *nectsum*, *necsum*, *nexum*.

Nexus, a bond of obligation by which the former owner was bound to make good the title. Also, a bond made by a debtor to serve his creditor till he paid the debt. Fr. *necto*, *nexum*.

Ni, if not, unless. For *nisi*. *Nicēteria*, rewards of victory. *Νικητήρια*.

Nico, I beckon with my hand. Fr. *νεύω*, pf. *νέβωνα*, I make to incline or to tend downward. Or fr. *νύω*, pf. *νέβωνα*, *νύω* considered the same as *νεύω*. See *Nieto*. But the word is doubtful.

Nicto, I wink. Fr. *niveo*, *nixi*, (for *nivsi*: So *Nix* for *Niva*, *Nivis*), *nictum*. See *Conniveo*.

Nictor, I exert myself. Fr. *nitor*, *nixum*, and *nictum* for *nixum*, they say. But why *CT* for *X*? On *Lucretius* vi, 836, *Faber* remarks: "*Nictari* legitur *Festus*. Sed haud dubiè legendum *nixari*, ut alibi pas-

sim." And Gifanius remarks: "*Nixari omnes libri.*" The passage in Lucretius is, "Hic, ubi *nixari* nequeunt, insistereque alia" &c. Two lines before he had said, "Claudicat extemplo pennarum *nixus* inanis." Virgil: "Hic primum paribus *nitens* Cyllenius alis Constitit."

Nīdor, the smell or steam arising from anything roasted or burnt. Soft for *cnīdor*, fr. *ἐκ-νίδα* pf. mid. of *κνίζω*, to prick, cause a pricking or itching sensation; whence (from fut. *κνίσω*) is *κνίσσα*, "*nīdor*." Compare *Odor*.

Nīdus, a nest; the young in a nest. Also, a shelf or partition of a shelf in a library. From Celt. *nead*.¹ ¶ The Anglo-Sax. verb *cnittan*, (*cniddan*) to knit, join, may be mentioned. ¶ Al. from *νοσσός*, *νοττός*, a new-born animal; whence *νοδδός*, then *niddus*, somewhat as *clnis* from *κονίς*, and *Imbris* from *Ὀμβρος*. Then *nīdus*. ¶ Al. from *ναίω*, to dwell; whence *ναίδην*.

Nīger, black, sable. For *nigrus* from *νεκρός*, dead; whence *negrus*, *nigrus*, or whence *negrus*, *neger*, *niger*, as *λεπός*, *līber*; *πλεκά*, *plīco*. Lucretius: "Omnia suffundens MOR-TIS *nigrore*." So death is represented by the Latin Poets as "*nigra hora*," "*niger ille dies*." ¶ Or from *νύξ*, *νυχός*, (whence *παννύχιος*, &c.) the night; whence a word *νυχισός*, *νυχρός*, black as night; thence *nichrus*, as *φρT-*

γω, *frlgo*; and *nigrus*, as *CHrates*, *Grates*. ¶ Al. from *nubiger*.

Nihil, nothing. Fr. *nihilum*.

Nīhilum, nothing. For *ne hilum*. Or for "*nil nisi hilum*."

Nīl, for *nihil*.

Nimbus, a sudden shower. Fr. *νένιμμαι* pp. of *νίπτω*, I wash. As *θρόμβος* from *τρέφω*, to coagulate, pp. *τέθρομμαι*. Or for *nibus* (M added as in *Lambo*) fr. *νίπτω*, a. 2. *ἐνιβόν*, whence *χέρνιβος*. As washing the earth, the flowers, &c. "The rose had been wash'd, just wash'd in the show'r," &c. ¶ Or for *nibus* fr. *νέφος*, a cloud. Ainsworth explains *nimbus* "a rainy black CLOUD driven with storms." *Nέφος*, *nebus*, (as *ἄμφω*, *amBo*), *nibus*, as *λεπός*, *līber*. Or from *νέφος*, *νέμφος*. Or from *νέφω*, to obscure; whence (from pf. mid. *νένοφα*) *νόφος*, *γνόφος*, darkness. Thus *nimbus* is used also for a bright cloud accompanying the appearance of the Gods. Virgil: "Pallas Insedit, *nimbo* effulgens." Where Servius explains *nimbo* "*NUBE divinā*." So also *nimbus* is a kind of bright shadow worn by women on the forehead, made of cloth embroidered with gold.²

Nīmīrum, the fact is, doubtless, surely, namely, like *δή*. Terence: "*Nimirum dabit hæc Thais mihi magnum malum*." Donatus says here: "Solve *ni-*

² Al. from *νύμφη*, in the sense of *λύμφη*, *lympha*; whence *nimba*, as *ἄμφω*, *amBo*.

¹ Classical Journal, Vol. III. p. 122.

mirum, et statim consequens erit tota sententia, quasi dixerit, Non est *mirum*. [No wonder.] Et subdistinctione interpositâ mox intulerit, Dabit hæc &c." For *nilmirum*. Or *ni* is *ne*. See Nihilum.

Nimis, too much. For *ne minis*. See Appendix.

Nimius, too much. Fr. *nimis*.

Ningit, it snows. For *nigit*, as N is added in Lingo, &c. It would seem that not only *νίφω* existed, but also *νίξω*, *ξω*, whence a. 2. *ἐννίγον*, fut. 2. *νιγῶ*.

Nisi, if not, unless. For *nasi*, *ne si*. Or *ni* is from Goth. *ni*. See Ne.

Nisus, a sparrow-hawk or some such bird into which *Nisus* was changed, Ov. Met. viii. Forcellini deduces the name of the bird from that of the man. Turton refers it to the Hebrew *niza* from *nazah* to fly.

Nisus, an attempt. Fr. *nitor*, *nitsus*, *nisus*.

Nitēla, *Nitēdūla*: See Appendix.

Niteo, I look bright, shining, fine, spruce, neat, clean. Fr. *νίξω*, *νίξσω*, fut. 2. *νίξω*, I wash. As *Lautus* is used for, neat, shining, splendid. Or, from pp. *νίπται*, whence Lennep derives *νίτρον*,¹ nitre. The Germ. *nett*, neat, Wachter refers to *Nitidus*.

Nitidus, bright, fine, neat, fat, &c. Fr. *niteo*.

Nitor, I endeavour strenuously, make a strong effort, tend or move vigorously towards. I

am in labor, bring forth. Also, I tend downwards, lean upon, rest upon. Somewhat as *βάσις* is not only an advance, but that on which any thing rests, a base. Fr. *τείνομαι*, transp. *νείτομαι*. "*Τείνω*, I direct effort towards; I strive, endeavour, strain." Dn. ¶ Or fr. *νείσσομαι*, *νείττομαι*, I move towards. ¶ Al. from *νύσσομαι*, *νύττομαι*, I spur myself, stimulate myself.

Nitrum, nitre. *Νίτρον*.

Niveus, pertaining (ad *nivem*) to snow; white as snow.

Nix, *nivis*, snow. *Nivis* is fr. *νίψ*, *νίψος*, snow. *Nix* is for *nivs*. As *viVo*, *viVSi*, *viXi*. ¶ Al. from *ningo*, *ninxi*, *niri*; or fr. *nigo*, (whence *Ningo*), *nigsi*, *nixi*.

Nixor, I endeavour. Fr. *nitor*, *nixum*. But how *nixum*? Perhaps through *nitor*, *nitsum*, *nissum*, as *ulyXes* for *ulySSes*. The Ionians said *τρίβος*, *διβος*, for *τριΣβος*, *διΣβος*.

Nixus, an effort. A leaning on. Fr. *nitor*, *nirus*.

No, I swim, flow. *Νέω*, *νῶ*.

Nobilis, known, well-known, famous, distinguished. Fr. *nosco*, *notum*. As *Moveo*, *Mobilis*.

Nobilitas, reputation, distinction; distinction of birth, nobility; ardor, pride, greatness of soul, as belonging to men of distinction. Fr. *nobilis*.

Nobilito, I make (*nobilem*) illustrious.

Noceo, I hurt. As *μτλη* became *mOla*, so *νύγω* (fut. 2. of *νύσσω*, I pierce, puncture, wound,) became *nogeo*, whence

¹ Referred however by Vossius to the Chaldees NTRA.

noceo, as *μισΓέω*, *misGeo*. ¶ Al. from *νένοχα* (*νόχα*), pf. mid. of a verb *νέκω*,¹ (whence *νεκός*, *νεκρός*, and perhaps *neco*.) I kill. ¶ “From the Syriac *NCA*, *no-cuit*.” V. ¶ The Germ. *nosen* is traced by Wachter to *noceo*.

Noctua, an owl. Ovid: “*Lucemque perosæ Nocte volant, seroque tenent a vespere nomen*.”

Nodus, a knot, tie, bond, belt; a knotty point, difficult case; a knob; the knitting or articulation of the bones; a hard tumor. Tooke: “From *knot*, past participle of Anglo-Sax. *cnittan*, to knit, tie.” ¶ “From Hebr. *anad*, to tie.” Tt. “Convenit Hebr. *ganad*, *nodavit*.” W. ¶ Or perhaps for *gnodus*, like *Navus* for *Gnavus*, *Natus* for *Gnatus*. From *γόνυ*, a knot, might have been a word *γοναδής*, *γναδής*, knotty. Or a verb *γονάω*, whence *γονάδην*, *γνάδην*.²

Nōlo, I am unwilling. For *nonvolo*, *novolo*.

Nōmen, a name. For *novimen* fr. *novi*, as *Momen* from *Movi*. That by which we are known. Also, money borrowed or lent, as the name of the person intrusted was written in the books. Also, name, reputation, character. Alleged name or title or account, pretext, excuse. Also, a noun, i. e. the name of any thing, what any thing is called. ¶ Al. from *ὄνομα*. O omitted, as “*ὀδοντες*, *Dentes*. But O in *Nomen* is long.

Nōmenclātor, one who called persons or things readily by their names. For *nomenclator* fr. *nomen*, and *calo*, *calatum*, I call.

Nōmīno, I name; hand up the name of a person to a magistrate, accuse. Fr. *nomen*, *inis*.

Nōmos, a district. *Νομός*.

Nōmos, a tune. *Νόμος*.

Non, not, no. For *nun* from *nenu*, by eliding E and transposing U. ¶ The Ancients, says Forcellini, seem to have said *neno* as well as *nenu*. From *neno non* would flow more immediately. ¶ Al. from *νη*, and *δν* i. e. *οὐν*. ¶ Al. from *νη* and *δν*. ¶ Germ. *nein*, Belg. *neen*.

Nōnæ, the Nones. Fr. *nonus*. As from the Nones to the Ides are nine days.

Nōnāria, i. e. meretrix, quæ circa *nonam* horam prostat.

Nondum, not yet. That is, “*non, dum* expecto,” “*non, interea dum hæc fiunt*,” or such like. Or, if *dum* is an adjunct, as in *Adesdum*, *Agedum*, *nondum* is short for *non-adhuc-dum*. We have also *Vixdum*. We may observe that the Greeks say *οὐκ* for “not yet,” without precisely expressing the “yet.”

Nongenti, 900. For *noncenti* fr. *noni* and *centum*.

Nonna, a term of respect applied to nuns. Fr. *νάνη*, aunt.³

¹ “*Νέκω*, a dead body. Th. *νέκω*, obsol. to kill.” Dn.

² Haigh: “From *νη* and *δδός*.” Because a knot stops the way.

³ “*Nun*, (Germ.) monachus. Propriè, filius: ab Hebr. *nin*. Quia sub Abbatis tanquam patris cura et tutela est. Postea, (ut fata sunt vocabulorum) *nonnus* crevit honore, et priores tantum atque sanctiores denotare cœpit.” W.

Nōnus, ninth. For *novēnus* fr. *novem*.

Norma, a square, rule; also, a rule, pattern, law of conduct. For *gnorma*, (See *Nascor*,) fr. *γνώριμα*, (*γνώριμν*) considered as signifying "which makes known." Vossius explains *norma*, "instrumentum illud quo cognoscitur utrum anguli sint recti." So *γνώμων* is used. ¶ *Al.* for *norma* fr. *noro*, whence *ignoro*. Like *Victima*.

Nos, we. Fr. *νώ*. S added, perhaps as a Latin plural termination. Or in imitation of *Vos*, which seems to have been formed fr. *σφῶ*, transp. *φῶς*. Wachter notices Belg. *ons*, Germ. *uns*.

Nosco, I know. For *gnosco*, (whence *Cognosco*, *Agnosco*,) fr. *γινώσκειν*, *γινώσκειν*.

Noster, our. Fr. *nos*.

Nostrus, of our country, party, &c. Fr. *noster*, *nostra*.

Nōta, a mark, sign; a spot; a letter, character; a writing in cipher or short hand; a critical mark inserted in books where anything occurs worthy of notice; a mark, remark, annotation; a brand, ignominy; a kind, sort, quality, which serves as the distinction. Fr. *nosco*, *notum*. Properly, that which serves to make a thing known and distinct. Livy: "Instruit secretis *notis*, per quas haud dubie *AGNOSCERENT* sua mandata esse." It is true that O is short in *Nota*, long in *Notus*. But we have *Cognitus*, *Agnitus*, that is, *Cognōtus*, *Agnōtus*, for *Cognōtus*, *Agnōtus*. Compare also *Dūco* and *Dūcem*.

Etym.

Nōtārius, a short hand writer. Manilius: "Hic et scriptor erit velox, cui *littera* verbum est, Quique *notā* linguam superet, cursumque loquentis Excipiat longas nova per compendia voces."

Nōthus, of a mixed or spurious breed. *Nōthos*.

Nōtesco, I become known, *notus* fio.

Nōtio, an idea, conception. Cicero: "In omnium animis Deorum *notionem* impressit natura." That is, an innate knowledge or perception. Also, the cognizance or trying of a cause. That, the case being heard and *KNOWN*, a decision may be made on it. Fr. *notus*.

Nōtītia, knowledge. Fr. *notus*, as *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

Nōto, I mark, remark, &c. Fr. *nota*.

Nōtus, known. For *noscitus* fr. *nosco*, *noscitum*. Or from *noo*, *notum*, from *γνώω*, whence *γνώσις*. Like *Nao*, *Naor*, (*Nascor*), *Natum*. Or fr. *γνώρις*.

Nōtus, the south-wind. *Nēros*.

Nōvācula, a razor. Fr. *novo*. "Quod *innovat* faciem," says Isidorus. So Tertullian has "vultus suos *novacula* *MUTARE*."

Nōvālis ager, land newly broken up for cultivation, sown after being uncultivated or fallow. Fr. *novus*. "Propriè de agro *novo*, cui nunc primum immissum est aratrum." F. Or from its being renewed. The Greeks say *νιάρός*.

Nōvello, I plant young vines. Fr. *novellus*.

Novem, nine. Fr. *ἐννέα*, *ἐνία*, whence *eneem*, as *δέξα*, *decEM*; then *enovem*, as *νΕος*, *nOVus*; then *novem*, as E is dropt in Remus, Lamina, Rubor.¹

November, November. Fr. *novem*. The ninth month from March. So September, &c.

Novendialis cœna, a funeral dinner, which took place on the ninth day after the ashes of the dead had been conveyed to the tomb. On this day the closing rites were performed. For *novemdialis*, fr. *dies*.

Novensiles Dii, certain Gods. For *novensides*, (as in uLysses, &c.) fr. *novus* and *sedeo*. "Quòd novissimè in Deorum sedes recepti sint." F. In confirmation, Facciolati remarks that J. Navarre found on a marble the words *νενερέας* Θεοῦ, whom he explains of Livia, the mother of Tiberius Cæsar. ¶ Al. from *novem* and *sedeo*. On the supposition that the number was nine. ¶ Varro states it to be a Sabine word.

Noverca, a step-mother. Fr. *novus*; *erca* being a termination. ¶ Al. from *novus* and *erctum* or *herctum*. "Quia nova accedat hereditas," says Scaliger. ¶ Al. for *novarca* fr. *novus* and *arceo* i. e. *coërceo*. "Nova uxor quam maritus ducit ad coërcen-

dam familiam," says Festus. ¶ Al. from *νέα ἀρχή*, a new rule.

Novicius, new, newly bought; a novice. Fr. *novus*.

Novo, I make (*novum*) new.

Novus, new. Fr. *νέος*, whence *neVus*, *noVus*, as *ἔμω*, *ἔμω*, *Vomo*.²

Nox, *noctis*, night. *Νύξ*, *νυκτός*.

Nora, hurt, harm. Offence, trespass. Accusation of crime. Punishment for crime. Fr. *noceo*, *nocsi*, *nocsum*, *noxum*.

Noria, same as *nora*.

Norius, hurtful. Fr. *noxia*.

Nubes, a cloud. Fr. *nubo*, (whence *obnubo*,) to cover. Varro: "Quia cælum nubit, i. e. operit."

Nubilarium, a covered place for keeping corn till it was threshed. Fr. *nubo*, I cover.

Nubilus, cloudy. Fr. *nubes*.

Nubo, I cover. From the obsolete *νύφω* or *νύβω*, whence *νύφη*, *νύμφη*.³ ¶ Al. from *νεφώω*, *νεφῶ*, whence *nebo*, as *ἄμφω*, *amBo*. But why *nebo* into *nubo*? ¶ Al. from *γνοφώω*, *γνοφῶ*, whence *gnobo*, *gnubo*, as *νομισμα* becomes *nUmisma*. The long quantity in *Nubo* is an objection; though some refer *dUco*, I think, to *δοκῶ*; and vice versâ *φΩρος* becomes *fūris*. Or possibly *γνουφέω*, *γνουφῶ*, was a poetical form of *γνοφέω*, as *νύ-*

¹ "Pers. *nu*, Welsh *naw*, Armor. *naou*, Irish *naoi*, Goth. *nium*, Anglo-Sax. *nigan*, *nigen*, *nigon*, Engl. *nine*, Germ. *neun*." W. "From *novus*, [i. e. *novissimus*, last,]. For it is the last of the nine digits." Haigh.

² "Pers. Armor. Germ. *neu*, Goth. *niujo*, Anglo-Sax. *neowe*, *niwe*, Franc. *niuu*, Belg. *niew*, *niewu*, Engl. *new*, Dan. *ny*, Irish *nua*, *nuath*." W.

³ Lennep: "Νύμφη for νύφη, fr. νύβω, to cover, Lat. *nubo*."

σος of νόσος. From *gnubo* would be *nubo*, as *Gnosco*, *Nosco*.¹

Nūbo, I marry, as said of the woman. That is, *nubo* caput flammæ, I cover my head with a veil, as women did, when presented to their husband at the marriage rite. ¶ Al. from *νύφω* or *νύβω*, pf. *νένυφα*, whence *νύφη*, *νύμφη*.²

Nūcleus, the kernel of a nut. Fr. *nux*, *nucis*, whence *nucleus*, *nucleus*. Plautus: "Qui e nuce nucleum vult, frangit nucem." Hence, the stone of an olive, plum, &c.

Nūdius tertius, three days ago. Cicero: "*Nudius tertius* dedi ad te epistolam longiorem." That is, *Nunc dies tertius est* quo dedi &c. Cicero: "Recordamini, qui *dies nudius tertius* fuerit." Here *dies* is repeated.

Nūdus, naked; made naked, stripped, bereaved. From a word *νήδυτος*, not clothed; transp. *νήδυτος*, *neudtus*, *neudus*, *nudus*. Or from *ne-dutus*, or from *ne-indutus*.

Nūgæ, verses sung by women hired to make lamentation at funerals. "From Hebr. *nugi*, mœsti; fem. *nugoth*, mœstæ. As *Nenia* also is from the East." V. And hence, like *Nenia*, *nugæ* is said of idle stories, nonsense, trifles. ¶ Al. from *ne* or *neu* ago. Quæ nihil agunt, nihil valent.

Nullus, none. *Ne ullus*. As None is Ne-one.

Num, whether? Fr. *μῶν*, transp. *νῶμ*, whence *num*, as *φῶρ*, fUr.

Numella, stocks; shackles. Fr. *νένευμαι* pp. of *νέω*, to make to bend forward. Or fr. *νένυμαι* pp. of *νύω*, same as *νέω*. As *Κύφων* from *Κύπτω*, *Κέκυφα*. ¶ Becman: "A formâ *numorum*, quos articuli sive ligamenta mutuò juncta repræsentant. Sicut hoc tempore idem quoque interdum conspicamur."

Nūmen, a nod. Fr. *nuo*, whence *Annuo*, *Innuo*. As *Fluo*, *Flumen*. Also, the will, as expressed by a nod. The will of the Gods. Homer: *Ἐπένευσσε Κρονίων*. And their power, as by their very nod their desires were accomplished. It is applied also to the Gods themselves, to whom power belongs. It is also applied to the dominion and power of princes.

Nūmero, I count. Fr. *numerus*.

Nūmērò, full soon, very soon, too soon. Vossius: "As things are quickly numbered, *numerò* means quickly, i. e. as soon as a thing can be numbered." Somewhat as *Mox* is as soon as one can move. Or had *numerò* a reference to the expression "*nummerata pecunia*," money paid down, ready money, whence "in *numerato habere*" was to have in readiness, "*præsens paratumque habere*." Or, as *numerus* means "*κόπια*," did *numerò* adverbially mean abundantly, so as to stand for "*nu-*

¹ Vossius refers *nubes* to the oriental *NPH*, "stillavit;" and then from *nubes* derives *nubo*: "*Nubis instar tego*."

² Bp. Burgess refers *nubo* to *νέω*, I nod assent, whence *nuVo*, *nuBo*: "*Viri est petere; virginis est assentiri, annuere*."

merò temporis," i. e. abundè temporis? Plautus: "*Numerò huc advenis ad prandium*:" You have come in full time, You are full soon enough.

Nūmērus, number, quantity. *Numeri* are feet or verses, airs or tunes, depending on certain numbers or quantities of sounds; certain proportions and harmonies calculated by number. Also, the motions used in the exercises of the palæstra, regulated by certain airs. *Numerus* is fr. *νένομα* pf. mid. of *νέμω*, to divide. That is, measure which is made by DIVIDING an aggregate into minute parts and so counting it. Forcellini defines *numerus* "DISCRETÆ quantitatis mensura." Fr. *νένομα* or *νόμα* is *νόμος*, *νόμορ*, whence *numerus*, as from *ῥήμος*, *ῥήμορ*, is *Humerus*. So *Numidæ* from *Νομάδες*, *Numisma* from *Νόμισμα*.

Nūmidæ, the Numidians. *Νομάδες*.

Nūmisma, a coin. *Νόμισμα*.

Nummūlārius, a money-changer. Qui *nummos* seu *nummulos* mutat, numerat, &c.

Nummus, *Nūmus*, a piece of money; money. Fr. *νοῦμμος*, used by Epicharmus, a Sicilian poet.

Nunc, now. Fr. *νῦν γε*, *νῦν γ'*, *nung*, *nunc*. Or fr. *νῦν κα*, *νῦν κα'*, *nunc*.

Nuncūbi, whether in any place, in any thing. For *numcubi*, from *num alicubi*.

Nuncūpō, I name, call. Fr. *nomen capio*, whence *nomenclupo*, (as *Occapio*, *Occupo*),

noncupo, *nuncupo*. That is, I take out, select, or choose a name for a person or thing. Compare *Nundinæ*.

Nundīna, a fair held every ninth day. For *novendinæ feriæ*, whence *nondinæ*, *nundinæ*.

Nundīnor, I buy or sell. Fr. *nundinæ*.

Nunquam, never. *Ne unquam*. So *Nullus*.

Nuntio, *Nuncio*: See Appendix.

Nuntius, *Nuncius*, a messenger of news; a message. See *Nuntio*.

Nuo, (whence *Annuo*, *Innuo*, *Nuto*), I nod. *Νεύω*.

Nūper, lately, recently. Fr. *novus*, whence *noviper*, (as *Parumper*, *Paullisper*), *noiper*, *nūper*, as *Providens*, *Proidens*, *Prudens*. So Gr. *νῆωσι*.

Nupta, a spouse. Fr. *nubo*, *nubtum*, *nuptum*.

Nuptiæ, the inmarriage rite. See *Nupta*.

Nūrus, a daughter-in-law. Fr. *νύδς*, whence *nurus*, as *νύδς*, *muRis*; *μουράων*, *musaRum*. The Poets use *nurus* in a general manner for any woman.

Nusquam, no where. *Ne usquam*.

Nūto, I nod. Hence, I wave, shake, totter, vacillate, am doubtful or uncertain. Fr. *nuo*, *nutum*.

Nūtrio, I nourish, nurture. Fr. *νῆωσις*, later, more recent, younger; whence *νῆωσις*, I attend on the younger ones, bring them up; whence fut. *νῆωσις*, *νῆωσις*, whence *νῆωσις*, then *nutrio*, as *φῶσις*, *φῶσις*.

ris. This is a new sense of *νεωτερίζω*, it is true; but, as from *παῖς*, *παιδός*, a child, is *παιδεύω*, to bring up or educate children; so from *νεώτερος*, younger, might be *νεωτερίζω*, to bring up young persons, *juniores curo*. Or there might have been a word *νεωτερύω*. ¶ Al. from *νεοτροφέω*, contr. *νεοτρέω*. Or fr. *νεωτροφία*, *νωτρίω*.

Nūtrix, a nurse. Fr. *nutrio*.

Nūtus, a nod; assent. Fr. *puo*, *nutum*.

Nux, *nūcis*, a nut. Fr. *νύξω* fut. of *νύσσω*, to break. Hesychius: *Νύσσει· καλεῖ, ῥήσσει*. Because a nut requires to be broken. Plautus: "Qui e *nuce* nucleum esse vult, FRANGIT *nucem*." ¶ Wachter asserts that the nut is not a Latin production, but that it spontaneously grows in Germany. He gives it therefore a German origin. "Anglo-Sax. *hnut*, Belg. *noot*, *neut*, Germ. *nuss*." W.¹

Nyctālops, purblind. *Νυκτάλωψ*.

Nyctēlius, Bacchus whose rites were celebrated at night. *Νυκτέλιος*.

Nympha, a spouse. *Νύμφη*. It is perhaps used also for water. See *Lympha*.

O.

O, oh! 'Ω.

Oāriōn, Orion. From *'Οαρίων*, which occurs in Pindar.

Ob. As *Ab* is for *Ap*, *'Απ'*; so *ob* is probably for *op*, *ορ'*, from *ὄπα*, i. e. *κατ' ὄπα*, in the face of, before; and hence it means in compounds, in the way of, against, and expresses impediment and opposition. So *ἀντὶ* (whence *Ante*) is used in these senses. *Ob* is used for *Ad*, (says Festus) in Ennius: "*Ob Romam noctu legiones ducere cœpit*." That is, in front of. *Ob* means also, like *ἀντὶ*, in compensation for, as a balance against. One thing being put against another. Terence: "*Arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem*." Hence *ob* is, for, on account of. And *ἀντὶ* is so used. Sophocles: *'Αντὶ παιδων τῶνδε ἱκετεύομεν σε ξύμπαντες*. Hence *ob* is for, to the purpose of. Sallust: "*Id frustra an ob rem faciam*" &c. ¶ Al. from *ἐπὶ*, whence *ep*, *eb*, *ob*. ¶ *Ob* seems similarly used in German. Wachter: "*Ob*, ad, apud, coram. *Ob handen*, ad manus, *præ manibus*." Jamieson notes the Dutch "*oba guate*, pro bono."

Obarātus, given over to one's creditors for debt. *Obstrictus ære alieno*, et addictus.

Obba, a bowl, jug, mug. "From Hebr. *ob*." Becman. "From Chald. *oba*." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *obbiba* from *obbibo*. For drinking from. ¶ Al. from *ἄμβιξ*, *ὄμβιξ*, (as *ἀγκος* and *ὄγκος* are allied; and *ἀκρὸς* and *ὄκρῖς*; and perhaps *ἄμβων*, *ὄμβων* with *ὀμφαλός*,) *ὄββιξ*.

¹ Haigh: "Perhaps from *θυγέ*, *θυγχος*, (*νύξ*, *νυχος*,) a nail, hoof, shell of a fish." That is: *θυγέ*, from signifying a hard horny substance, came to signify a nut from its hard covering.

Obdo, I place against, bolt. See *Abdo* and *Ob*.

Obdūco, I cover. Here *ob* is against or before.

Obēdio, I give ear to, obey. For *obaudio*, *obudio*, *obedio*, as *Juro*, *Dejero*. ¶ Or fr. *ὀπηδέω*. I follow. *Sequor*, *Obsequor*.

Obēliscus, an obelisk. *ὀβε- λίσκος*.

Obēlus, a mark in the form of a spit. *ὀβελός*.

Obeo mortem, I go and face death, I meet my death, I die. See *Ob*.

Obēsus, fat, plump. *Dacier*: "From Hebr. *abas*, to fatten." ¶ If others are right in referring *obesus* to *edo*, *esus* must be taken in the sense of *adesus*, *exesus*, wasted away, and so meagre: and *ob* contradicts it.¹

Ober, *ōbīcis*, *objīcis*, a bar, bolt, barrier. *Ober*, *obīcis* is for *objex*, *objīcis*, from *objicio*, I cast before or in the way of.

Objīcio, I cast against a person or argument, object against, upbraid, &c. Fr. *jacio*.

Obīter, as one goes along, in the course of one's passage; by the way, incidentally. That is, *ob iter*. *Ob* is in the face of, in the way of.

Obītus, death. Fr. *obeo*, *obitum*. From the expression, *obeo mortem*.

Objurgo, I (*jurgo*) contend against, scold, accuse, rebuke.

Oblātus, offered. That is, brought in the way of.

Oblecto, I delight. See *Delecto*.

Oblīquus, slanting, awry, oblique. Fr. *λίξ*, which *Hesychius* explains by *πλάγιος*. *Λίξ* might make *λιχός* or *λιχός*. ¶ Or from *liquo*, whence *linquo*, *liqui*. Leaving the straight path and turning sideways. See *Limus*, a, um. ¶ "Fr. *ob* and *liquo*. To flow aside." *Tt*. Rather, from *liquor*. As *l* in *liquo* is short. For *ob*, see *Obstitus*.

Oblītēro, *Oblītēro*: I efface. "Literis aliquid superduco, ut priores deleantur. *Ob*, ut in *Objicio*, *Obduco*." *V*. ¶ *Al*. from *oblino*, *oblītus*, I smear over, blot out. But here *l* is short.

Oblīvīscor, I forget. "Fr. *lino*, *livi*, whence *livisco*, *oblīvīscor*, *oblīvīscor*." So *Valckenaer*, who explains *oblīvīscor* "oblino et deleo quod ceræ erat impressum." *Scheide*: "Obliini incipio, vestigiis rerum quasi deletis." *Habeo mentem oblītā*, mentem sum *oblītus*. ¶ *Haigh*: "Fr. *livo*, fr. *λείπω*, to be deficient, to fail." As *leVis* from *λεπίς*.

Oblīvium, forgetfulness. See *Oblīvīscor*.

Oblōquor, I speak so as to be in another's way and hinder him, I interrupt. Also, I speak against.

Obnoxius, who is (*ob noxiam*) in the way of hurt; exposed or liable to hurt or injury, to sickness, &c. Also, who is in the

¹ Jones refers *obesus* to *ὀλβος*, which *Polux* explains "the finest part of the ox." ¶ *Wachter* compares Germ. *æzen*, *cibare*, and *as*, food; and Gr. *ἕσσαι*, to satiate.

way of accusation or punishment; under fear or awe of a creditor, magistrate, &c.; given over to punishment, in the power of a creditor or a magistrate; bound, subject, dependent, submissive. These second meanings may also be explained in the sense of (*noxia*) hurt: as being in the way of or exposed to hurt from a creditor, magistrate, superior.

Obōleo, I stink (*ob*) in the face of another.

Obōlus, a small Greek coin. **ὀβολός*.

Obōrior, I rise up (*ob*) before or in the way of another unawares.

Obrōgo, I invalidate an old law (*rogando*) by moving or bringing in a new one (*ob*) contrary to it.

Obrussa, *Obrusa*, *Obryzum*, the essay or trial of gold; trial, test. **ὀβρυζα*, **ὀβρυζον*.

Obs in comp., the same as *ob*. On the model of *Ab*, *Abs*.

Obscēnus, *Obscānus*, *Obscānus*, unlucky, ill-boding, of bad omen. And hence abominable, (which is nothing but ill-omened, *malè ominosus*,) detestable, disgusting, foul. For *obscaevinus*, from *ob* and *scæva*, an omen. Plautus: "Bona *scæva* est mihi." *Ob* here is, in the way of, against. ¶ *Al.* from *obs* and *cānum*, filth; or from *ob* and the Sabine *scānum*, as *Scœlum*, *Scœna*, are said to have been used by the Sabines for *Cœlum*, *Cœna*. Virgil, who calls the Harpies "*obsceas volucres*,"

says also of them: "Contactu-que omnia *FÆDANT IMMUNDO*." But the meaning of ill-boding does not seem so well to follow from that of foul, as vice versa.¹

Obscūrus, dark. Fr. *ob* and *scurus*. *Scurus* from *σκιερός*, shady. Or *obscurus* is fr. *ἐπισκιερός*. Or rather *scurus* is from *σκιερός* or *σκῦρος* from *σχύω*, I darken. Blomfield: "From the ancient root *σχύω* were *σχύζω*, *σχύθω*, *σχυθρός*." So also *σχυδαίνω*, *σχύμνος*, *σχύτος*. Donnegan has: "Σκύρος, a wood or woody place, in Tabul. Heracl. p. 232." Germ. *schuren* is to cover. ¶ *Al.* from *obs* and *cura*. As referring to intricate and difficult subjects which oppose and resist one's care and assiduity. But this is rather a metaphorical meaning arising from that of shady and dusky.

Obsēcro, I beseech. For *obsacro*. Peto *ob sacra*, i. e. *ob Deos eorumque sacra*.

Obsēquium, compliance. Fr. *obsequor*, I follow in the way of.

Observeo, I watch, observe, attend to. Fr. *servo*, I preserve, protect, defend.

Obses, *obsīdis*, a hostage; a

¹ *Al.* from the *Opaci*, used by Ennius (as quoted by Festus) for the *Osci*. Festus: "Stupra inconcessæ libidinis *obsceas* dicuntur, ab ejus gentis consuetudine inducta." ¶ *Al.* from *ob* and *scena*, the stage. As being in the way of, i. e. as degrading, the stage. Or, as only met with on the stage.

² Ad Æsch. Agam. 726.

pledge. Fr. *obsedeo*. One who is attentively and closely watched. Cicero: "Speculatur atque *obsidet* rostra."

Obsideo, I besiege. That is, I sit in front of, and I beset. So Gr. ἰφιδεῖν, περικαθίζομαι.

Obsitus, sown so as to be an impediment, set thick, overset, thickly occupied, covered, oppressed. Fr. *sero*, *satum*. *Ob*, as in *Obsto*.

Obsöleo, *Obsölesco*, I grow out of use. From *obs* and *oleo*; or *ob* and *soleo*. *Ob* or *obs*, denoting opposition and contradiction.

Obsönium, fish, flesh, meat, &c. For *opsonium* fr. ὀψώνιον, same as ὄψον.

Obsöno, I purchase provisions. Ὀψωνέω, ὀψωνῶ.

Obstaculum, an obstacle. Fr. *obsto*. As *Specto*, *Spectaculum*.

Obstëtrix, a woman who assists in child-birth. For *obstrix* fr. *obsto*, or *obsisto*, *obstitum*, I stand in front of or before. As *Assisto*, I assist. Hill: "By some critics *ob* is taken here as equal to *Ad*: but it more properly means *Before*, and refers to the station of the accoucheur, when assistance is necessary."

Obstinatus, resolved, resolute, firm, obstinate. Fr. *obstino*.

Obstino, I resolve firmly. Fr. *obs* and *teneo*. Somewhat as *Occupo* from *Obcapio*. That is, I hold out against. ¶ Al. from *obsto*. See *Destino*.

Obstipeo, I become doltish. *Stipes* fio.

Obstipus, bent awry and in a stiff position. Fr. *stipus*, fr. στύψς, firm, rigid. Suetonius: "Incedebat cervice *RIGIDA* et *obstipä*." *Ob* is "ante," before. Forcellini explains *obstipum* caput, "in anteriorem partem deflexum, simulque rigidum immotumque." ¶ Al. from *stipes*. *Stipitis* instar immotus.

Obstitus, blasted with lightning. Fr. *obsto*, *obstitum*. Dacier: "As having opposed the Gods. Virgil: *Dique Deæque omnes quibus obstitit Ilion*." *Obstitus* is also translated oblique. Apuleius: "Luna radios solis *obstiti* vel adversi usurpat." Dacier explains *obstitus* "obliquus ab *obstistendo*." *Ob* is in one's way, thwart, (whence we say *To thwart* another,) as in *Obliquus*. In Lucretius iv, 517, "Omnia mendosè fieri atque *obstita* necessum est," the *I* is long and therefore opposes the derivation from *obsto*, *obstitum*. But the proper reading seems to be *obstipa*, and so Wakefield reads it.

Obsto, I stand in the way of, withstand.

Obstrigillo, *Obstringillo*, I oppose. Fr. *ob*, in the way of; *strigo*, I rest, stop, stand still. Like *Obsto*. *Strigillo*, like *Scribillo*. ¶ Or from *strigo*, *stringo*. I brush, scrape, or rub against. "*Strigillo veteri* Onomastico exponitur ξύω." V.

Obstruo, I pile up in the way of, block up.

Obsum, I am in the way of or against, hinder, oppose, am injurious to.

Obtempĕro, I comply with. *Tempero me ob* i. e. ad alterius voluntatem. *Ob*, as in *Obsequor*.

Obtentus, a pretext. That which is (*obtentum*) spread or placed out before another, alleged.

Obtestor, I call solemnly to witness. Also, I solemnly entreat. Cicero: "Deos Deasque imploro atque obtestor &c." Hence *obtestor* is used so generally. Cicero: "Per omnes Deos te obtestor ut" &c.

Obticeo, I am silent. Fr. *taceo*.

Obtineo, I hold, possess, &c. Fr. *teneo*.

Obtingit, it happens. See *Contingit*.

Obtrecto, I disparage, traduce. For *obtracto*. That is, I treat a person to his disadvantage. *Ob* is contrarily to, in opposition to, as in *Obsum*, *Obsto*.

Obtūro, I block up. For *obthuro* fr. *θύρα*. That is, I place a door against. The *υ* in *θύρα* is short; but this does not seem a strong objection. ¶ Al. from *thus*, *thuris*. Varro: "Atque etiam sacerdotes aures suas *thure* replebant, ne peregrinis verbis intercedentibus confusâ carminum memoriâ turbarentur."

Obtūsus, beaten, battered, blunted. Fr. *obtundo*.

Obviam, in one's way so as to *Etym.*

meet with, or to meet against and oppose. *Obviam*.

Obvio, I meet. Fr. *obvius*. See *Obviam*.

Occāsio, an opportunity. *Casus se offerens*, i. e. meeting us in our way.

Occidens, the west. Where the sun (*occidit*) falls or sets.

Occido, I beat, kill. Fr. *cædo*.

Occillo, I maul. Fr. *occo*, I break or beat clods. As *Scribo*, *Scribillo*.

Occiput, the hinder part of the head. For *occuput*. *Ob* is, ex adverso, e regione.

Occo, I harrow, break clods. Wachter: "*Eg*, *egge*, (Germ.) a harrow. A Celtic word. Lat. *occa*, Welsh *og*. From *ecke*, an edge, point." We may mention too the Anglo-Sax. *haccan*, to cut, to hack. So also Gr. *ἀκὴ*, a point, edge; and perhaps a word *ὄκη*, whence *ὄκεις*, a point. So from a verb *ὄκω*, *ὄξω*, Valckenaer derives *ὄξυς*, 'sharp'. *Ὀκὴ*, *ὄκη*, Dor. *ὄκη*, would be *occa*, whence *occo*.

Occūlo, I cover over, hide. For *obcēlo*, as vice versâ from *Jūro* is *Dejĕro*. ¶ Al. for *occolo*. "Propriè dici volunt, cūm agrum colendo, arando, occando, semina aut plantas terrâ condimus et contegimus." F.

Occulto, I hide. Fr. *occulo*, *occultum*.

Occūpo, I seize, take. From *ob* and *capio*. Also, I take up, engross, occupy. Horace: "Nu-

¹ Though Damm does not ill derive *ὄξυς* from *έξω*.

be polum, pater, *occupato*." So, I take up the time of, I engage, occupy, employ. Plautus: "Illum Dii perduint, qui hac re homines *occupatos occupant*." Also, I employ money, lend it. That is, I take it up and lay it out. Also, I take before another, anticipate. Here *ob* is, ante.

Oceānus, the ocean. Ὠκεανός.

Ocellus, a little eye. Fr. *oculus*.

Ocimum, the herb sweet basil. Ὠκίμιον.

Ocior, *Ocyor*, swifter. Fr. ὠκίων, swifter. Or at once fr. ὠκύς.

Ocrea: See Appendix.

Ocris, an eminence. Ὀκρίς.

Octāvus, eighth. Fr. *octo*.

Octo, eight. Ὀκτώ.

Octōber, the eighth month from March. As September.

Octōphōron, a sedan carried by eight slaves. Ὀκτάφορον.

Ocutsis, eight asses. Fr. *octo asses*.

Ocūlissimus, dearest. From the expression, Dear as one's eyes.

Oculus, an eye. An eye or knob, whence buds spring. Fr. *ocus*, as *Servus*, *Servulus*. Don-negan: "Ὀκος and ὄκος, Hesy-ch., the eye." ¶ Wachter: "Martini attributes to the Sclavonians the word *oko* or *ocho*; Frenzel to the Sorabians *woko*. And in the Lithuanian version I find *aki*."

Odē, an ode, song. Ὀδή.

Odēum, a singing or music room. Ὀδιεῖον.

Odi, I hate, detest, abhor.

Fr. ὀθίω, ὀθῶ, I repel, reject. Horace: "Odi profanum vulgus ET ARCEO." So or Do from ὀρθός. See Dea. ¶ Al. from ὀδύω, whence ὀδύσσομαι, I am enraged with.

Odium, hatred. Fr. *odi*.

Odor, a scent, smell. Fr. ὀδῶ fut. 2. of ὀζω, to smell.

Odōro, I smell at; I smell out, hunt out by the smell, trace, track. Fr. *odor*, *odoris*.

Œcōnōmia, management of household affairs; management, economy. Οἰκονομία.

Œnōphōrum, a cask, flask. Οἰνοφόρον.

Œnōpōlium, a place where wine is sold. Οἰνοπώλειον.

Œstrus, the gad-fly; fury, frenzy. Οἰστρος.

Œsypum, greasy wool. Οἷσυπος.

Ofella, a small piece of meat. For *offella* fr. *offa*, *offula*, as Mamma, Mamilla. *Offella*, as *Ocus*, *Oculus*, *Ocellus*.

Offa, a cake made of flour and honey. Virgil: "Melle soporati et medicatis frugibus *offam*." From ὄμμη, ὄμπα, Æol. ὄππα, whence ὄρφα; or from ὄμπα, whence ὄμφα, ὄρφα. Hesy-chius: "Ὀμπα· θύματα πυρῆ καὶ μέλιτι δεδευμένα. Also: "Ὀμπια· παντοδαπὰ τραγάλια. *Offa* is also a mass or lump of meat, or of any thing.

Offendo, I hit or strike against, stumble against. I go or do amiss. I stumble in my affairs, am unfortunate. I light on, find. I run against, and so annoy, hurt, displease, offend. And in a neuter sense, I meet

with a rub or stop, I run against a thing and so receive hurt or annoyance, I am displeased or offended. Fr. *fendo*, I strike.

Offensa, a striking against; hurt; displeasure, offence. Fr. *offendo*, *offensum*.

Offensus, striking or struck against. Also, displeased, offended. Fr. *offendo*, *offensum*.

Offerumenta, a stripe, cut. Fr. *offero*, *offeritum*, whence *offerimenta*. *Quam offers faciei*.

Officīna, a workshop. Fr. *opificium*, whence *opificina*, *opificina*, *officina*. ¶ Al. from *officio*, whence *officium*.

Officio, I hinder. That is, *facio ob*, I do against. So *Obsum*, *Obsto*.

Officiōsus, ready to do (*officium*) a duty, ready to serve.

Officium, a duty, office. For *offacium*. What we do (*ob*) in service to another. As *ob* in *Obstetrix*. ¶ Al. for *opificium*, *opificium*. Where *opi* is from *opus*.

Offoco, I strangle. For *offauco*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. *Ob* implies hurt, as in *Officio*.

Offūcia, paint; disguise, trick. Fr. *fucus*.

Oh, an interjection of various import. ὦ, ὦ.

Ohe, holla, ho! ὦ.

Olea, an olive-tree. For *elea* fr. ἐλαία. So Ἐλαιον, *Oleum*.

Oleaster, the wild olive. Fr. *olea*. As *Poëta*, *Poëtaster*.

Oleo, I smell. For *odeo*, (as ὀδυσσεύς, u *Lysses*), fr. ὀδῶ (i. e. ὀδῶ) fut. 2. of ὀξω. Festus states that *Odefacit* was said for *Olfacit*, i. e. for *Olefacit*.

Oleo, I grow. Allied to *alo*,

ἄλω, *aleo*, ἄλιω. So not only ἄγω seems to have existed, but ὄγω, whence ὄγμυς, a furrow. So we have ἄκρος and ὄκρῖς; ἀγκύλος and ὄγκος; ἄμβων and ὀμφαλός. So perhaps from the obsolete verbs ἄλω, ὄλω, ἄλιω, ὄλιω, to roll, we have ἀλινδῶ, to roll; ὀλισθῶ, to slip. From ὄλω, to roll, and so precipitate, are ὀλέω, ὄλλυμι, to ruin. Tacitus: "Multique fortunis PROVOLVEBANTUR." I add a remark of Lennep: "Tria verba VICINA sunt, ex quibus ingens verborum copia orta est, ἄλω, ἔλω, ὄλω."

Oleo, I destroy. ὀλίω. But it is not certain that the word in this sense ever entered the Latin language. See *Aboleo* and *Deleo*.

Olētum, an olive-yard. Fr. *olea*. Or for *olivetum* fr. *olea*.

Olētum, a place of bad smell. Fr. *oleo*.

Oleum, oil. See *Olea*.

Olfacio, I make to smell, give a scent to. For *olere-facio*. It is generally used for, to smell, to smell out. That is, I make or cause a scent to come to myself from an object.

Olidus, rank. Fr. *oleo*.

Olim, in time past, and in time to come. Also, for a long time past. Sometimes *olim* expresses what has been a custom and exists still. Horace: "Ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores." *Olim* is soft for *ollim* fr. *olle*, *ille*. *Ollim* seems to be an accusative, as *Im* is of *Is*; and to be construed like *Aliàs*. *Olim* thus

means, in *illo* tempore. As opposed to, in *hoc* tempore. Horace: "Non, si malè *NUNC*, et *olim* Sic erit." That is: Non, si in *hoc* tempore malè est, et in *illo* tempore malè erit. And, as *Nunc* is opposed to both past and future times, *olim* can have both senses. Festus has "*Ollic*, *illic*: ut *Olli*, *illi*." From *olle* is also *Ultra*, as we shall see. ¶ "From the Hebr. *olauum* or *gnolaum*." Beaman. "*Olim*, from *gnolaum*, *sæculum*: quod idem interdum significat." Ainsworth.¹

Olitor, one who raises or sells (*olera*) potherbs. For *oleritor*.

Oliva, an olive. Fr. *ἐλαία*, whence *ἐλαίῤῥα*, *eliva*, *oliva*, as *Ἐλαῖα*, *Olea*; *Ἐλαιον*, *Oleum*. Perhaps *ἐλαία* was corrupted to *ἐλαία*.

Olivum, oil. Fr. *ἐλαιον*. Or fr. *oliva*, which see.

Olla, a pot, jar. Fr. *obba*, whence *obbula*, *obla*, *olla*. ¶ Or from *olus*, *oleris*, whence *olera*, *olra*, *olla*. A pot in which herbs are cooked. We say Potherbs. Catullus: "*Ipsa olera OLLA* legit." *Olus*, *oleris*, *olera*, as *Opus*, *Operis*, *Opera*. Compare also *Patera*, *Arcera*. ¶ Or from *aula*, a pot; whence *ola*, as *cAUDA*, *cODA*. Then *ollicula*, cut down to *olla*.

¹ As *Πάλλαι*, formerly, is fr. *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake, from the notion of shaking backwards and forwards: so Scheide brings *olim* from a verb *ἔλω*, (the parent of *ἐλλυμι*, *ἐλισθος*, *ἔλος*, *ἐλβος*, *ἔλμος*), to roll, to roll round. He supposes *olim* to come from *κατ' ἔλω*, as *πάλλω* to be put for *κατὰ πάλλω* from the same word *παλῶ*.

Ollus, that. Ancient form of *illus* or *ille*, which was changed from *olle*, as *Imbris* is for *Ombri*. *Ollus* or *ille* is opposed to *Hic*. *Hic*, this: *ille*, that, or the other, *ὁ ἄλλος*, contr. *ἄλλος*, or even *ἄλλος*, *ollus*. Donnegan and Hederic write it *ἄλλος*. ¶ Vossius derives *ille* from Hebr. *elle*.

Olor, a swan. From *ὠδῶς*, a singer; *Æol*. *ὠδῶρ*, whence *olor*, as *oLeo* for *oDeo*, *uLysses* from *δυσσεύς*. Ovid: "Sic, ubi fata vocant, udis abjectus in herbis Ad vada Mæandri CONCINIT albus *olor*." It is true that *O* in *olor* is short: but we have *fera* from *φῆρῶς*; &c.

Olus, *Hólus*, *eris*, any kind of potherbs. Fr. *oleo*, to grow. "Nam generatim sic appellabant, quicquid sativæ herbæ CRESCERET, cujus foliis et caule in cibum utimur." V. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *kol*, "brassica, et omnis herba quæ non immediatè e terrâ, sed e scapo supra terram assurgit."²

Olympias, an Olympiad. *Ὀλυμπιάς*.

Olympiōnices, a victor at the Olympian games. *Ὀλυμπιονίκης*.

Olympus, Heaven. *Ὀλυμπος*.

Omāsum, a bullock's paunch, tripe. A Gallic word. The Glosses add to their explanation of this word, *τῇ τῶν Γάλλων γλώττῃ*, "in the language of the Gauls."³

² "Helvigijs refers *olus* or *holus* to Hebr. *ochel*, cibis, esca." W.

³ "Perhaps *omāsum* is from *oray*, one-rare." V.

Omen, an augury, omen. For *ommen* fr. ὄμμα, that which is seen, a sight. As depending on seeing and observing birds, &c. ¶ Or from *os, oris*, whence *orimen, omen*. Vox fortuita. Livy: "Centurio exclamavit, Statue signum. Quâ voce auditâ, Senatus accipere se *omen* exclamavit." Or fr. *oro, oramen*. *Oro* is to utter. ¶ Or from *oscen, oscinis*, a bird which foreboded by singing, &c.; whence *oscinimēn, osmen, omen*. As *Inferimus* becomes *Inmus, Imus*. Varro says that *omen* was formerly *osmen*.

Omentum, the caul, thin membrane which incloses the bowels. The bowels themselves. The membrane which incloses the brain. Fr. *operio*, whence *operimentum, opmentum, omentum*. ¶ Or fr. ὑμῆν, a membrane; whence *umentum*, (as *Momen, Momentum*), *omentum*, as ἑρπᾶξ, *Sorex*. ¶ Al. from *omen*. *Omens* being taken from it.

Ominior, I augur. Fr. *omen, ominis*.

Omitto, I send or throw aside. For *obmitto*, where *ob* means aside, as in *Obliquus, Obstitus*. Or, I send behind, as *ob* means in *Occiput*.

Omnifariam, in all kinds of ways. See *Multifariam*.

Omnino, altogether. Fr. *omnis*.

Omnis, all. For *hominis* from ὁμοῦ, together; whence *hominis*, (somewhat as from *Facio* is *Facinus*; and from Μέγας *Meginius, Megnus, Magnus*), then *hominis*. H dropt, as in *Ulcus* from ἑλκος. ¶ Or from ὁμό-

vous, (ὁμοῦς,) unanimous, all together.

Onager, a wild ass. Ὀναγρος. Also, a warlike machine for hurling large stones. Suidas seems to mention it in Ὀναγρος. Ammianus gives this account of it: "Onagri vocabulum indidit ætas novella, eâ re quodd ASINI FERI, cùm venatibus agitantur, itâ eminus lapides post terga calcitrando emittunt, ut perforent pectora sequentium, aut perfractis ossibus capita ipsa displodant."

Onāgos, an ass-driver. Ὀνήγος, Dor. ὀνάγος.

Onëro, I load. Fr. *onus, oneris*.

Onocrōtālus, a cormorant. Ὀνοκρόταλος.

Onus, ὄνëris, a load. Fr. ὀνέω, ὀνῶ, to heap up. See *Honor*. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, an ass, as carrying loads. Or from ὄνος, a crane for lifting loads. ¶ Al. from ὄνος, the lower millstone. ¶ "From Chaldee *ones*, premens, urgens." V. "From Hebr. *oni*." Ainsw.

Onustus, laden. Fr. *onus*. As *Jus, Justus*.

Onyx, a kind of alabaster; an alabaster box of ointment. Ὀνυξ.

Opācus, dark, shady. Fr. παχύς, thick. That is, thick with shade. Pliny: "Locus cupressis tegitur, DENSIORE umbrâ opacior nigriorque." O added, as in Greek Ὀσταφίς, Ὀκέλλω, Ὀνόσσω (whence Ὀνυξ), for σταφίς, κέλλω, νόσσω. Compare *Opimus, Oportet*. Or, if *pacus* existed, *o* is *ob*, as in *Omit-*

to. And *ob*, as in *Obdo*, *Objicio*. ¶ But, as thus it should be rather *opācus*, possibly it might be referred to *ὀπή*, a hole, subterranean cavity; whence *opācus*, as from *Merus* is *Merācus*. ¶ Al. from *Ops*, *Opis*, the earth. Scaliger: "Nam umbræ et frigoris captandi causâ in subterraneos specus se abdebant."

Opālia, festivals in honor (*Opis*) of *Ops*.

Opella, a little labor. Fr. *opera*, *operula*.

Opēra, work, labor, exertion, service, help. Also, one who does work, a workman. Fr. *opus*, *operis*. See *Arcera*, *Patera*.

Opercūlum, a cover. Fr. *operio*, whence *opericulum*.

Opērio, I cover. For *obpērio*; as *Obmitto*, *Omitto*. *Ob* opposes or gives a negative to *pario*, I produce to the light. See *Aperio*.

Opēror, I work. Fr. *opus*, *operis*. Or fr. *opera*.

Opertus, covered. Fr. *operio*, *operitum*, *opertum*.

Opes, *ōpum*, means, resources; powers, supplies, wealth. Also, power, dominion. *Opes* (like *Opus*) is from *ὀπα*, pf. mid. of *ἔπω*, to attend to, to work. And means power (*τοῦ ἔπειν*) of working or of performing anything; vis operandi. Virgil: "Grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostræ." Is not a part of our power of action. Sallust: "Omnes omni ope niti debent, ne vitam silentio transeant." That is, with

all their power of exertion, all the means in their power, all the energy of which they are capable. Hesychius: *Ἐπουσιν ἐνεργεῦσιν*. So Cicero: "Ut omnem semper vini, quācumque ope possent, a vitā suā propulsarent." With all their means, with all their energy, power or resources. Hence then *opes* is in general, means, resources, capabilities, power, &c. And, like *Facultates* and our word *Means*, is used for fortune and power, which convey the grand means and resources of life.

Ophītes, the serpentine-stone. *Ὀφίτης*.

Ophiūchus, *Serpentarius*, the constellation. *Ὀφιοῦχος*.

Ophthalmias, some fish with large eyes. *Ὀφθαλμίας*.

Ophthalmicus, an oculist. *Ὀφθαλμικός*.

Opīcus, rude, ignorant, barbarous. Fr. *ὀπή*, a hole. As living in holes of the earth, and so not mixing with mankind. In the words of the Epistle to the Hebrews xi, 38: *Ἐν ἔρημiais πλανώμενος καὶ ὄρεσι καὶ σπηλαίοις καὶ ταῖς ὀκαῖς τῆς γῆς*. On Juvenal, iii, 207: "Et divina opici rodebant carmina mures," Madan notes: "*Opicus* is taken from the *Opici*, an ancient, rude, and barbarous people of Italy. Some suppose *opici* to be applied to mice, fr. *ὀπή*, a cavern: alluding to the holes in which they hide themselves." And on vi, 454: "*Opicus* is from the *Opici*; and these from *Ops*, *Opis*, the

earth, from which they were said to spring." ¶ Isaac Vossius says: "Ab *ops*, terra, est *opicus*, rusticus." If *ops* meant the country, this might be true. Rather from *opus*. Belonging to the working classes, and so rude.

Opīfex, ὀπίφαις, a workman. Fr. *opus* and *facio*.

Opīlio, a shepherd. For *ovilio* fr. *ovīs*. But thus it would rather come from *ovile*, and so the first I should be long. ¶ Rather then, from ὀπολίων, tending sheep. Leaving out I, we have ὀπολίων, *opilio*. Somewhat as *illco* for *inlOco*, *inquillatus* for *incOlinus*. And from οἰπολίων we have *upilio*, (which is used by Virgil,) as from πOΙη is pUnio.

Opīmus, fat, plump, plentiful, fruitful, rich. *Opima* Spolia were so called from being in a peculiar manner rich or copious. Cicero: "*Opima* et *præclara præda*." For *pīmus*, πῖμος, a word in formation like *πιμελής*, fat. Πῖων, fat, is of the same genus. All from πῖω or its pf. pass. *πέπιμαι*. Lennep: "*Πῖων*, à *πίω*, *premo*, *coago*, *constipo*." O added, as in *Opacus*, which see. ¶ Al. from *opes*, wealth. That is, rich, fruitful, &c. Like *Opu- lentus*.

Opīnio, an opinion. Fr. *opi- nor*.

Opīno, *Opīnor*, I judge, think. By corruption from ἐπι- νοίω, transp. *πεινοίω*, *ὑπεινέω*, *ὑπεινώ*. Or ἐπινοίω, transp. *ὑπει- γέω*, *ὑπεινώ*. ¶ Al. from *πινύω* or *πίνυμαι*, I am intelligent or

wise, whence *πινυτής*, wise, in- formed. O added, as in *Opac- us*, *Opimus*, *Oportet*.

Opīpārus, sumptuous. "Ab *opīs* seu *opum apparatu*." F.

Opīs: See *Ops*.

Opītūlor, I help. Fr. *opem* and *tuli* or *tolo*. See *Tuli*.

Opōbalsāmum, the juice of the balsam. Ὀποβάλσαμον.

Oportet, it is expedient or fit, it behoves. Fr. *porto*, to carry. As we say, It is **IMPORTANT** that it should be done, It **IM- PORTS**, from *porto*. So *Réfert*, and *συμφέρει*, it is expedient, from *φέρω*. And *προσφέρεις*, ad- vantageous. O added, as in *Opacus*, *Opimus*. Or it is for *ob*, as in *Omitto*, in which O is short as well as long.¹

Oppērior, I wait for, expect, Fr. *perior*, (whence *experior*), I make trials. Virgil: "*Hos- tem opperiens*." That is, TEN- TANS *hostem an venturus sit*. Hazzarding the chances of his coming. Looking out for. Te- rence: "*Opperiar ut sciam quidnam hæc turba afferat*." ¶ Al. from *pario*. "*Assideo parturienti, partumque expecto*." V.

Oppīdō, very much, altoge- ther. "Quod vel *oppīdo* satis est," says Festus. As *Ingens* from *Gens*.

Oppīdum, a town. Fr. ἐπι- πεδον i. e. ἄστν, a city, situated in a plane or flat country. Ho- mer: Ἐν πεδίῳ πεπόλιστο πόλις μερόπων ἀνθρώπων. Hence ἔππε-

¹ Al. from *opus*. How?

δον, *oppidum*, *oppidum*. O for E, as in Oleum, cOrcyra, sOcer, vOmo, for Eleum, cErcyra, sEcer, vEmo. ¶ Al. from πόλις, πολιδιον, transp. ὀλιδιον, ὀπιδιον.¹

Opportūnus, commodious, seasonable, convenient. Properly said of a place in which voyagers have (*portum*) a harbor at hand, and so fit for running into in case of danger. *Ob*, before one. Ovid: "Qui mihi confugium, qui mihi PORTUS erat." But the following passage in Euripides seems more to the purpose: Νῦν δ' ἐλπίς ἔχθρους τοὺς ἐμοὺς τίσειν δίκην. Οὗτος γὰρ ἄνθρωπος, ὃ μάλιστα ἐκείνοισιν, ΔΙΜΗΝ πέρανται τῶν ἐμῶν βουλευμάτων. Ἐκ τοῦδ' ἀναψόμεσθα πρυμνήτην κάλων, &c.

Oppröbrium, a disgrace. Fr. *probrum*.

Ops, *öpis*, service, help, aid. Here *ops* is much the same as *opus* and *opera*, work, labor, exertion in behalf of another, service done to another. Cicero: "Omni *ope* atque OPERA enitar ut Senatusconsultum fiat." Pliny: "Omni *ope*, LABORE, gratiâ juvare." Or *öpis* is fr. ὄπα pf. mid. of ἔπω, whence ἀμφέπω, and περιέπω, to attend to, take care of.

Ops, *Öpis*, the same as Cybele, Magna Mater, Tellus, Proserpina. "It seems derived,"

says Lempriere, "from *opus*: because this Goddess, who is the same as the Earth, gives nothing without labor." Rather, because the earth supplies all (*opem*) means and resources, or all (*opes*) wealth and power. Macrobius: "*Opem*, cujus *ope* vitæ humanæ alimenta quæruntur." Unless it is from ἔπω, (pf. mid. ὄπα,) to attend to; and is particularly directed to the earth "quam colendo et exercendo elaboramus."

Optimâtes, the principal men in a state, the aristocracy, the nobles; or, their favorers and defenders. Fr. *optimus*. As ἄριστοι and Ἀριστοκράτεια among the Greeks.

Optimus, best. Fr. *opto*. That is, most desirable. As λῶϊστος from λάω, λῶ, I wish. ¶ Al. for *optatissimus*.

Optio, liberty (*optandi*) of choosing. Also, a deputy or substitute, whom another (*optat*) chooses to supply a temporarily vacant place. Vegetius: "*Optiones* ab *optando* appellati: quodd, antecedentibus ægritudine præpeditis, hi tanquam *adoptati* eorum atque vicarii solent universa curare."

Opto, I wish, wish for, desire, choose, ask, want. Fr. ποθέω, ποθῶ, whence *optho*, *opto*, as λαθῶ, laTeo. ¶ Or fr. ὀπταῶ, whence ὀπτομαι, I look at, and so consider and choose. Virgil: "Pars *optare* locum tecto." Hence, I wish for, &c. We might observe that λάω means not only to see, but to desire. But these senses are both per-

¹ Al. for *opidum* fr. *öpis*. Towns being built for mutual aid and assistance. Or fr. *opus*, a work, fortification. A fortified town. But whence is the double P, or why should O be long?

haps derived from that of seizing on (i. e. with our eyes or our mind), expressed by *λάω*, whence *λαβῶ*.

Opūlens, Opūlentus, rich. Fr. *opes*. As *Lutum, Lutulentus*.

Opūlus,——

Opus, ὀπέρis, work, exertion. *Opera*, public works or buildings. Fr. *ὄπα* pf. mid. of *ἵπω*, to attend to, give attention to; whence *ἀμφέπω, δέπω, περιέπω, περίσπω*.

Opus, need, occasion. *Vossius*: “*Quia, quod necesse agere, hoc fit opus, ἔργον*.” So the Greeks use *ἔργον*. *Σὺν ἔργον τοῦτο σκοπεῖν*, It is your business to examine this, it is binding on you to do so, you must do so. *Aristophanes*: *Οὐκέτ’ ἔργον ἐγκαθελθῆναι, ὅστις ἐστ’ ἐλεύθερος*: It is his business, who is free, to sleep no more, It is necessary that he should sleep no more.

Ora, the extremity, border, margin; a coast; a country or region bounded by the coast. Fr. *ὄρος*, a boundary. Indeed, if *ὄρα*, a tail, is rightly derived from *ὄρος*, a boundary, end; *ὄρα* may have existed in the sense of boundary. However, declensions are not always preserved, as in *Imbris* from *Ὀμβρος*. Or genders, as in *Vinum* from *Ὀίνος*. ¶ Fr. *χώρα*, says *Haigh*. That is, a tract or country. X dropt, as in *Anser* for *Chanser*. ¶ *Wachter* notices the Welsh *or*.

Orācūlum, the reply of the priestess of a temple. The *Etym.*

temple itself where the reply is made. Also, a prophecy. Fr. *oro*, to utter. As *Specto, Spectaculum*.

Orāria navis, a ship which coasts along (*oram*) the shore.

Orārium, a handkerchief. Fr. *os, oris*. For wiping the mouth or face.

Orāta, a gilthead, a fish. From its golden color. For *auratu*, as *Cauda, Coda*.

Oratio, an uttering, speaking; speech, harangue, oration. Also, an edict or mandate. *Suetonius*: “*De quibusdam rebus ORATIONES ad Senatum missas, præterito quæstoris officio, per Consules plerumque RECITABAT*.” Fr. *oro, atum*, to utter.

Orator, a speaker; an orator; ambassador. Fr. *oro, oratum*, to utter.

Orbis, a circle, ring, orb, globe, wheel. Any thing round, as a quoit, shield, coil, wreath. Also, revolution; revolving time, as a period, year, &c. From *ρόμβος*, anything which whirls round, by transposition (as in *Opto* from *Ποδῶ*, and *Sorbeo* from *Ψορέω*), we should have *ormbus* or *ormbis*, (as from *δμβροσ* is *imbrIS*), which would naturally sink into *orbis*. ¶ *Becman* says: “Fr. *ὄρος* or *ὄδος*, (B added, as in *morBus, verBum*), a boundary. An *orbis* is shut in by one boundary, which is a circle.” This is too metaphysical. It would not be more so to derive *orbis* from *ῥέπω*, pf. mid. *ῥέρεπα*, (*ῥόπα, ὄρπα*), to tend to, verge to: from the notion of every line

in the circle verging to a centre.¹

Orbīta, the mark of a wheel describing (*orbes*) revolutions.

Orbus, destitute of parents or children; destitute. As *ambo* is from ἀμφω, so *orbus* is from ὄρφος, which Donnegan has introduced in the sense of ὀρφανός, and also ὀρφοβόρης, one who maintains orphans.

Orca, the ork, a fish. For *orga* fr. ὄρυγα, (*ὄργα*), acc. of ὄρυξ.

Orca, an earthen vessel, jar, jug. And, from the shape, a dice-box. Fr. ὄρχη, whence *urca*, *orca*. As from ὄραξ is *sUrex*, *sOrex*; from ὠτρύς is *nOctis*.

Orchestra, the orchestra in a theatre. Ὀρχήστρα.

Orchis, *Orchītis*, a kind of large olive. Ὀρχις.

Orcīni liberti, men who were presented in their masters' will with their freedom; which will was of course not to take place till his death, "donec *Orco* traditus est et in *Orci* familiā numeratus."

Orcus, Pluto; Hell. As being the God (Ὀρκου) of adjuration. "Per Plutonem et Stygiam paludem jurare etiam Diis mos erat et magna religio." F. ¶ Or from ὄρα pf. mid. of ὄραω, coërceo, concludo. Horace: "Satelles *Orci* . . . Tantalum atque Tantali Genus *COER-*

CET." Again: "Plutona . . . qui ter amplum Geryonem Tityonque tristi COMPESCIT undā."²

Ordinārius, going on in regular order, usual. Fr. *ordo*, *inis*.

Ordīno, I place (*ordine*) in order, arrange, regulate, settle, appoint.

Ordior, I begin, set about. From the North. "Ort, (Germ.) beginning. Anglo-Sax. *ord*, Franc. *ort*. In the Anglo-Saxon Inscriptions, Adam is called *ord-mon*, the commencer of men." W. ¶ Or from ὄρην, formed from ὄρω, as ἀίρω from αἰρώ. That is, I rouse myself to an undertaking, excito me. As the Latins say, *Adorior* rem. ¶ Al. from ὀρδέω, whence ὄρθημα, explained by Hesychius wool made ready for spinning. Pliny: "Araneus *orditur* TELAS." Begins to weave.

Ordo, order, arrangement, method. Series, course. Row of trees. Order of men in a state, as *Ordo senatorius*, *plebeius*. Rank of soldiers. So *ordines* are applied to banks of rowers, and to benches at the theatres. Fr. ὀρθός, straight, right on as a road, &c. As Θεός, Deus; and as we say murTHER and murDER, &c. ¶ Or fr. ὄρην, formed from ὄρω,³ whence (from a. l. p. ὀρθην) is ὀρθός, and allied to which is ὄρω, pf. pass. ὄρθηα, whence ὀρμαθός, a row. ¶ Or

¹ Al. from *orbis* or *orvus*, *urvus* or *uvus*, round. It is clear that the same derivation, which produces *orbis*, produces these also.

² "From Hebr. *arca*, the earth." V. That is, *χθόνιος*, *πρωχθόνιος*.

³ Whence *Sero* and *Series*, a row. . .

from ὄρχος, a row: Æol. ὄρθος, as κάλχα, Æol. κάλθα, cal-THA. ¶ Germ. *orden* is a series.

Orea, a bit. Quod *ori* inseritur.

Oreas, a mountain Nymph. *Ὀρεάς*.

Orexis, appetite. *Ὀρεξίς*.

Orgānum, an instrument, machine; a musical instrument, organ. *Ὀργάνον*.

Orgia, the rites of Bacchus. *Ὀργία*.

Orichalchum: See Aurich—.

Oriens, the east. The place where the sun (*oritur*) rises. Like Occidens.

Orificium, an orifice. Fr. *os*, *oris*, and *facio*. Quod *facitur* i. e. fit *os*.

Origo, beginning, origin. Fr. *orior*. As *Verto*, *Vertigo*.

Orion, Orion. *Ὀρίων*.

Orior, I rise, spring. Fr. *ὄρω*, I rouse. That is, I rouse myself. ¶ “From Anglo-Sax. *or*, beginning.” W.

Ornāmentum, ornament. Fr. *orno*. As *Fundo*, *Fundamentum*.

Ornātus, ornament, dress, &c. Fr. *orno*, *ornatum*.

Orno, I prepare, set out, adorn, deck, equip. Fr. *ὄρεα*, care, attention, provision. Hence *orino*, *orno*, somewhat as from *ὄρον* is *Urina*. ¶ Al. from *ἀρα*, grace, beauty. ¶ Al. from *aurum*, whence *aurino*, *aurno*. ¶ Al. from *ordino*, as from *Modus* is *Mos*.

Ornus, a mountain-ash. Fr. *ὄρενός*, (*ὄρενός*), pertaining to a mountain. Virgil: “Nascuntur steriles saxosis MONTIBUS *orni*.”

Oro, I speak, utter. Also,

I utter a request, beg, pray. Fr. *ὄρος*, discourse, speech; whence *ὀρῶ*, *ὀρῶ*, contr. *ὠρῶ*, *oro*. ¶ Al. from *os*, *oris*. *Ore* profero. But *os*, *oris*, is perhaps better derived from *oro*, than vice versâ. ¶ Al. from *ἀρά*, a prayer; whence *ἀράω*, *ἀρῶ*, (whence *ἀράομαι*), I pray. “The Æolians said *στροτός* for *σπρατός*, *ὄνη* for *ἀνήρ*, *ὄνω* for *ἄνω*, &c.” V. So *dOmo* from *δἈμῶ*.¹

Orsus, a beginning. Fr. *or-dior*, *ordsum*, *orsum*.

Orthium carmen, a song sung loudly and distinctly. *Ὀρθίος νόμος*.

Orthographia, orthography. *Ὀρθογραφία*.

Ortus, a rising, springing up. Fr. *orior*, *oritur*, *ortum*.

Oryx, a kind of wild goat, an ounce. *Ὀρυξ*.

Orȳza, rice. *Ὀρύζα*.

Os, *ōris*, the mouth. *Os* for *ors*; and *oris* fr. *oro*, to speak. Quo *oramus*. ¶ Or fr. *ὄρος*, contr. *ὀρος*, speech, discourse.² ¶ Others derive *os* from *ὄσσα*, the voice. A quo *vox oritur*. ¶ Al. from *ὀψ*, the voice; whence *ops*, *os*. ¶ Al. from *aus*, (as *cAuda*, *cOda*,) fr. *αὔω*, *αὔσω*, to cry out.

¹ It may be objected that *oro* is properly to speak in general. But *ἀρά* also seems properly to be a speech in general; as it is probably from *ἔρω*, *necto*, *jungo* verba; as *ἀπῶ* and *ἔπω* are from *ἔπω*, *ἔπω*, *jungo*. So *Sermo* from *Sero*. And from *ἔρω*, I join, are *ἔρέω* and *ῥέω*, I speak. So again from *λέγω*, I collect, is *λέγω*, I speak, i. e. I collect words.

² Al. from *ἔρω*, I speak. Rather from the pf. mid. *ῥα*, whence a word *ῥος* or *ὀδος* might possibly have been formed.

Os, ossis, a bone. *Ossis* is for *ostis* fr. *ὄστιον, ὄστειον*, a bone. So *'Ostrā* becomes *Ossa*. See *Collis*.

Oscēdo, a disposition to yawn. For *oscitedo* fr. *oscito*. As *Torpeo*, *Torpedo*.

Oscen, oscinis, a bird which foreboded by singing, chirping, croaking, &c. Fr. *os* and *cano*. "Avis quæ ore canens facit auspiciū." F. ¶ Or from *obs* and *cano*. As singing (*obs*) before you or in your way. *Obs*, as in *Ostendo*.

Oscillatio, a swinging. From *oscillum*.

Oscillum, a little mouth. Fr. *osculum*.

Oscillum, an image hung on ropes and swung up and down in the air. Fr. *os*, whence *osculum, oscillum*, as above. "Parva imago similitudine oris seu figuræ humanæ." F. "Imaguncula in oris humani effigiem." Servius. *Oscillum* is explained by Heyne,¹ "larva e cortice facta." That is, a mask, a representation of the face, made from bark. ¶ Al. from *os*, and *cillo*, to move. "Quodd in illâ jactatione ora et capita sursum deorsum MOVERENT." F. "Alii dicunt *oscilla* esse membra virilia de floribus facta quæ suspendebantur per intercolumnia: ita ut in ea homines acceptis clausis personis impingerent, et ea ore cillerent i. e. moverent, ad risum populo commovendum." Servius. ¶ Al. for *obscillum*; from *cillo*, and *obs*

as in *Ostendo* for *Obstendo*. From persons moving against them.

Oscito, I gape, yawn; I am lazy. "Ex ore ciendo i. e. commovendo," says Donatus. That is, from *os* and *cito*, or *cio*, *citum*. So *σαλπε*, to gape or grin, seems to come from *σάω*, (whence *σαλπε* and *σάωος*), to shake. As from *ψάω* is *ψαλπε*.

Oscûlor, I kiss. *Osculum* do.

Oscûlum, a little mouth. Fr. *os*. Also, a kiss. "Nam basiendo *os* coarctamus atque minuimus; et quasi ex ore *osculum* facimus." F.

Osor, a hater. Fr. *odi, odsum, osum*. As *Claudo*, *Clausum, Clausum*.

Ossifragus, the ospry. Fr. *os, ossis*, and *frago*, whence *fragilis* and *frango*. "Because it takes up bones and other hard substances, and letting them fall upon rocks breaks them." Tt.

Ostendo, I stretch or hold forth before another, show. That is, *tendo obs* i. e. *ob*. So *Obtendo*. ¶ Al. from *tendo* ad *os* i. e. *faciem alicujus*.

Ostentatio, an ambitious display. Fr. *ostento*.

Ostento, I show, display. I show vainly, display ostentatiously. Fr. *ostendo, ostenditum, ostentum*.

Ostentum, a prodigy, omen. As showing something future. Cicero: "Prædictiones et præsensationes rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quæ sint, ostendi, monstrari, portendi? Ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta dicuntur."

Ostium, a gate, door. The

¹ On Virg. Georg. II, 389.

entrance or mouth of a river. Fr. *os*. "Quia sit *os domûs*," says Priscian. In its sense of the mouth of a river, it is explained by Forcellini *στόμα*. Could this have been its primary meaning? ¶ Or for *obstium* fr. *obsta*. On the passage in Virgil: "Quo lati ducunt aditus centum, *ostia* centum," Servius notes: "Non sine causâ et *ADITUS* dixit et *ostia*. Nam Vitruvius *ostium* dicit, per quod ab aliquo arcemur ingressu, ab *ostando* dictum; *ADITUM* ab *adeundo*, per quem ingredimur." Somewhat similarly *πύλη* is fr. *πίω*,¹ to press or shut close. ¶ Or, under the same idea, from *ώστρω* formed from *ώστειν* pp. of *ώθω*, to thrust out of the way. So the Scholiast on Aristophanes: 'Ραμμαῖοι ὥστειν τὰς θύρας φασὶ παρὰ τὸ ἐξωθεῖν τὸν ἐκασχόμενον. Haigh says: "Fr. *ώστειν*, which may be pushed."

Ostracismus, ostracism. 'Οστρακισμός.

Ostrea, an oyster. 'Οστρεον.

Ostreātus, rough, hard. Like the shell (*ostrea*) of an oyster.

Ostrum, the juice of a shell-fish which produced purple. Purple. 'Οστρον.

Otacusta, a spy. 'Οτακουστής.

Otium, *Ocium*, ease, leisure, idleness. Fr. *αὐτός*, alone; whence *autium*, *otium*, (as *Cauda*, *Coda*.) retirement, quiet, ease. ¶ Al. from *ώς*, *ώτεις*, an

ear. A state in which we can lend an ear to others. So Scaliger in his Enigma on *Otium*: "Quod pauci norant, *ΓΕΩΓΑ* ut dicatur ab *aure*, Delque ideo studiis nomen et acta sua." ¶ Al. from *οὔρα*, *Æol.* *οὔρα*, possessions, property, as bringing with them ease and leisure. ¶ Al. for *octium* fr. *ὀχθῆν* a. l. p. of *ἔχω*, to restrain, hold back. From *ὀχθῆν* is *ὀχθῆ*, a bank or mound; and from pf. mid. *ὄχα* is *ὄχνος* for *ὀχνος*, sloth. *Octium* would produce *ocium* or *otium*, as *T* or *C* was neglected.²

Ovile, a sheepfold. Any enclosure. An enclosure surrounded with boards, into which the centuries of the people went to give their votes. Fr. *ovis*. As *Cubo*, *Cubile*.

Ovis, a sheep. Fr. *ἄις*, *οἷς*, *οἷς*. So *ἄον*, *ovum*.

Ovo, *ovas*, I triumph in the lesser triumph; I triumph, generally. Plutarch refers it to *ovis*. A sheep being sacrificed in the lesser triumph, instead of a bull which was sacrificed in the greater. ¶ Al. from *αὔω*, to shout. Whence *αὔφα*, *αὔω*, *ovo*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*. But thus *O* would be long. ¶ Al. from *εἶω* (whence *εἶάω*), *εἶω*, to shout the name of *Bacchus*. Whence *evo*, then *ovo*, as *ἐπῶ*, *vEvo*, *vOmo*.³

Ovum, an egg. Fr. *ἄον*, *ovum*,

¹ Whence *πύλω*, *πύλος*, *πύλη*, &c. and (from pf. *πέπυκα*) *πυκάζω*, *πυκνός*, &c. *Πύω* is allied to *βίω* and *μύω*, to shut close.

² Al. from *vacatium* fr. *vaco*, as *Solatium* from *Solor*. Hence *vacatium*, *vacatium*, *autium*, *otium*.

³ Festus derives *ovo* from the sound of victory *O O*.

οἶσμοι. See *Ovis*. *Ova* were wooden columns, used for marking the rounds of the charioteers. Adam: "Either as being of an oval form, or having oval spheres on their top."

Οξύγαρον, a sharp pickle.
Ὀξύγαρον.

Οξύπορον, an article of food attended with a quick digestion.
Ὀξύπορον.

P.

Pābūlor, I forage, collect (*pabulum*) fodder.

Pābūlum, food, fodder, forage. For *pascibulum* fr. *pasco*. ¶ Al. from *πάω*, to feed, as *Fabula* from *Φάω*. But *Fabula* can be deduced from *For*, *Fari*.

Pācisco, *Pāciscor*, I make a bargain or agreement. Fr. *pacio*, whence *pactus*. *Pacio* fr. *πάγω*, pf. *πέπαχα*, *πάχα*. Or for *pagio* fr. *πάγω*, as *misCEO* from *μίσγω*. That is, *pacio* *foedus*. I make firm, fix on sure grounds, settle, ratify, a treaty. So we have *Pango* *foedus*, &c.

Pāco, I bring into a state (*pacis*) of peace, I make still and tranquil.

Pacta, covenanted and promised in marriage. See *Pacisco*.

Pactio, *Pactum*, an agreement, covenant, contract. See *Pacisco*.

Pæan, *Apollo*. Also, a song to *Apollo*, a song of triumph. *Παιάν*.

Pædagōgus, a tutor, guardian, instructor. *Παιδαγωγός*.

Pædico, *puerum lascivius amio*. *Α παιδίδς*, idem quod *παιδερσής*. Vel a *παῖς*, *παιδός*.

Pædidus, filthy. Fr. *pædor*. As *Sordes*, *Sordidus*.

Pædor, filth for want of dressing, &c. "Cum puerilis ætas nec sibi a sordibus cavere sciat; et, ubi scit, sordes tamen consecrari solet; inde est quodd *pædorem* a *παιδός* esse putem, et propriè signare sordes et illuviem puerorum." V. "It is said to come from *παῖς*, and to suggest the dirtiness of children when not properly cared for [or looked after]." Hill. ¶ Al. for *fædor*, (*phædor*), fr. *fædus*.

Pægniarius, a kind of gladiator. The word is much disputed. If genuine, it seems to come from *παγνιά*, play.

Pæne, *Pene*: See Appendix.

Pænūla, *Pēnūla*, a thick over-all. From *φανόλη*, a Doric word. Sappho uses *φανόλης*.

Pæon, a foot of three short and one long, (as *Pæōnīā*,) the long being any one of the syllables. *Παιών*.

Pæōnius, healing. From *Pæon*, the physician. Homer: *Ὀς φάτο, καὶ Παιήον' ἀνώγει ἰήσασθαι. Τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ἔδοσ' ἔφατα φάρμακα πάσσαν Ἠέϊσ' αὖτ'.*

Pætus, having a slight cast in the eye. Fr. *πέκαιται* pp. of *πάω*, to strike. *Percussus oculis*. That is, from a word *παίτες*.

Pāgānālia, a festival kept by the (*pagan*) country people.

Pāgānica *pila*, and *Pāgānica* simply, a stow ball stuffed with feathers, invented for the amuse-

ment (*paganorum*) of the country folks.

Pāgāni, the peasantry. As belonging to the (*pagi*) villages. *Pagani* were opposed to the soldiery, whether they dwelt in the villages or in the city. "In *pagis* qui vivunt, otiosam securamque vitam ducunt, remoti a curis publicis ac laboribus. *Paganus* ergo est qui non militat, etiamsi in urbe vivat, ἀπόλεμος."

E. *Pagani* are also pagans or heathens. Either because the Christian Religion spread more in the cities, and the villagers were the last to embrace it; or because the pagans were opposed to the Christian warfare. "Quod non militarent sub capite Jesu Christo." V. Again: Persius applies to himself the epithet of *semipaganus*: i. e. half rude and illiterate as a peasant. Unless literature is viewed here also as a warfare, and the half unwarlike are half illiterate. Pliny: "Sunt ut in castris, sic etiam in literis nostris plures cultu *pagano*" &c.

Pāgella, a little page. Fr. *pagina*.

Pāgīna, the page or leaf of a book. Fr. *pago*, *pango*. "Quia charta fit ex philyris seu tunicis papyri compactis et compressis." E.

Pago, (whence *pango*), I fix, &c. Fr. *πάγω*, whence (from pp. *πίπακται*) are *πακτός* and *πακτός*. Or, if A in *pago* is long, from *πήγω*, Dor. *πᾶγω*.

Pāgur, perhaps the same as the *pagrus*, a sea fish: Gr. *πάγρος*, *φάγρος*.

Pāgus, a village; canton, district. Fr. *παγὰ*, Doric of *πηγή*, a fountain. As drinking of one common fountain. As *Vicini* are the inhabitants of one (*vicius*) village. ¶ Bloomfield: "*Πάγος*, a hill. From the ancient *πάγος*, whence *pango*. For in early times they built their cottages on eminences. Whence in the more ancient tongue *πάγος* was the same as Lat. *pagus*." ¶ Others derive *pagus* from *πάγος*, a hill, for a similar reason. ¶ Or was *pagus* a junction or union of houses and villages, joined together by a mutual confederacy and compact? Fr. *pago*, whence *pango*, *compages*, *pactum*, &c.

Pāla, a shovel or spade. For *paxilla* (See *Palus*) or *pagibula* fr. *pago*, *pari*. Because (*pangitur*) it is driven into the ground: as *δικελλα* is from *δις* and *κέλλω*, to drive. Though it seems somewhat of an objection that *pango* is said not of merely driving things, but of driving things so tight as to fix them, as a stake or nail. *Pala* is also the bezil of a ring. "In annulo pars latior cui gemma INFIXA est." F. Here the exact meaning of *pango* is seen. Vossius refers *pala* in this sense to *πυλῆς*.

Pālastra, wrestling and other exercises; place or school for them. Gesture or carriage of the body, which was much attended to in them. *Παλαίστρα*.

Pālam, openly. Butler: "From *παλάμη*, the open hand." That is, from *dat*.

παλάμ. ¶ Or for *phalam* fr. *φαλῶν*, Dor. *φαλάν*, acc. of *φαλῆς*, shining, clear. ¶ As *Certis*, manifest, evident, is from *Cerno*, to sift; and as *σαφῆς*, clearly, manifestly, is fr. *σάω*, (as *ψῆφος* is fr. *ψάω*), to shake, to sift; so perhaps *palam* is fr. *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake, and so sift.¹

Pālātio, a foundation made by driving in (*palo*s) piles.

Pālātium, *Pallātium*, the Palatine Hill, one of the seven Hills of Rome. "From *φαλάντιον*," says Scaliger, "by which word the Greeks call the highest hills. For *φάλας* are citadels and eminences." So Iceland. *fiall*² is a mountain. Teuton. *phala*³ is a wooden castle. The Etruscan *falantium* was heaven. *Φαλάντιον*, like *βαλλάντιον*. Hence *palantium*, *palatium*.⁴ Or *palatium* might

have been formed from *φαλάω*, *φαλῶ*, to make (*φαλῶν*) high or conspicuous, whence *falo*, *as*, and *salatium* or *palatium*, as *Solatium* is from *Solor*. See *Palatum*. "And, because," says Forcellini, "under the Emperors large and magnificent structures were built on it, hence *palatium* came to signify a palace or sumptuous edifice."

But, if *φάλας* were both citadels and eminences, *φάλας* might have originated *palatium* as well in the sense of a splendid citadel or palace as in that of a high hill. Or *palatium* might have come in this sense from *φαλῆς*, shining, and so splendid, and magnificent. Wachter refers the Germ. *pfalz*, a palace, to the Teut. *phala*, a wooden tower. "It is probable," he says, "that the first kings of the Franks lived in such towers; and that afterwards the name remained and was applied to palaces."

This idea again might have given the sense of palace to *palatium*. Todd: "*Palace*; Germ. and Sax. *palast*; Welsh *palas*, *plás*; Cornish *place*, *plás*. Serenius observes: *Originem Latinam vix admittunt lingue antiquæ, Camb. Brit. Angl. Sax. &c. Deductum igitur mavult Wachter à Teut. et Sueth. antiq. fala, turris lignea, quod à Su. Goth. fala, fela, tegere.*"

Pālātium, the palate or roof

¹ "La surface de la terre en Slavon est pale, qui par l'affinité de l'O avec l'A, a pu se changer en pale. Ce qui me fait presser que ce mot se trouvoit aussi en Latin, c'est qu'il reste un verbe qui paroît formé de ce substantif. C'est le verbe *palo* ou *palare*, errer dans la campagne: *palans*, qui erre de côté et d'autre, qui court les champs. L'adverbe *palam* tire son origine du même mot. Il signifie manifestement, à découvert. Qu'est ce qui se fait à découvert pour des hommes qui habitent des tentes ou des cabanes? C'est ce qui se fait en plein champs. Ce mot *palam* semble même dans sa formation avoir plus de rapport à la langue Slavonne qu'à la Latine. Il semble qu'on dise *palam* pour *palami* pas les champs, à travers les champs." L'E-veque, as quoted by Tooke.

² Wachter in *Pfalz*.

⁴ Various derivations are given by the old etymologists, from *Pallas*, *Pallantia*, *Pales*, *Palas*, *Palatia*, &c.; from *pālor*

and *bālo*, from the roaming or bleating of sheep on it in former days. Tibullus: "Sed tunc pascabant herbosa *Palatia* vacce."

of the mouth. From *πάλη*, an eminence, might have been an old word *φαλάω*, *φαλῶ*, *phalo*, as, to raise high; whence *phalatum*, *palatum*, raised high. Or from *φαλός*, shining, might have been formed *phalo* and *phalatum*, as said of the bright heaven. Ennius has “*cœli palatum*.” Thus *palatum* would mean the palate, in the same way that the Greeks called it *ὀφρανός*.

Pālātus, enclosed (*palis*) with stakes.

Pālē, a wrestling. *Πάλη*.

Pālea, chaff. Fr. *παλῶ* (i. e. *παλέω*) fut. 2. of *πάλλω*, to shake about. From its being tossed by the fan. Virgil: “*Surgentem ad Zephyruin palea JAC-TANTUR inanes*.”

Palæa, the gills of a cock. Fr. *παλῶ*, like *Palea*. From their shaking about.

Pālear, the skin which hangs down from the neck of oxen, dowlap. As resembling the (*palea*) gills of a cock.

Pāles, the Goddess of shepherds and of feeding cattle. Fr. *πάω*, to feed.

Pālīlia, a festival in honor (*Palis*) of *Pales*.

Pālimpsestus, a kind of paper on which what was written, might be easily erased, so as to be written on anew. *Παλίμψηστος*.

Pālīnōdia, a recantation. *Παλινοδία*.

Pālīūrus, Christ's thorn. *Παλιούρος*.

Palla, an upper garment reaching down to the ankles.

Etym.

Fr. *πάλλω*, to vibrate, toss about. Forcellini explains *palla* “*vestis amplæ et FLUENS*.” Sidonius: “*Tegit extima limo Circite palla pedes, qui cū sub veste moventur, Crispato rigidæ crepitant in syrmate rugæ*.” ¶ Al. from *φάρος*, an outer garment; whence *pharula*, *phalla*, *palla*. See Ralla. ¶ Al. from the North. Saxon *pall* is, *pallium*, amictus; whence our *pall*. “From the ancient Sueth. *fala*, *fela*, to cover,” says Serenius. Compare also the remarks on *Pellis*.

Pallāca, a concubine.

Pallādium, a statue of Minerva. *Παλλάδιον*.

Pallantis, *Pallantias*, Aurora. As being the sister of *Pallas*, and the daughter of Hyperion, who was often taken for the Sun.

Pallas, Minerva. *Παλλάς*.

Palleo, I am pale. Fr. *πελλός*, the same as *πελός* and *πελιός*. Donnegan translates *πελαινω*, “to render WHITISH, PALE or livid.” E into A, as in mAgnus for mEgnus. Wachter explains Hebr. *baal* “lividus fuit.” ¶ Al. from *πάλλω*, to shake or palpitate i. e. with fear. Sophocles has *πάλλων φόβφ*. *Palleo* would thus mean properly, I am pale with fear. ¶ Al. from *πηλός*, clay; Dor. *παλός*. That is, I am of the color of clay. ¶ Al. from *παλάω*, whence *παλάσσω*, to whiten. ¶ Al. from the North. Germ. *fal*, Belg. *val*, Anglo-Sax. *falū*, mean pale.

Pallium, the outer robe of

2 R

the Greeks. Of the same origin as *palla*, or from it.

Palma, the palm of the hand. Fr. *παλάμη, πάλμη*. Also, the palm-tree; and the date, its fruit. "For its branches when expanded are like a man's hand when expanded." F. "Because its leaves are extended from the top like the fingers on the hand." Tt. And, because crowns of it were given to victors, it was used for the mark or token of victory, the palm or prize. Also, the greater shoot or leader of a vine. "Because grapes go forth from it, like the fingers from the palm of the hand." V. Also, the broad end of an oar. So Ormston deduces *ραρὸς*, the broad part of the oar, from *ραρὸς*, the palm of the hand: "Because it spreads from the narrow part, as the palm does from the wrist."

Palmārius, deserving (*pal-mam*) the palm, most excellent.

Palmāta vestis, a robe inwoven with the leaves (*palmae*) of the palm tree.

Palmes, the shoot or young branch of a vine. "Festus says: '*Palmites* appellantur quod in modum *palmarum* humanarum virgulas quasi digitos edunt.' *Palmes* is not directly from the *palma* of the hand, but from the *palma* of the vine, which received its name from the *palma* of the hand." V. "*Palmes*, materia illa, quæ quotannis ex vitis brachio emergit, et gemmas producit, et indurescit; quæ deinde in ramusculos abeunt, et *palmae* cujusdam digitos

faciunt." F.¹ *Palmites* are used also for the lesser branches of other trees.

Palmo, I make the print or mark (*palmae*) of the palm of my hand.

Palmo, I tie (*palmas*) the branches of a vine to the stake which supports them. "Perhaps fr. *palma*, the branch of a vine. Or from the Hebrew *BLM*, to bind." V.

Palmūla, the broad part of an oar. Also, a date. See *Palma*.

Palmus, a palm, hand-breadth. Fr. *palma*:

Pālo, I prop (*palis*) with stakes.

Pālor, I wander about, straggle. Contr. from *pabulor*, I forage. ¶ Or from *palus*. As said properly of soldiers straggling about in the woods to cut (*palos*) stakes for the camp.²

Palpēbrae, the eye-lids. Fr. *palpo*, somewhat as from *Dolo* is *Dolabra*, from *Lateo* is *Latebrae*. "Quia *palpant* i. e. leviter et blandè tangunt oculos." F. ¶ Or for *palpитеbrae* fr. *palpito*. Forcellini explains *pulpito* "leviter ac frequenter moveor." Compare *Cilium*.

Palpito, I beat quick, pant, throb. Fr. *palpo*, (as Musso,

¹ Forcellini explains *palma* "majus flagellum in vite unde uvæ nascuntur;" and *palmes*, "sarmentum, flagellum, vitis ramus utilis ad fructum." *Palmes* then he explains Flagellum, and *palma* Majus flagellum. Yet in *Palma* he states that *palma* is the same as *palmes*.

² See a Northern origin in the Note to *Palam*.

Mussito), taken in the sense of *palpito*; fr. *πάλλω*, I quiver, vibrate, fut. *παλῶ*, whence *παλFῶ*, *palso*, i. e. *palrho*, *palpo*. Compare *sylVa*, *arVum*.

Palpo, I touch softly, feel gently, stroke; and hence, I caress, fondle, wheedle, cajole. Fr. *ψηλαφᾶω*, *ψηλαφῶ*, Dor. *ψαλαφῶ*, *ψαλφῶ*, i. e. *πσαλφῶ*, transp. *σπαλφῶ*, whence *παλφῶ*, (as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*), i. e. *palrho*, for softness *palpo*. ¶ Al. from *παλάμη ἀφῶ*, *palmā tango*; cut down to *παλφῶ*. ¶ Al. from *θάλλω*, I cherish; Æol. *φάλλω*, as *Θῆρ* in Æolic is *Φῆρ*. "Quia, quos fovemus, molliter contrectamus." V. ¶ Al. from *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, I move with a tremulous motion. See *Palpito*.

Pālūda, (whence *paludatus*, *paludamentum*), a military cloak. "From Hebrew *PLA*, velare, openre." V. Or from *Su. Goth. fala*, to cover. See *Palatium*. ¶ Al. from *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake. From its vibrations. ¶ Al. from *palla*.

Pālumbes, a wood-pigeon, ring-dove. Fr. *παλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, to shake i. e. with fear. As *Sophocles* has *πάλλων φόβω*. So *Τρήων* is a dove from *Τρέω*, to tremble. From *παλῶ* then is *palubes* and then *palumbes*. Perhaps through a word *πάλυψ*, *πάλυβος*.

Pālus,¹ a stake; a peg. For *parillus*, as *Vexillum*, *Velum*.

¶ Al. for *pagulus* or *pagibulus*, fr. *pago*, *pango*, I fix. This is much the same.

Pālus, *ūdis*, a marsh, pool. From the North. Anglo-Sax. *pul*, Irish *poll*, Belg. *poel*, Welsh and Armor. *pwl*, *poul*. Germ. *pful*. ¶ Al. from *παλός*, Doric of *πηλός*, clay, mud. From its muddy nature. But *A* in *palus* should thus be long: ¶ Or from *ἔλος*, *Félos*; whence *jalus*, (as *mAneo* from *μΕνέω*; and *mAgnus* for *mEgnus*), thence (i. e. from *phalus*) *palis*.

Pampīno, I lop off the (*pampinos*) leaves or tender shoots of vines.

Pampīnus: See Appendix.

Pan, the God of shepherds. *Πᾶν*.

Panāca: See Appendix.

Pānācēa, *Pānāces*, *Pānax*, the herb panacea. *Πανάκεια*, *πάνακεις*, *πάναξ*.

Panaricium, a whitlow. "A barbarous word, corrupted from *paronychium*." F.

Pānārium, a bread-basket. Fr. *panis*.

Pancarpus, made up of various materials. Properly, made up of all fruits, fr. *πάγκαρπος*.

Panchrestum medicamentum, a sovereign remedy. From *πάγ-χρηστον*, all-useful.

Panchristārius. What is meant by it, is not clear. *Arnobius*: "Fullones, lanarios, phrygiones, coquos, *panchristarios*." *Turnebus* supposes it to be pastrycooks: "Nam veluti *πάγχορηστος*, omnino utilis vel accommodus est dulciarius *panis*." This is a sorry account

¹ "Anglo-Sax. *pal*, Franc. *phal*, Belg. *paul*. Suec. *pala*. Germ. *psal*. [Engl. *pale*.] From Lat. *palus*." W.

of the word. It may come from πάγκριςτος. However, it is evidently of Greek extraction.

Pancrätium, a contest in which boxing and wrestling were united. Πανχράτιον.

Panda, some Goddess. Supposed by Fortellini to be the Goddess of Peace, because in the time of peace the Gates of the city (*panduntur*) are or were thrown open. Quæ *pandit* januas.

Pandectæ, books treating of all kinds of subjects; or comprehending the whole of any science. Πανδέκται.

Pandicūlor, I stretch and yawn as one awaking from sleep. That is, *pando* me et mea membra.

Pando, I set or throw open, stretch out; I set forth, publish, relate. For *phando* fr. φάνδην, φάνδον, or φάνδα, (whence ἀναφανδόν, ἀναφανδα,) fr. πείφανται pp. of φαίνω, I disclose, expose to view. Compare tenDo, morDeo, &c. ¶ Al. for *pado*, (as N is added in Lingo, &c.) fr. πετάδην, πτάδην; dropping τ, as in Penna from Πτενά. Πτετάδην being formed from πτεάω, I open.

Pando, as, I bend, bow. From Sax. *bendan*, to bend. Allied is our Bandy. ¶ Vossius says: "*Pandus*, bent: quia se *pandit*, extendit." So Ainsworth: "*Pandus*, qui se *pandit*." On the contrary, *pandus* is "qui se contrahit." Unless it is a metaphor taken from a bow, which, the more it is stretched, the more it is bent.

Pandūrizo, I play on a *pandura* or instrument with three strings. Πανδουρίζω.

Pandus, bent. Fr. *pando*, as. Or vice versâ.

Pănēgýricus, laudatory. Πανηγυρικός.

Pango, for *pago*, (See *Mungo*, Lingo,) whence *pepigi*, and (*pagtum*), *pactum*, I drive in, fix in; fix into the ground, plant. Fr. πάγω, (whence πακτώω, &c.) same as πήγω, πήγνυμι. *Pango* versus, I write verses. Because the stylus fixed letters into the wax. *Pango* fœdus, pacem, I make a treaty. That is, I make firm or fast, I confirm or ratify, as πήγνυμι is used.

Pānicūla, gossamer on nallet, pannic, reeds; a long round substance growing on nut-trees, pines, &c. And, from its likeness, a pappy tumor in the body. From *panus*. From its likeness to (*panus*) the wools about the quill in a shuttle.

Panicum, the herb pannic. "A *panus*. *Panicum* est: PANUGINE obsitum." V. ¶ Others less correctly from *panicula*, which itself is from *panus*. So Turton: "A herb whose spike consists of innumerable thick seeds disposed in many *PANICLES*." ¶ Al. from *panis*. Miller: "Pannic is sown in several parts of Europe in the fields as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants. It is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make BREAD."

Pānis, bread. Fr. πᾶν, to feed. Unless πανός is a Doric word. Athenæus has πανός

Agros, and seems to say that not only the Romans used *πᾶνς* for bread, but the Greek writers *Blæsus*, *Archilogus*, and *Rinthon*.

Pānisci, little Pans. *Πανίσκοι*.

Pannus is explained by *Forcellini* "textum ex quo vestes fiunt; item ipsa vestis." It is referred to *πᾶνς*, Doric of *πῆνς*, a web or tissue. It seems to have meant not a garment, but a piece of cloth; and thence to have been specially applied to a piece of cloth put into a garment to mend it, a patch, piece. Hence *panni* were patches; and *pannosus*, clothed in patches, ragged, tattered, meagre, &c. *Panni* were also rags put into wounds. ¶ *Wachter* explains Germ. *fane*, "pannus laneus vel lineus." But refers it to *pannus*.

Pānomphæus, the source or manager of all oracles. *Πανομφαῖος*.

Pansa, splayfoot. *Qui est pedibus pansis*, i. e. latis et extensis.

Panthëon, a temple. *Πάνθειον*.

Panther, *ēris*, *Panthēra*, a net. Fr. *πᾶνθηρος*, all-catching.

Panthēra, a panther. *Πάνθηρ*.

Pantices, *um*, the paunch, belly. For *pandices* from *πανδοκίαις*, the all-receivers; i. e. *pandoces*, *pandices*, as *τέρμινος* produces *terminus*. Or suppose a word *παντοχῆς*, the all-holders. ¶ *Al.* from *pando*. From its property of dilatation. "Pantices, intestina. Quia in ventre jaceant expansæ extentæ

que." V. ¶ *Vossius* states that the Belgic and Celtic *panse*, and Ital. *pansa*, mean the same thing. So our *paunch*. But these seem contracted from *pantrices*.

Pantōmīmus, a mimic. *Παντομίμος*.

Pānus, the woof about the quill in the shuttle. Fr. *πᾶνς*, Doric of *πῆνς*, yarn wound on a spindle for a woof. Also, a spreading hile or swelling. From likeness of form, says *Nonius*. "Shaped like a weaver's roll." *Tt.*

Pāpa, father, a term of respect given to the Christian Bishops, and thence to the Pope. *Πάπας*.

Pāpæ, strange! wonderful! *Βαβαί* and *κακαί*.

Pāpāver, a poppy. Fr. *papa*, children's food. "Pappo vel Papo, ad pueros pertinet, cum vel cibum petunt vel papam comedunt." F. See *Papula*, *Papilla*. "Because nurses used to mix this plant in children's food to relieve the colic and make them sleep." *Tt.* *Papa*, *Papaver*, somewhat as *Cado*, *Cadaver*. ¶ "An ob similitudinem a *papa*, caput mammi illæ?" *Scheide*. See *Papilla*. ¶ *Al.* from *pappus*. "Quasi, flos lanuginosus." W.

Pāpāvērāta vestis. "So Gr. *μήκων*, a poppy, is also a byssine or linen tissue. Some believe it so called, because there was a species of poppy from which, says *Pliny*, 'candorem lintea præcipuum trahunt.' Others, because the soft down of the

poppy was spun and garments woven from it." V.

Pāpilio, a butterfly or moth. Fr. ἡπίολος, which is used in this sense by Aristotle;¹ Æolic *Ἐπίολος*, (as F in Firmus and Festus,) whence *fapilio*, i. e. *phapilio*, *papilio*. Or soft for *varpilio*, V being prefixed as in numerous words.²

Pūpilio, a pavilion. "Quia expansa vela habet ad similitudinem alarum *papilionis*." F.

Pāpilla, a little pimple. Fr. *papula*.

Pāpilla, a nipple. From *papa*, child's food, (whence Papo, Pappo,) which it produces. ¶ Or, as from Disco is Discipulus, so from πάω, to feed, might be *papula*, whence *papilla*. ¶ "Quia *papula* similis est," says Festus. But see Papula.

Pappārium, pap. See Pappo.

Pappas, a foster-father to children. Fr. πάππας, a father.

Pappo, I call for pap. Fr. *papa*, *pappa*, imitated from the sound of children calling for food. Varro: "Cum cibum ac potionem duas ac *papas* vocent, et matrem mammam, patrem tatam." Ainsworth mentions the Celtic *pap*.

Pappus, a grand-father. Πάππος.

Pappus, the down of thistles. Πάππος.

Pāpūla, a pimple, pustule. From its resemblance to a nipple. Supposing that *papula* was anciently the same as *papilla*, a nipple. ¶ Al. from πάω, to feed, to feed upon, as from Disco is Discipulus. Celsus: "*Papularum* duo genera sunt. Alterum, in quo cutis exasperatur leviterque RODITUR. Alterum, in quo magis cutis exasperatur exulceraturque ac vehementius RODITUR."

Pāpūrus, an Egyptian plant of which paper was made, Paper; a book, &c. A rope made of it. Πάπυρος.

Par, *pāris*, equal, like, even, suitable. Hence proper, meet, like Æquus. "Ut PAR fuit," as was meet, i. e. as was suitable to and as tallied with the occasion. Hence *pares*, a pair, i. e. two equals. From παρά, by the side of, whence Παράλληλος, Parallel, said of lines going on evenly and equally by the side of each other. The following phrases in Greek express the idea of equality: 'Ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν, 'Ἐκατέρω πληγὴν παρὰ πληγὴν ἐντεινόμενος, Γέροντες καὶ νεανίαι παρ' ἓνα ξυμπορευόμενοι. So παρὰ δύναμιν is suitably to one's might, equal to one's might.³

Pārābōla, a comparison, simile. Παραβολή.

¹ Vossius in Etymol. ad Papilio.

² Al. for *papilio*, as *λεπίων*, *liRium*, *liLium*. "Fr. *papyrus*. From the paper-like texture of its wings." Tt. But thus the quantities of the first two syllables should be reversed. ¶ Wachter notices *paweluw* in one of the German dialects.

³ Παρὰ expresses comparison, and therefore expresses unlikeness as well as likeness. Hence παρὰ δύναμιν is also unsuitably to or beyond one's power.

Părăbōlus, one who fought with wild beasts at the shows. *Παράβολος*.

Părăclētus, the advocate, or comforter. The Holy Ghost. *Παράκλητος*.

Părăda: See Appendix.

Părădigma, an example. *Παράδειγμα*.

Părădisus, Eden. Fr. *παράδεισος*, a pleasure-garden or park.

Paragauda, a gold band, inwoven in a garment. Scaliger refers it to the Persian, Casaubon to the Syriac.

Parallēlus, parallel. *Παράλληλος*.

Părălŷsis, *Părălŷticus*, *Părănymphus*: Greek words.

Părăpsis, a vessel or dish containing sauces. *Πάραψις*.

Părărius, a money-broker. Forcellini explains it "conciliator, *μεσίτης*," and adds from Lipsius: "Quia *parat* utrinque animos et conjungit [et conciliat]." *Paro* might be here *parem* facio, as so used by Plautus.

Părăsītus, sponger, flatterer. *Παράσιτος*.

Părăstichis, an alphabet, index. *Παραστιχίς*.

Părătus, preparation, equipment, dress. Fr. *paro*, *paratum*.

Parcæ, the Fates. As the Greeks called the Furies *Εὐμενίδες* by a weak desire of appeasing their fury, so the Latins seem to have called the Fates *Parcæ* from *parco*, as if they spared and were merciful.¹ ¶ Al. from

πέπαρχα, pf. of *πείρω*, to penetrate, separate, divide. As *Δαίμων*, Fate, from *δίδαιμαι* pp. of *δαίω*, to divide, i. e. dispense to each man his lot. ¶ Al. for *partitæ* from *partior*, to divide.

Parco, I am sparing, grudge, spare, use moderately; I spare expence or pains; I forbear, give over; I spare to hurt, refrain from hurting, favor, bear with; I spare to punish, I pardon. Fr. *parcus*, sparing. *Parcus* sum. ¶ Al. from *πέπαρχα* pf. of *πείρω*, I pass over, pass by, forgive, spare, &c.

Parcus, scanty, moderate; also, sparing, thrifty, careful, penurious. Fr. *parum*, whence *paricus*, (as *Medeor*, *Medicus*; *Manus*, *Manica*; and compare *Focus*,) then *parcus*. *Qui parum habet seu parum dat*. ¶ Or from *σπείρω*, pf. *ἔσπαρχα*, whence *sparcus* and *parcus*, as *Σφάλλω*, *Fallo*. So from *σπείρω*, fut. 2. *σπαρῶ*, is *σπαρινός*, *σπαρνός*, scanty, indigent, &c. Or from a word *σπαρικός*. ¶ Al. from *parco*. *Sumtibus parcens*.

Pardālis, a female panther. *Πάρδαλις*.

Pardus, a panther. *Πάρδος*.

Părăās, a kind of serpent. *Παράας*.

Pārens, *entis*, a parent. For *pariens*, *parientis*, fr. *pario*. So Gr. *τοκεὺς* fr. *τέχω*, *τέτοκα*. *Parrens*, as *Viviparus* from *Pario*.

enim tantum dicitur filum incidere; dum verò, altera vitam dare, altera vitam tractum continuare. A pluribus igitur fit nominatio. Quin illa quoque parcit; sustinet enim aliarum opus, quoad fatorum jussibus pareat."

¹ Julius Scaliger says with too much conceit: "*Parcæ*, quia *parcant*. Una

Pārentālia, feasts or sacrifices at the funerals (*parentum*) of parents or near relations.

Pārento, I perform the funeral rites (*parentum*) of parents or near relations.

Pāreo, I am at hand, am by, present myself near, make my appearance, appear; and hence, I seem, like Videor. Also, I am at hand to wait on and attend to another's orders or wishes; I obey, or I humor, gratify. Fr. παρίω, (whence παρ-μυι,) I am near, or I come near. Yet thus the A should be short. Yet Brāchium is from Βραχίων. ¶ Al. from πάρος, before. ¶ Or from φάω, whence φάσπος, φάγος, manifest; hence παρίω, I manifest or show myself, i. e. *phareo*, *pareo*.

Pāries, a wall. As τείχος and τοῖχος¹ are from τείχω, the same as τέχω and τίχω,² to produce, create, make, and so construct, form, build; so from *pario*, to produce, and so build, is *paries*, as from Specio is Species. ¶ Or from παρῶ fut. 2. of πείρω, (See Pars) to penetrate, and so divide, separate. See Mærus. Haigh refers it to πέρας, a boundary, which is from πείρω, παρῶ. ¶ Al. from paro, to prepare, arrange. ¶ Al. from πάρος, in front of. As ἐνώπια (from ἐν ὤπῃ) are translated "*parietes*" by Clarke in Il. θ. 435.

Pāriētāria, the herb pellitory. Fr. *paries*, *parietis*. "Because it grows upon old walls and

among rubbish." Tt. It is called Muralis by Pliny.

Pāriētinae, ruinous walls, remnants of walls. Fr. *paries*, *parietis*.

Pārilia, the same as *Palilia*, and for euphony, as CœRuleus for CœLuleus.

Pārilis, like. Fr. *par*, *paris*.

Pārio, I bear or bring forth, produce; I produce to myself, acquire, get. "From Hebr. *bara*, he created." V. Allied is Germ. *bæren*, and our *bear*. "Tatian in our Lord's Genealogy: 'Abraham *gibar* Isaac;' that is, Abraham begat Isaac. The people of Lombardy have *fura* for generation." W. ¶ Or fr. παρῶ fut. 2. of φέρω, to hear. Whence φαρίτρα, a quiver, and ἰσοφαρίζω. ¶ Or rather from παρῶ fut. 2. of πείρω, to pierce, divide, and so open, lay open, make manifest. See Pareo. These last senses agree well with Aperio, Operio, Reperio. ¶ Wachter refers also to Germ. *bar*, conspicuous: "Quia *parere* est in lucem edere."

Pārio, I make my accounts even. Fr. *par*, *paris*.

Pārītor, one who is ready and in attendance. Fr. *pareo*, *paritum*. So Apparitor.

Parma, a small round shield. Clemens states it to be a Thracian invention: Θράκες πρώτοι τὴν καλουμένην πάρμην εὗρον. It was therefore probably a Thracian word. Yet Suidas writes: Πάρμαι· δερμάτινοι θυρεοὶ παρὰ Καρχηδονίοις: Πάρμας, shields of hide among the Carthaginians. ¶ Varro: "Quod a medio in

¹ See Valckenacr in Lennep on Τείχω.

² As δέχομαι is the same as δέχομαι.

omnes partes *par*." That is, from *paris* is *parima*, *parma*, like *Gemma*, *Gluma*. Homer has, ἀσπίδα πάντοτε ἴσῃν. But this is not distinctive enough.

Pāro, I acquire, get, procure, buy, furnish, provide, get ready. Fr. παρά. That is, I bring anything near one, so as to be ready for use. In *Od. K*, 9, παρὰ δέ σφιν ἐνίσταται μυρία κῆται, παρὰ κῆταις is "apposita sunt et parata." In *Il. I*, 90, we have παρὰ δέ σφι τίθει μενοεικέα δαῖτα, and in 91 Homer joins προκειμένα to ἑτοίμα. ¶ "*Paro* and *pario* are both from *Hebr. bara*." V. See *Pario*. ¶ Or, if the proper meaning of *paro* is to adjust, settle, dispose, (as in *Sallust*: "Consules provincias inter se paraverant,") it may be from ἑκάρω, ἑκάρω, to adjust or to fit into. E being dropt, as in *Romus*, *Rufus*, *Ruber*, *Liber*, &c. ¶ Al. from πόρος, a means of providing anything; whence ἐπιρίζω, to provide, supply. As *Apōr* from ὀπός, ὀπός. And somewhat similarly *cAnis* from ἀνός. ¶ *Wachter* mentions the *Armoric para*, to adorn.

Pāro, ὄνις, a kind of bark. Παρών.

Pārōchia, a parish. That is, the possession of an ecclesiastical *parochus*.

Pārōchus, a providitor whose business it was to provide what was afforded by the public to ambassadors, &c. From πάροχα pf. mid. of παρίσχω, to furnish. "Hence those are called *parochi* in the Church, who undertake the care of souls, and

Etym.

supply what is necessary to the salvation of the faithful." F.

Pārōdia, a parody. Παρῳδία.

Pārōnūchia, whitlows. Παρωνύχια.

Pārōpsis, a platter. Παροψίς, *Parra*, —

Parricida, the murderer of a parent. For *patricida*. Hence, the murderer of near relations, as the sense of *Parents* was extended. And finally, a murderer in general. ¶ It is written also *paricida*. *Festus* states that *paricida* is not one who kills a parent, but one who kills any body; and adduces the Law of *Numa*: "Si quis hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, *paricida* esto." "Whence it is manifest," says *Wachter*, "that *par* signified a man, and was derived from the Barbarians. It was the same as *bar*, a word of common use in the ancient laws of the Franks and Dutch, and of Lombardy. *Lex Alamann.*: 'Si quis morttaudit *barum* aut *fœminam*.' Again: 'Si ancilla fuerit, solvat solidum unum. Si *barus* fuerit, similiter. Si servus, medium solidum.' Here *barus* is a freeman, opposed to a slave."

Pars, *partis*, a part, portion, division; a party, faction; a part or character in a play; the part which we are to perform in life, or in an action, an office, duty. *Partis* is fr. πέπαρται pp. of πείρω, to make to pass through, perforate, and so divide. Homer has πεπαρμένα from πέπαρ-

2 s

μαι. Compare Portio. Scheide quotes from Hesychius: Πάρσος κλάσμα. Πάρσος would be from the second person πέπασαι, and would produce *pars*. ¶ Al. from φάσος, a piece or portion. ¶ “From Hebr. *par-as*, to divide.” Tt.¹

Parsimōnia, sparingness. Fr. *parco*, *parsum*. As Queror, Querimonia; Sanctus, Sanctimonia.

Parthēnia, sons of unmarried women. Παρθένιαι.

Parthēnicē, *Parthēnium*, the herb pellitory. Παρθενική, Παρθένιον.

Particeps, *participis*, taking a part or share in, partaking in. From *partem capio*.

Participium, a participle. Fr. *participis*. As having cases and tenses, and so partaking the qualities of nouns and verbs.

Participo, I share. Fr. *particeps*, *cipis*.

Partim, partly. Fr. *pars*, *partis*.

Partio, *Partior*, I part, share, distribute. Fr. *pars*, *partis*.

Partūrio, I desire to bring forth. Fr. *pario*, *partum*. Like *Esurio*.

Partus, a birth. Fr. *pario*, *paritum*, *partum*.

Pārūm, a little. For *parvulūm*, whence *parulūm*, *parūm*. ¶ Al. from παῦρον.

Pārumper, for a little while. Fr. *parum*. *Per* as in Paulisper, Tantisper, from περ, as in ἐλγόν περ.

Pārus,——

Parvus, little, small. As Nervus is from Νεύρον, so *parvus* is from παῦρος, small.

Pasceolus, a leathern bag. Fr. φάσκαλος. ¶ Or for *pe-sceolus* fr. πέσχος, a skin, hide.

Pascha, the passover. Πάσχα.

Pasco, I feed, give food to, nourish; I feed myself, graze. Fr. πάω, whence πάσχω, as φάω, φάσχω; βάω, βάσχω.

Pascuum, a pasture. Fr. *pasco*.

Passer: See Appendix.

Passer marinus, an ostrich. So στρουθὸς μέγας, and στρουθὸς simply, is an ostrich.

Passim, loosely, here and there. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *passum*. “Quasi latè et expandendo se.” F. So we have “*passi capilli*.”

Passiva verba, passive verbs. Fr. *patior*, *passum*. As expressing what we suffer or is done to us, in opposition to what we do. Amo, Amor.

Passum, sweet wine made (ex uvis *passis*) of grapes dried in the sun.

Passus, having suffered. Fr. *patior*, *patsum*, *passum*. Also, being spread out. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *passum*. Uva *passa* is a dried grape. As having suffered the heat of the sun, when laid out to dry. Or as being stretched out in the sun. “Uva ad solem expansa.” F. *Passi capilli* is applied to the hair spread out loose, in opposition to its being tied and confined.

Passus, a pace, step; foot-

¹ Wachter notices Hebr. *patar*, *partitus est*, *peter*, *pars*.

step. Fr. *pando*, *pansum*, *pasum*. A throwing wide of the feet.

Pastīcus, a grass-lamb. Fr. *pasco*, *pastum*.

Pastillus, a roll or ball of medicine or perfume. "*Pasta*, πάστη, [i. e. sprinkled,] a lozenge or small cake sprinkled over with some dry powdered substance. Hence *pastillus*."

Tt. ¶ Al. from παστὸς formed from πάω, (whence πήγω, παχὺς, &c.) to press close; allied to βάω, whence βάολος, βῶλος. ¶ Al. from *pasco*, *pastum*. "Quia pascit, utpote cibus." V.¹

Pastināca, a parsnip. Turnebus: "Quia referat et quasi habeat *pastinum*."

Pastināca, a fish with a poisonous sting in the tail. Turnebus: "Quodd telum quasi *pastinum* habeat."

Pastinum, a two-pronged tool to set plants with or to dig up and prepare the ground with for planting. For *pacstinum*, i. e. *paxtinum*, from *pago*, *paxi*, somewhat as from Vexi is Vexillum. *Tinum*, as in Cras, Crastinum. Columella defines it "ferramentum quo semina PANGUNTUR." ¶ Al. from πάσσω, Doric of πήσσω, I fix.

Pastōphōri, priests of Isis and Osiris. Παστοφόροι.

Pastor, one who feeds ani-

mals, a shepherd, goatherd. Fr. *pasco*, *pastum*.

Pastus, a grazing, &c. Fr. *pasco*, *pascitum*, *pastum*.

Patagium: See Appendix.

Pātāgus, some disease. Perhaps from πατάγος, a stroke or blow, as Apoplexy is fr. πλήγω, πλήξω, to strike.

Pātēfacio, I lay open. *Patere facio*.

Pātella, a dish, platter. And, from a likeness in form, the knee-pan. Fr. *patina*, whence *patinula*, *patinella*, *patella*. Or fr. *patena*, *patenula*.

Pātēna, a platter. Fr. *pateo*, as Habeo, Habena. "Vas latum et *patens*." F.

Pāteo, I lie open, am manifest. Fr. πατάω, transp. πατέω, I expand. Used in a neuter sense. ¶ Al. from βαθύς, deep. T for θ, as in Lateo from Λαθίω. ¶ "Or from Hebrew PTT, to open, or PTA, to be large or broad." V.

Pāter, a father. Πατήρ.³ *Patres* are fathers or forefathers. Also, the senators. Sallust: "Vel ætate vel curæ similitudine *patres* appellabantur."

Pātēra, a broad cup or bowl used for drinking from, and making libations. Fr. *pateo*. "Poculi genus planum ac *patens*," says Macrobius. *Era*, as in Gr. ἐκπέγα.

Pāternus, paternal. Fr. *pater*.

Pāthētīcus, pathetic. Παθητικός.

¹ "Fr. *panis*, whence *paniculus*, *panicillus*, *pastillus*," says Dacier. But *panicillus* will not produce *pastillus*. If from *panis*, it must be for *panistillus*.

² Al. from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed. But this is too general a sense.

³ "Pers. *pāder*, Anglo-Sax. *fæder*, Franc. *fater*, Germ. *vater*." W.

Pāthicus, a pathic. Παθικός.

Pātibūlum, a kind of gibbet made of a stake vertical at bottom, but OPEN at top and branching out right and left, like the letter Y. Fr. *pateo*, as *Lateo*, *Latibulum*. ¶ *Al.* from *pator*. As an instrument of suffering.

Pātientia, patience. Fr. *pātiens*, *patientis*.

Pātina, a dish. Fr. πατήνη, as μαχλὰν, machlā.

Pātor, I suffer, endure, put up with. Fr. παθῶ, as παῖς from παθῆναι. Perhaps immediately from a verb παθίζω, παθίζομαι, Æol. fut. παθιούμαι.

Pātrātus pater, a herald chosen from out the Feciales to demand satisfaction from an enemy. Supposed to mean a father who had a father. Such a man, says Hooke, was thought by Numa to be more inclined to be faithful to his country. Some understand *pater* as referring to his being chosen head of the Feciales, and *patratus* to his having a father, or having been made a father. ¶ Some understand *patratus* of being sanctioned and agreed on to carry the message. But is *patro* in this sense used of persons? They said, *Patro* rem: could they say, *Patro* hominem?

Pātria, i. e. terra, one's native country. Fr. *patrius*.

Pātriarcha, the author of a race or people or church, a patriarch. Πατριάρχης.

Pātricii, descendants of the (*Patrum*) senators.

Pātrīmōnium, property left (à *patre*) by a father; hence, property arising from any quarter. So *Matrimonium*. And *Parsimonia*, *Sanctimonia*.

Pātrīmus, one whose father is alive. So *Matrimus*.

Pātrius, belonging to (*pātrēm*) a father or (*patres*) one's fathers, paternal, hereditary.

Pātro, I effect, perform. Fr. πράττω, transp. πράτρω, πράττω.

Pātro, liberis do operam. A *pater*, *patris*. Id est, *pater* fio. ¶ Nisi translatum est a generali sensu τοῦ *patro* ad τὸ πράττειν τὰ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης.

Pātrōcinor, I protect, defend. Fr. *pater*, *patris*, like *Sermocinor*. *Patrem* ago. See *Patronus*. Festus: "*Patrocinia* appellari cœpta sunt, cū plebs distributa est inter *Patres*, at eorum opibus tuta esset." ¶ Or for *patronocinor* fr. *patronus*.

Pātrōnus, a protector, patron; an advocate in causes. Qui *pātrēm* agit erga alterum. So *Matrona*.

Pātruclis, the son or daughter (*patrui*) of an uncle.

Pātruus, an uncle (ex parte *patris*) on the father's side, or the brother (*patris*) of a father. Others say, because he is in the place of a father, when the father is dead. Also, a severe reprover, like a morose uncle.

Pātulcius, Janus. Fr. *pateo*. Because in the time of peace the gates of his temple were open. Something like *Hiulcus* from *Hio*.

Pātūlus, open, wide, broad, flat. Fr. *pateo*.

Pāva, a peaben. Fr. *pavo*. As *Leo*, *Lea*.

Pauci, a few. Fr. *πέντα* (*παῦκα*) pf. of *παύω*, whence a word *παῦκος*. From *παύω* we have *παῦροι*, few. ¶ Or fr. *paulus*, whence *paulicus*, (as *Unus*, *Unicus*.) then *paucus*. ¶ Al. from *παῦρος*, whence *pauricus*, *paucus*.

Pāveo, I fear, dread. Fr. *φαβῶ* or *φαβέω*¹ fut. 2. of *φέβω*, whence *φέβομαι*, I fear. From *φαβῶ* is *φάψ*, *φαβδς*, a dove, as *Τρήων* from *Τρέω*. ¶ Al. from *pavio*, as *Jaceo* from *Jacio*. That is, *pavior* cor metu. Or from *pavor*, and this from *pavio* or *παίω*. Qui *pavit* cor.²

Pāvīcula, an instrument with which the floors of houses or barns were beaten to make them plain and hard. Fr. *pavio*.

Pāvīdus, fearful. Fr. *paveo*. As *Splendidus*.

Pāvīmentum, a pavement, floor. Fr. *pavio*, I ram down. Cato: "De testā aridā *pavimentum* struito. Ubi structum erit, *pavito* fricatoque," &c.

Pāvio, I beat, strike. Fr. *παίω*, *παίο*, *pa Vio*, as *οἶς*, *οἷς*, *οἰς*.

Paulātim, by little and little. For *pauculatim*.

Paulisper, for a little while. Fr. *paulo* or *paulum*. As *Parum*, *Parumper*.

Pauld, a little, somewhat. For *pauculd* or *pauxilld*. If *paullo*, from *pauculo*, *pauclo*, *paullo*; or *pauxillo*, *paullo*.

Paululātim, by little and little. Fr. *paulūm*, *paululūm*.

Paulus, little. For *pauculus*, or *pauxillus*.

Pāvo, *ōnis*, a peacock. For *pao*, *paonis*, as *οἰς* for *οἷς*. *Pao*, *paonis*, for *tao*, *taonis*, fr. *ταὸν*, *ταῶνος*. So we have both *Τέτορες* and *Πέτορες*, four. Compare also *Spatium*, *Spodium*. ¶ "Ericus derives it from *ἐκάων*, an attendant. As being the attendant of Juno, avis Junonia. Anglo-Sax. *pawa*." W.

Pāvor, fear. See *Paveo*.

Pauper, poor. Fr. *paveo*, as *παυχός* from *πῶσσω*, *πέπταχα*, which is explained by Valckenaër "μετῷ contractus cado." Hence *paviber*, (as from *Facio* is *Faciber*, *Faber*: from *Salus* is *Saluber*), whence *pauber*, (as *aViceps*, *aUceps*), for softness *pauper*.

Paupertas, poverty. Fr. *pauper*.

Pausa, a pause, stop. *Παῦσις*.

Pausārius, an officer in a ship who directed the rowers when to stop. Fr. *pausa*.

Pausea, *Pausia*: See Appendix.

Pauso, I pause. Fr. *pausa*, or *παύω*, *παύσω*.

Pausus, a God of peace. Qui vult bellum *pausare*.

Pauxillus, very little indeed. Fr. *paucus*, whence *paucissimus*, *paucsimus*, *pauximus*, (as *Magnissimus*, *Maximus*); hence

¹ Others refer to *φοβέω*, which is more remote.

² Al. from a word *παύω* same as *παίω*.

*paurimulus, paurimlus, paurilus.*¹

Pax, pācis, peace. Fr. *pago, paxi.* Either from joining together parties, or from making a treaty or compact. See *Paciscor* and *Pactum*. Marcell. Comes Indict.: "*Pax cum Parthis depacta est.*" ¶ Al. from *pacio*, whence *paciscor*.

Pax! hush, peace! Πάξ. ¶ Al. from *pax*, peace. Sit *pax*.

Paxillus, a small stake. Fr. *pago, paxi*, whence *paxulus, paxillus*. From being driven into the ground. So *Vexi, Vexillum*.

Pecco, I do wrong or amiss, err, sin. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *pācan*." Quayle: "From Celt. *peakym* or *peccym*."² ¶ Or from *pecus*, whence *pecuco*, (like, *Fodio, Fodico*), *pecco*. Or fr. *pecus, pecudis*, whence *pecudico, pecco*. By a metaphor from sheep, or other cattle. Isaiah: "All we like sheep have gone astray."

Pecten, a comb. Fr. *pecto*. Hence, from likeness in form, the slay of a weaver's room; a rake; a harrow. So it is applied to things which are interwoven together, like the teeth of a comb in the hair. As the mazes of a dance, and the veins

in wood. Also, the quill with which they played on a stringed instrument. "*Instrumentum ad fides pectendas seu pulsandas,*" says Forcellini. Rightly, if *pecto* can be employed in the sense given to it by Plautus: "*Leno pugnīs pectitur.*" *Pecten* was also a scallop or similar shell-fish, from their indentations resembling the teeth of a comb. It is also used for Lat. *pubes*, like the Greek κτελς, κτενός.

Pectino, I comb. Fr. *pecten, pectinis*.

Pecto, I comb, dress the hair; I card, hoe. Also, I thump, give one a dressing. Fr. κερτέω, κερτῶ, I card or comb.

Pectōrāle, a breast-plate. Fr. *pectus, oris*.

Pectus, the breast. Fr. πηκτός, compact, firm. So στέρνον is στέρπνον, firm. And στῆθος is fr. ἐστήθην a. 1. p. of στάω, I make to stand firm, I make firm.

Pēcu, the same as *pecus*.

Pēcūliāris, pertaining to the (*peculium*) private property of a son or slave; private, personal, peculiar, especial.

Pēcūliātus, cujus αἰδοῖα (quæ sunt *peculium* cujusque et privata possessio) bene sunt instructa.

Pēcūlium, the stock which a son with the consent of his father, or a slave with that of his master, had of his own; private property, money put by in any way. For this stock consisted in (*pecu*) cattle. Varro: "Non solūm adimis domino *pecus*, sed etiam servis *peculium*, quibus

¹ Al. from *paucus, pauculus, paucillus*. But why X for C?

² "This verb *peakym* or *peccym* may be deemed of recent introduction from the Latin. But it appears in every dialect of the Celtic; and it is improbable that the same corruptions should take place in all." Quayle in the *Classical Journal*, Vol. 3, p. 122.

domini dant ut pascant." Hence, says Forcellini, we perceive that the *peculium* of servants was first and properly a quantity of CATTLE given them by their masters.

Pēcūlor, I rob or embezzle the public goods or money. For *depeculor*, as *Populor* for *Depopulor*, *Molior* for *Demolior*. That is, *de pecu publico* aliquid subripio. Among the ancients cattle was the chief property.

Pēcūnia, money. Fr. *pecu*. For the first coin at Rome was stamped with the figure of cattle. ¶ Al. as being given in exchange for cattle which was the principal commodity. In the *Iliad* Glaucus exchanges his golden armour, worth one hundred head of oxen, with Diomedes for his brazen armour, worth only nine, *ἐκατόμβοια ἱπποβοίων*. ¶ Al. as being first made of the hide of cattle. Seneca: "Qui aureos debet, et qui CORIUM formâ publicâ PERCUSSUM, quale apud Lacedæmonios fuit, quod usum numeratæ pecuniæ præstat."

Pēcus, *pēcōris*, cattle. Supposed to have been properly said of sheep. Ovid: "LANIGERUMQUE *pecus* ruricolæque boves." Fr. *πέχος*, a fleece. As bearing it. ¶ Or fr. *πέχω*, to shear. ¶ Becman: "From Hebr. *bakar*, *pecus*, armentum, bos." *Pecoris* gives reason to suppose that *pecor* once existed. ¶ The Northern *feko* and *fio*

is cattle. C might be inserted, as in *Σπίος*, *SpeCus*. ¶ Or *pecus* is connected with *πάω*, to feed; and *πῶϋ*, a herd.

Pēcus, *pēcūdis*, a beast, animal. Properly, a sheep. Then, any cattle. See above.

Pēdāmentum, a stake fixed to support vines. Fr. *pedo*. As *Fundo*, *Fundamentum*.

Pēdānei *Judices*, judges who took cognizance of minor offences. As sitting (ad *pedes*) at the feet of the *Prætor* in the *subsellia*. ¶ Al. as not riding in their carriages like the chief magistrates, but going on foot.

Pēdārii. Adam: "Those senators who only voted, but did not speak; or who had the right of voting only, not of speaking, were called *pedarii*; because they signified their opinion (*pedibus*) by their feet and not by their tongues. Or, according to others, because, not having borne a curule magistracy, they went to the Senate on foot."

Pēdātūra, a measuring (*pedibus*) by feet, and the space measured.

Pēdātu *tertio*, at the third onset. That is, *accessu pedis*.

Pēdes, a foot-soldier. Fr. *pes*; *pedis*.

Pēdētentim, step by step, gradually. From *pēde tento*; to try with the foot. As said of persons feeling their way with their foot before they venture on. Cato: "Eam viam *pedetentim* tentabam." Cicero: "Timidē et *pedetentim*."

1 Wachter in Vieh.

Pēdīca, a fetter. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. As *Manus*, *Manica*.

Pēdicūlus, a little foot. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. Also, the footstalk or pedicle of a flower or leaf. Also, a louse. "So named from its many small feet." Tt. Somewhat as a shrimp is called in Greek *καρίς* from its large (*κάρα*) head. *Pes*, *pedis* is used in the same sense.

Pēdissequus, a footman, lacquey. Qui *pedem sequitur*.

Pēdītātus, infantry. Fr. *pedes*, *peditis*.

Pēdo, as, I prop up vines with stakes. "*Pede statumino*." V. ¶ Or from *πιδάω*, *πιδάω*, I bind, hold. ¶ Al. from *ἰμπεδῶ*, *ἰμπεδῶ*, I make firm.

Pēdo, is, I break wind. Fr. *βδέω*, transp. *βίδω*. ¶ Or fr. *πέρδω*, *πίδδω*.

Pēdo, *ōnis*, splay-footed. Fr. *pes*, *pedis*. Like *Capito*, *Naso*.

Pēdum, a shepherd's crook. "As supporting (*pedes*) the feet of the shepherd." V. Or from its performing the office (*pedis*) of a foot. ¶ "A crooked stick, by which (*pedes*) the feet of sheep are restrained," says Taubman.

Pēgāsus, *Pegasus*. Πήγασος.

Pegma, a wooden frame or machine for books, &c. Specially a wooden machine consisting of stories, which were raised and depressed in appearance spontaneously. Πήγμα.

Pējero, I forswear, perjure myself. For *perjero*, and this for *perjuro*, like *Dejero*. *Per*

seems to signify through, so as to pass through a boundary and step beyond it. And *pejero*, I act so as to go beyond my oath. So *Perfidus* is one who goes beyond his good faith. Or *per* is lightly, loosely, heedlessly, as in *Perfunctoriè*.

Pējor, worse. Fr. *pessum*, whence *pessimus*, and comparative *pessior*, *peziior*, *pejor*, somewhat as from *Magior* is *Major*. ¶ Al. from *πίζα*, the extremity of anything. That is, lower, inferior.

Pēlāgius, belonging to the sea. Πέλαγιος.

Pēlāgus, the sea. Πέλαγος.

Pēlāmis, *Pēlāmys*, a young tunny. Πηλαμῖς, Πηλαμύς.

Pēlēcānus, *Pēlicānus*, a pelican. Πελεκῆανος.

Pellācia, enticement. Fr. *pellax*, *ācis*.

Pellax, enticing, deceiving. For *pellicax* fr. *pellicio*. ¶ Or fr. *pello*. Livy: "Ipsum in Hispaniā juvenem nullius forma *perpulerat* captivæ."

Pellectus, allured. Fr. *pellicio*, or rather *pellectio*.

Pellex, *pellīcis*, a concubine. Fr. *pellicio*, to entice. ¶ Al. from *παλλακίς*.

Pellīcātus, a concubinage. Fr. *pellax*, *pellicis*.

Pellicio, I draw, allure, entice. For *perlacio*.

Pellicūlo, I cover the mouth of a vessel (*pelliculā*) with a skin.

Pellio, a tanner. Qui *pellēs* conficit.

Pellis, a skin or hide; garment made of hide; a tent made

of skins. "*Fell*, (Germ.) the natural covering of an animal. A Celtic word. Welsh *pil*, Goth. *fill*, Anglo-Sax. *fell*, Lat. *pellis*. From Goth. *filhan*, to hide or cover in any manner. So Iceland. *fela* is to hide. The Celtic *pil* signifies not only the stripped skin or hide of a beast, but the bark which covers trees as hides cover the bones and flesh of animals. In this sense the Welsh still use *fil*; and the Greeks so used *φελός*." W. From Pollux Donnegan cites *πέλλα*, a skin, leather.

Pello, I drive, drive away. Also, I drive at, strike, as in Terence: "Tune has *pepuisti* fores?" And so, I strike the mind, affect, touch it. Perhaps the sense of striking is the primary one; and so *pello* may be from *βέλλω*, I strike; a verb which is seen to have existed by *βέλος*, which cannot be formed from *βάλλω*, but from *βέλλω*, *βελῶ*. So *βολή*, *βολή*, *βολή*, &c. are from *βέβολα* pf. mid. of *βέλλω*, not of *βάλλω*. ¶ Or from *πέλλω*, which seems to have existed formerly. From the pf. pass. *πέπελται* seems to be *καταπέλτης*, a catapult; which Donnegan erroneously traces to *πάλλω*, as *βέλος* to *βάλλω*. So from *πέλλω*, *πελῶ* or *πελέω*, seems to have been formed *πλέω*, fut. *πλήσω*, whence *πλήσω*, I strike. ¶ Some trace *pello* to *πάλλω*, I shake, and hence, like *Percutio*, I strike. Rather, to *πέλλω*; from whose pf. pass. *πέπελται* seems to be

Etym.

πέλτη, a small shield. Homer has *σακίσκαλος*, a shaker or brandisher of a shield. And *σάκος* itself is from *σάω*, *σίσακα*, to shake. ¶ Al. from *ἀτίλλω*, I exclude, shut out. A dropt, as in Ruræ from *Ἄρουρα*.

Pellōnia, a Goddess powerful in repelling an enemy. Fr. *pello*.

Pellūceo, I shine through. For *perlūceo*.

Pēlōris, a shell-fish. *Πελωρίς*.

Pella, a small buckler. *Πέλη*.

Pelvis, a vessel for washing things. Fr. *πέλυσ*, a bowl; whence *πέλγυς*, (as in *Sylva*, *Arvum*,) *pelvis*. ¶ Or for *peluis*, (as *solUo*, *solVo*,) *pel-luis* fr. *pelluo* i. e. *perlūo* (like *Pelluceo*), to bathe thoroughly. ¶ Al. from *pede-lvis*, as properly washing the feet; whence *pedelvis*, *pelvis*.

Pēnārius, a pantry, larder. Ad *penum* pertinens.

Pēnātes, household Gods. As presiding over the (*penus*) provisions and stores of a house. As *Magnus*, *Magnates*. ¶ Or fr. *penes*, within. As inhabiting and being worshipped in the inner part of the house. See *Penes*.

Pendeo: See Appendix.

Pendo, I weigh. That is, I suspend in a balance. From *pendeo*. *Pendere* facio. As from *Fugio* is *Fugo*, *fugere* facio. Hence, I weigh in my mind, I estimate, esteem, value. Also, I pay: because money was anciently weighed, not counted out. So *pendo* *pœnas* is to pay a penalty, to be punished or fined.

2 T

Pēnes, in the power of, in the hands or possession of. From Hebr. *penim*, within, says Becman, and adds: "Quod *penes* te est, non est extra, aut externum; sed intus, ut quasi possideas, aut firmè teneas." Terence: "Isthæc jam *penes* vos psaltria est? Ellam INTUS." From *penes* is *penitus*, inward; and *penetro*.¹ ¶ See *Penus*.

Pēnētrāle, the interior of a place. Fr. *penetralis*.

Pēnētrālis, interior. From *penetro*, i. e. *penitus* intro.

Pēnētro, I go within or into, pierce or penetrate. For *penitro* from *penitus*. Eo *penitus*. ¶ Al. from *penes*, within.

Pēnēcillum, a painter's brush; a plasterer's brush. A rubber, wiper. Also, a roll of tent put into wounds. From *Peniculus*.

Pēnēcūlus, a little tail. Fr. *penis*. It was said of the hairy or shaggy tail of certain animals, as of oxen, horses, and foxes; and was used for brushing or rubbing off dirt, and applied to other things besides tails. A brush, rubber, wiper made of sponge, &c., a dish-clout. A painter's brush or pencil.

Pēnis, virile membrum. A πῆος,¹ unde *pēis*, *penis*, ut πῆος, pleūs, pleNus; λῆος, leīs, leNis. Dicitur et de caudâ animalium. Quia æque pendet ac *penis*. Sed alii priorem sensum a posteriori ducunt. Et referunt *penis* pro caudâ ad *pendeo*, quia *dependet*. Pro *pendis* ergo.

¹ Al. from πῆλας.

² Al. à βῆος, βῆῶ.

Sed quò D evasit? Wachter memorat Belg. *pees*, nervus.

Pēnītus, inward. Fr. *penes*, which see. So *Funditus*, *Cœlitus*.

Pēnītus, inwardly, to the interior or inmost parts, to the very bottom, entirely, wholly. Fr. *penes*.

Penna, a feather, wing. An arrow, to which feathers are put at one end. Fr. πτενῆ, Æol. of πτενῆ, πτενῆ, winged. Hence *ptenna*, for softness *penna*.

Pensè, same as *Impensè*.

Pensilis, hanging. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

Pensio, a payment; a stated payment, rate, pension. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*.

Pensito, same as *penso*. As Musso, Mussito.

Penso, I weigh. Fr. *pendo*, *pensum*. Also, I weigh one thing against another, I counter-balance, requite, recompense, make good. Also, I pay. Also, I abridge. See *Compendium*.

Pensum, a small portion of wool or flax (*pensum*) weighed out to female slaves to be dressed or spun. Hence any piece of work, task, office.

Pensus, weighed, valued, esteemed. Fr. *pendo*, *pendsum*, *pensum*.

Pentāmēter, having five measures or feet. Πεντάμετρος.

Pentâteuchus, *Pentēcostē*: Greek words.

Pentēris, a ship of five banks of oars. Πεντήρης.

Pēnūria, *Panūria*, want, need. Fr. πείνα, famine. ¶ Al. from πένης, poor. But E is

short. Πίνης and πῖνα are words of near alliance.¹

Pēnus, Pēnum, Pēnu, provisions, stores, victuals. Pickled provisions. And some of the ancients thought that even frankincense and tapers, wood and coals, were a part of the *penus* of a family. Butler says: "*Penes* is from *penus*, the storehouse; and signifies the absolute possession and power of a thing, as if it were laid up at our disposal." Rather, *penus* is from *penes*; and means those provisions which are in our possession and at our disposal, quæ *penes* nos sunt. Or, if *penes* (See *Penes* and *Penitus*) means "within," *penus* may mean the provisions which are laid up within, in intimis locis domûs seposita. ¶ Al. for *phenus* fr. ἄφηνος, 'φένος, income, produce.

Pēplus, a woollen embroidered robe, which on solemn occasions was put on the statues of Minerva. Any magnificent robe. Πέπλος.

Pēpo, a pompion or pumkin. Πέπων.

Per, through. Fr. περάω, περῶ, to pass through; whence *πέρα* is quite through, and over or beyond. ¶ Al. for *par* from *παρά*, as *παρά πάντα τὸν χρόνον*, in the course of, during, through.²

Per —, very. As in *Perabsurdus*. From *περ*, as in

περικαλλής. Or from *περ*. "*Περ*, much, very. Formed from *περ*, same sense as *περισσῶς*." Dn. ¶ Al. from *per*, through, whence thoroughly or thoroughly.

Pēra, a wallet. Πήρα.

Pērāgo, I drive through. Ovid: "*Peragit freta cœrula remo*." I pass through in relation, I relate. I pass time. *Peragere causas*, is to plead: properly, I go through them. Also, I go through, accomplish, complete. Also, I settle, dispatch, kill. "*Peragere reum*, deferre inter reos, accusare, et omnia *peragere* quæ ad eum damnandum pertinent." F. *Perago* may mean here, vehementer *ago* seu *agito*. Or *ago*, *agito*, *per* *judicium*.

Pērāgro, I wander over, traverse. *Per agros* circumeo.

Pērātim ductare. "Argentum quod in *perā* est, alicui cautē et fraudulenter surriperē." F.

Perbīto, I go through. See Beto. Also, I perish, like *Pereo*.

Perca, a perch. Πέρκη.

Percello, I forcibly drive on, thrust, or strike. I strike or beat down, overthrow. I strike with astonishment, amaze. I drive a person to do a thing, impel, excite. See Cello.

Percipio, I perceive, understand, feel. That is, (*cipio*) I take with my mind or senses.

Percontor, I enquire, investigate. See Contor.

Perculsus, participle of *percello*, *perculi*.

Percussus, struck. For *perquassus*, *perquussus*.

¹ Al. from *σπανία*, want, lack; transp. *σπανία*, whence *πανα*, as *Σφάλλω*, Fallo.

² Al. from *περ*, which has nothing to do with *per*. Jamieson refers to Iceland. *fyrr*, anciently *fyre*; and Su. Goth. *foer*.

Percütio, I beat, strike. From *perquatio*. The sense of beating is frequently perceived in that of shaking. As in "Sonitu quatit ungula campum." Forcellini explains *quatio*, "agito, pulso."

Perdägätus, searched thoroughly. Falsely formed, as it seems, on the model of *Indagatus*.

Perdix, a partridge. Πέρδιξ.

Perdo, I ruin, destroy. I lose, i. e. throw away in vain and so destroy: "jacturam facio." Fr. πέρθω, whence *perdo*, as we say murTHer and murder. ¶ Or from *per* and *do*. This seems established by *perduis*, *perduint* from *duo* the same as *do*. Jones: "I put through, i. e. put a nail through: this being the ancient form of cancelling a deed. Hence, in general, to destroy." Or in reference to waxen tablets: I put my stylus through a word, erase. ¶ Al. from *per* negative, as in *Pereo*. So that *perdo* is the opposite of *do*, I place. That is, I remove out of its place, take away.

Perduellis, a determined enemy. Fr. *duellum*, i. e. bellum. *Perduellio*, the crime of one who commits anything hostile against the king or the state.¹

Perduim, for *perdam*. From *duo*, δῶω, δῶ. Perhaps rather,

for *perduerim*. From *duo*, *dui*.

Përëgre, abroad, from abroad.

Përëgrā, abroad. That is, *per agros*, over the fields. In opposition to being in the house. Plautus: "*Peregrique, et domi.*" See *Peragro*.

Përëgrīnor, I go or live abroad. Fr. *peregrinus*.

Përëgrīnus, coming from abroad, foreigner, stranger. Fr. *peregre*. Hence, raw, unexperienced. Properly, in the customs and manners of the city the stranger comes to.

Përemne, a kind of augury, which took place when the magistrates passed (*per amnem*) through a river or fountain after consulting the augurs.

Përendie, the day after tomorrow. For *peremdie*. "Quasi *peremtā die*," says Charisius. That is, the day after a whole day has passed.

Përenna. "Dea cui sacrificia fiebant ut *annare et perennare* prosperè liceret," says Macrobius. Or a Goddess to whom the Romans prayed that (*perennaret*) she would make their prosperity lasting.

Përennis, unfading. For *perennis*. Durans *per annos*.

Përeo, I perish, die. That is, in totum eo, I go totally away, disappear. Or, eo in pessimam rem. ¶ Al. from φθείρω, φθείρω, I destroy: taken in a neuter sense.

Perfectus, completely and exquisitely done, or who does so. Perfect. Fr. *perficio*, I do thoroughly.

¹ "Sed illo ævo videtur quodvis facinus, capitali penā dignum, *perduellionis* lege comprehensum fuisse. Alioquin Horatius cā lege reus agi non potuisset." Crevier ad Liv. I, 26.

Perfidus, faithless, perfidious. See *Pejuro*.

Perfrico frontem, I cast off shame. "We say in Yorkshire, To rub one's face over with a brass candlestick." So Bailey, the able Editor of Forcellini, who gives this explanation: "Nam, cùm in pudore sanguis in os diffundatur, qui erubescere nolunt, hi solent faciem manu *perfricare* ad ruborem illum detergendum, et sanguinem ad interiora repellendum."

Perfrictio, a violent shivering. Fr. *perfrigeo*, *perfrigtum*, *perfrictum*.

Perfunctoriè, carelessly, slightly. Fr. *fungor*, *functum*. *Per* seems to mean here the same as *περὶ* in *περιδεῖν* and *περιορᾶν*, to overlook. ¶ "Cùm quid non serio accuratur, sed ut officio *perfuncti* videamur, et quantum satis sit aut ad reprehensionem vitandam aut ad veniam emerendam." F.

Perfusorius, superficial, Fr. *fundo*, *fusum*. That is, lightly sprinkled. See *Perfunctoriè*. Also, dark, obscure. For *per-fundo* is to sprinkle over and so to cover or daub.

Pergamēna charta, parchment. Adam: "The exportation of paper being prohibited by one of the Ptolemies out of envy against Eumenes, king of *Pergamus*, who endeavoured to rival him in the magnificence of his library, the use of parchment or the art of preparing skins for writing was discovered at *Pergamus*, hence called *pergamēna*." In Suidas we have *περγαμηνάι*.

Pergo, I go right on, advance, go on. For *perrego*, whence *perregsi*, *perrexī*. 'That is, *per-rigo* me. Forcellini explains *rego*, "to keep straight or from going wrong."

Pergracor, I carouse like (*Graci*) the Greeks. See *Græcor*.

Pergŭla, a balcony, gallery. "Quia extra parietem *pergit* seu porrigitur." F. So *Tego*, *Tegula*. Or for *porgula* (as dEntes for dOntes, Ervum for Orvum,) for *porrigula*. It is explained also "*cœnaculum*," a garret or attic, with steps leading down to the street. Festus: "*Cœnacula*, ad quæ scalis ascenditur." Did these garrets project like balconies? In vineyards it is an arbour formed by a vine. "Ramoram PORRECTA dispositio in modum *pergulae*." F. It is also a hut. Ausonius: "Vilis arundineis cohibet quem *pergula* tectis." The Delphin Editor says: "Hic est tuguriolum arundinibus tectum, a similitudine *pergulae* seu vitis jugatae, Gall. treille."

Pergŭlana, an arbour-vine. "Vitis quam nuper sibi cognitam esse ait Columella. Ita fortasse dicta quòd in modum *pergulae* ejus palmites disponebantur." F.

Përhıbeo, I hold forth. Fr. *habeo*.

Përiclitor, I hazard, try. Fr. *periculum*.

Përicŭlum, *Përiclum*, a trial, risk, hazard, danger. Fr. *perior*, whence *experior*. So *Terre*, *Terriculum*.

Pěrmo, I take thoroughly away; I take out of the way, kill. Fr. *emo*, I take.

Pěrinde, in a like or equal degree. When Pliny says, “*Utilissimum munus, sed non perinde popolare*,” *inde* is, on that account, in consequence, in the manner you would expect from it, “*pro eo quod ex eâ re suspiceris*.” And *per* increases the force of the dissimilarity: Very useful, but not at all so popular in consequence as you would expect. Terence: “*Hæc perinde sunt ut illius animus qui ea possidet*.” Hill well observes: “*Inde* has an immediate reference to the supposed origin of the latter from the former quality. And *per* to the thorough resemblance between them.” *Inde* seems fuller expressed in *proinde*.

Pěrïocha, a summary. *Περïοχή*.

Pěrïodus, a period. *Περïοδος*.

Pěrïor: See *Experior*.

Pěrïpâtêici, the *Peripatetics*. *Περïπατητικοί*.

Pěrïpêtasmûta, hangings or arras. *Περïπετάσματα*.

Pěrïphrâsis, circumlocution. *Περïφρασις*.

Pěriscêlis, *ïdis*, a garter. *Περïσκελὶς*.

Pěristrōma, arras. *Περïστρώμα*.

Pěrîstÿlîum, *Pěrîstÿlum*, a cloister. *Περïστύλιον*.

Pěrîtus, experienced, expert. Fr. *perior*. See *Experior*.

Perjûrus, forsworn. See *Pejero*.

Permitto, I grant, allow, in-

trust, yield. In composition *mitto* has often the sense of giving. Indeed we may frequently perceive this meaning in the simple. “*Mittere corpus sepulchro*” is to give, consign, commit to the tomb. So Virgil uses the compound: “*Rogum permittere flammæ*.” So from *ïw*, I send, is *îáw*, I permit.

Perna, the ham, shoulder, or leg of a pig. A gammon of bacon. *Πέρνα*. It means also the heel, and is then from *πέρνα*. T dropped, as in *Penna* for *Ptenna*.

Pernîcies, destruction. From *per* and *neco* or *necis*.

Pernîciôsus, destructive. Fr. *perniciës*.

Pernio, a chilblain on the heel. Fr. *perna*, a heel.

Pernix, *pernîcis*, speedy, fleet. Fr. *pernixus*, fr. *pernitor*, I tend forwards vigorously. “*Qui multo nisu se movet*.” F.

Pêro: See *Appendix*.

Perorîga, *Proîga*, —

Pêrôro, I speak, harangue. See *Oro*. Here *per* is very. Also, I wind up a speech, conclude. Properly, I sum up the heads of my preceding discourse; I harangue and go (*per*) over the most important particulars.

Pêrôsus, hating greatly. Fr. *odi*, *osum*. *Osus* is here deponent.

Perpendîcûlum, a plumb-line or level. Fr. *perpendo*. “*Quo rectitudo aut obliquitas operis perpenditur et examinatur, plumbo a filo pendente*.” F.

Perpêram, rashly, inconsider-

rately, unsteadily; and so amiss, wrongly. Gloss. Philoxen.: "*Perperus*, *πίρπερος*, *προπετής*. *Perperam*, *ἑναμάγτως*, *προπετῶς*. *Perperam* ago, *περπερεύομαι*, *προπετεύομαι*." Suidas: "*Περπερεύεσθαι* *προπετεῖν*." Schleusner thinks this sense agrees better than others with 1 Cor. 13, 4: "*Ἡ ἀγάπη οὐ περπερεύεται*," non *præcipitanter* *agere* solet, ne *aliis* noceat." We may translate it "*vana effutit*, loquitur temere," speaks unadvisedly and without thought. Polybius: *στῶμυλος καὶ ἄλλος καὶ πίρπερος*. Schleusner says that *περπερεύομαι* and *πίρπερος* were formed from the Latin. *Perperus* was used by Accius. And, though I have not found so early a use of the word in a Greek writer, yet it is improbable that such a word as *perperus* could have been introduced into the Greek from the Latin. Technical words, such as *σκεκουλατῶρ*, *κῆνσος*, *σουδάριον*, are of a very different character. Salmasius thinks the word was peculiar to the Cilicians.

Perpes, *perpētis*, uninterrupted, continual. Hence *Nocte perpēti* is, the whole night without any interruption. Taken from the flight of birds who (*petunt*) make for places and stop not till (*pertingunt*) they reach them. Cicero: "*Grues loca calidiora petentes*" &c. Or from men pursuing any object and pursuing it without intermission till they obtain it. Compare *Præpes*. ¶ Al. from *πέτω* or *πέτομαι*, to fly. ¶ Al. from *pes*, *pedis*. As said of those

who linger not while on foot. So *perpetis* would be put for *perpedis*.

Perpētīm, continually. Fr. *perpes*, *perpētis*.

Perpētro, I achieve. Fr. *patro*.

Perpētius, continual. Fr. *perpes*, *perpētis*. As *Perspicuus*.

Perplexus, ambiguous. That is, twisted, involved, intricate.

Perquam, very. Cicero: "*Perquam breviter perstrinxi*." That is, tam *perbreviter quam* maximè.

Persēphōnē, Proserpine. *Περσεφόνη*.

Persēvēro, I persevere. "*Cum constantiâ animi et quâdam quasi severitate persto*." F.

Persica, a peach-tree. *Περσική μηλιά*.

Persolāta, *Persollāta*: See Appendix.

Persōna, a mask used by players, representing the human face. Hence an image or figure in chalk, &c. And, as players used these *personæ* to represent particular characters, hence *persona* is applied to playing a part or supporting a character, and means a character, part, office so supported. And, because the *persona* represented the face and character of some particular individual, hence it meant also a person, individual. Fr. *persōno*. Because the voice of the actor passed through the aperture in the mask which corresponded with the mouth, so that the actor spoke through it. We should have expected *persōna*. "Im-

merito," says Burgess on the other hand, "viris doctis displicuisse putem mutatam quantitatem. Namque in derivatis, suis etiam, non semper quantitatem observant Latini." ¶ Al. for *perzona* fr. *περιζωνίζω*, I gird round; or a word *περιζώνη*, a girdle which goes round. Hence *perizona*, *perzona*.

Personata: See *Persolata*.

Perspicax, acute. Qui *perspicit*.

Perspicius, clear, evident. Fr. *perspicio*. So Muto, Mutuus.

Persulto, I leap about, bound. For *persalto*.

Pertica, a long staff, pole. For *pertiga* (as *saCer* for *saGer*) fr. *pertigo*, *pertingo*, to reach to. As from *Frago*, *Frango*, is *Fragilis*. Or from *pertigi*. *Pertica* seems properly to be a long pole for reaching to objects. Ulpian: "*Pertica* quibus araneæ detergantur." Here the *pertica* was used for reaching to spiders and removing them.

Pertinax, very tenacious, obstinate, persevering. Fr. *per* and *tenax*.

Perversus, turned very much the wrong way, distorted, awkward, froward, perverse. Fr. *perverto*.

Pervicax, obstinate, stubborn. Fr. *pervico*, *pervinco*, as from *Frago*, *Frango*, is *Fragilis*. One who will go on till he conquers. *Ad vincendum* perseverans.

Pervius, easy to be passed. *Per quem est via*.

Pes, *pēdis*, a foot. From the Æolic *πῆς*, *πῆδς*, whence *πῆδη*,

πῆδιον, *πῆδον*. Wachter refers to Celt. *pedd*. Also, a foot in verse, because a verse goes on so many feet. Also, the measure of a foot. Also, like Gr. *παῖς*, *ποῖς*, the halser in a ship. Also, a louse. See *Pediculus*.

Pessimus, worst. Properly, lowest in degree or kind. Fr. *pessum*, down, down to the bottom. The Latins say *Pessum* eo, to go to destruction. And *Pessumdo* is to destroy.

Pessulus, the bar or bolt of a door. Fr. *πάσσαλος*, whence *passulus*, (as *κραπῆλλη*, *crapŭla*,) *pessulus*. ¶ Or suppose that, as *πάσσαλος* is from *πάσσω*, so *πήσσαλος* was formed from *πήσσω*.

Pessum, down, down to the bottom. Lucretius: "Mukæ per mare *pessum* Subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes." Whence, if a state is said "*ire pessum*," it is meant that such a state is going to the bottom, or going to be ruined. *Pessum* is for *pedessum*, fr. *pedes versum*. In a direction towards the feet. ¶ Al. from *βυσσόν*, depth, whence *byssum* and *pessum*. Y into E, as *ετυτιῶ*, *ετυτιῶ*, *sEntio*. Or fr. *βῦσσαν*, deeper. ¶ Al. from *pendo*, *pensum*, *pessum*, as *Pando*, *Pasum*, *Passum*. From the notion of bodies weighing and sinking by their weight. Compare *Pondus* from *Pendo*. *Pessum*, *Pessus*, a pessary. *Πέσος*.

Pessumdo, *Pessundo*, I give or send (*pessum*) to the bottom, I ruin, destroy.

Pestilens, pestilent. Fr. *pestis*. Like *Opulens*.

Pestis, a ruin or destruction by plague, fire, &c. For *perestis* fr. *peredo*, I eat away, consume; supine *peresum* and *perestum*. For *edo* makes *esum* and *estum*, whence *estrix*. ¶ Al. from *πένησται* pp. of *πᾶν*, whence (from *πένημαι*) was *πῆμα*, detriment.¹

Pētālium, an ointment made from the leaves of uard. *Πετάλιον*.

Pētāminārius, a tumbler or juggler. Fr. *πετάμενος*, flying.

Pētāso, a gammon of bacon. *Πετασών*.

Pētāsus, a covering for the head like a broad-brimmed hat to keep off the heat of the sun. *Πέτασος*.

Pētaurista, one who darted his body from the *petaurum*. *Πεταυρωτής*.

Pētaurum, a machine used in the spectacles from which men were raised to a great height, and then seemed to fly to the ground. *Πεταυρον*.

Pētigo, same as *Impetigo*.

Pediolus, a little foot; the stalk of fruits. Fr. *pediolus* fr. *pes*, *pedis*.

Peto, I desire, beg, request, covet, seek for. I desire to reach, make for, go towards. I desire to reach in fencing, I aim at, thrust at, seek. Fr. *ποθίω*, *ποθῶ*, whence *petho*, (as *γOru*, *gEau*), and *peto*, as *λαθίω*, *laTeo*; *ποθίω*, *puTeo*. ¶ The

Latin *beto* was to go, which might be changed to *peto*. Or *peto* might be even from *πᾶν* or *πίω*, to press, to press on. For *βᾶω*, *βαίω*, is properly to press on, as *βάσις*, a base, is from *βᾶω*, *βάσω*, to press down. ¶ Al. from *ἀπαιτῶ* or *ἱπαιτῶ*, I beg. Dropping A, as in *Rura* from *Ῥουρα*; or E, as in *Ruber*, *Rufus*. But then E should be long. ¶ Al. from *πιδᾶω*, *πιδῶ*, I bind, and so compel, bid, &c. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *biddan*, to bid." The Germ. *beten* and *bitten*, and Dutch *pittan* are also mentioned by Wachter: who mentions also Germ. *bieten*, porrigere.

Pētōritum, *Pētorritum*, a Gallic carriage or waggon. From its four wheels. "By the Welsh and Armorics, the guards of the ancient Gallic and British language, four is to this day expressed by *pedwar* or *petour*. Hence *petorritum*." W. The Æolic *πέτρος*, four, bears a strong resemblance. But it seems likely, that *ritum* is from the Celtic. For Irish *rit*, *rhotha*, Welsh *rhod*, Germ. *rad*, Armoric *rat*, mean a wheel.²

Petra, a rock, stone. *Πέτρα*.

Petro, a ram. Fr. *petra*. From the hardness and roughness of its flesh.

Petūlans, freakish, skittish, saucy, wanton, lustful. Fr. *peto*. "Qui quoslibet sine discrimine *petis* et *laccessit*." F. Said properly of rams butting. See *Petultus*.

¹ Al. for *pastis* from *pasco*, *pastum*.
¶ Al. from *πεσῶ*, to fall.

Etym.

² Wachter in *Rad.*

Pétulcus, apt (*petere*) to butt or strike, frisking, wanton. Fr. *petulus*, then *petulicus*, (as *Populus*, *Populicus*,) *petulcus*. So *Hiulcus*.

Pexātus, clothed (*pexá veste*) in a new garment, with the nap on and combed or dressed.

Phacāsium, a kind of shoe worn by the Greeks. Φαικάσιον.

Phænon, the planet Saturn. Φαίνων.

Phäcthon, *Phaëthon*. Φαίθων.

Phāgo, *ōnis*, a glutton. Φαγών.

Phalæcum carmen, the hendecasyllabic verse. From the inventor *Phalæcus*, say Terentianus and Servius.

Phālangæ, *Pālangæ*, rollers to put under ships to roll them forward. Hence, levers to carry or raise weights with. And large clubs. Φάλαγγαι.

Phālanx, a phalanx. Φάλαγξ.

Phālëra, trappings for horses. Any ornaments or finery. Φάλαρα.

Phallus, ligneus penis. Φάλλος.

Phantasia, fancy, notion, idea. Φαντασία.

Phantasma, a spectre. Φάντασμα.

Phärëtra, a quiver. Φαρτίτρα.

Pharmācōpōla, a druggist. Φαρμακοπώλης.

Pharmācum, a drug. Φάρμακον.

Pharmācus, an execrable wretch. Φαρμακός.

Phāsēlus, a gally, pinuace.

Also, a kidney-bean. Both from φάσηλος.

Phāseōlus, a kidney-bean. Φασήολος.

Phāsiānus, a pheasant. Φασιανός.

Phengītes, a pellucid stone. Φεγγίτης.

Phīāla, a cup. Φιάλη.

Phīdītia, Spartan dinners. Φειδίτια.

Phīlēma, a kiss. Φίλημα.

Phīlōdōgus, a philologist. Φιλόλογος.

Phīlōsōphīa, philosophy. Φιλοσοφία.

Phīlōsōphus, a philosopher. Φιλόσοφος.

Philtrum, a love-potion. Φίλτρον.

Phīlyra, the linden tree. Φιλύρα.

Phīmus, a dice-box. Φιμός.

Phōca, a sea-calf. Φώκη.

Phæbas, a priestess of Phæbus. Φοιβάς.

Phæbē, Diana. Φοίβη.

Phæbus, the Sun. Φοίβος.

Phænīceus, *Pænīceus*, of a scarlet color. Φοινίκεος.

Phænīcōptērus, a bird called the phenicopter. Φοινικόπτερος.

Phœnix, a phenix, the fabulous bird. Φοίνιξ.

Phōnascus, a teacher of elocution; the leader of a choir. Φωνασκός.

Phormio, a mat. Φορμιον.

Phosphōrus, the morning star. Φωσφόρος.

Phrāsīs, diction, style. Φράσις.

Phrēnēsis, frenzy. Φρένησις.

Phrygiōnes, persons who embroidered clothes with nee-

dle-work. From the Phrygians, who were skilled in it. Pliny: "Acu facere Idæi Phryges invenerunt." Virgil has "*Phrygiam chlamydem*."

Phrygius, appertaining to Cybele who was worshipped chiefly on Ida, a mountain of Phrygia.

Phu, a sound of aversion from a bad smell. From the sound. Or from Gr. *φ*.

Phy, a sound of surprise. Fr. *φῦ*.

Phylāca, a prison. *Φυλακή*.

Phylactērium, an amulet. *Φυλακτήριον*.

Phylarchus, the head of a tribe. *Φύλαρχος*.

Physēter, the whirlpool, a fish. *Φυσητήρ*.

Physicus, relating to natural philosophy. *Φυσικός*.

Physiognōmon, a physiognomist. *Φυσιογνώμων*.

Physiōlogia, physiology. *Φυσιολογία*.

Piāculum, an expiatory sacrifice. A crime which needs expiation. Fr. *pio*. As Specto, Spectaculum.

Pica, a magpie. "Omnino," says Ainsworth, "à masc. *picus*." As Lupus, Lupa. ¶ Or from the same derivation with *picus*. ¶ Al, from *ποικίλη*, contr. *ποικη*, various-colored.

Picāta uva, a grape which had the smell and taste (*pici*s) of pitch.

Picea, the pitch tree. As shedding (*picem*) pitch.

Piceus, black (instar *pici*s) like pitch.

Picris, *idis*, bitter lettuce. *Πικρίς*.

Pictor, a painter. Fr. *pingo*, *pingtum*, *pinctum*, *pictum*.

Pictūra, a painting. Fr. *pingo*, *pictum*.

Picus, a woodpecker. Fr. *πίκω*, same as *ξάινω*, to pluck wool; hence to pluck generally. ¶ Or from Germ. *picken*, *bicken*, to beat with the beak, to peck. Or from Germ. *picken*, *bicken*, Welsh *pigo*, to pick, or pierce.

Piētas, piety, affection, &c. Fr. *pius*.

Piger, unwilling, loth, listless, slothful. Fr. *piget*. Quem *piget*, quem dolet, cui molestum est, to whom any thing is painful, wearying, irksome, troublesome. "*Piger scribendi ferre laborem*" is one to whom the bearing of the labor of writing is painful, wearying, or irksome.¹

Piget, it pains, causes regret or sorrow, grieves, troubles, wearies; it is painful, unpleasant, troublesome, wearisome, irksome. For *pigret* from *πικρός*; or at once from *πικρός*, which Hesychius states to be a dialectic form of *πικρός*, bitter, pungent. That is, *pungit* me, *δακίθυμόν ἐστι*. *Piget* seems to have reference rather to regret than to irksomeness. Sallust: "Dum me civitatis morum *piget* TÆDETORE." It gives me regret and it wearies me. Donatus: "Pudet quod turpe est;

¹ "From Hebrew *PGD* or *PGR*, debilitari, tardari, pigrescere." V.

piger quod DOLET." ¶ Al. from *ἐπίγει*, *πείγει*, urget. ¶ Others refer *piger* to *piger*, and *piger* or *pigrus* to *πικρός* which Hesychius explains by ἀργαλέος. ¶ Haigh supposes *piger* put for *päger*, (as *silex* from *χαλιξ*;) from a word *παχυρός*, same as *παχὺς*, thick, dull. Rather from *παχὺς*, Æol. *παχύρ*.

Pigmentum, a paint, rouge. Disguise. Fr. *pigo*, *pingo*, as from *Figo*, *Fingo*, is *Figmentum*.

Pignus, a pledge, pawn; a stake, wager; a forfeit or fine paid as a pledge of future good behaviour; a pledge, proof, assurance. For *picnus* fr. *πυκνός*, firm. As making a convention firm, or establishing it on a firm footing. ¶ Or fr. *pepigi* from *pango*, whence *Pactum* and *Compact*. A pledge being necessary to the agreement or compact made.

Pila, a mortar. Fr. *πιλόω*, *πιλῶ*, to condense. ¶ Or for *pinula* fr. *piso*, *pinso*. As from *Figo*, *Fingo*, is *Figulus*.

Pila, a pillar formed of a heap of stones or bricks. Also, a mole or pier by the sea-side. Fr. *πιλόω*, *πιλῶ*, to stuff closely. ¶ Or, as *δλμος* signified not only the mortar, but the pestle or cylinder employed in the mortar, so *pila* acquired the sense of pillar through the same transition. ¶ Al. from Saxon *pil*,¹ moles. The Welsh *piler*; Germ. *pfiler*, are a pillar.

Pila, a ball to play with or vote with. Anything round as a ball. Also, a ball of wool or rags, or stuffed with straw, made to represent the human head, and placed in the way of wild-beasts to irritate them. Fr. *πίλος*, wool stuffed. But the *l* should thus be short. Yet we have *fēra* from *φῆρός*. Indeed Eustathius states that *πίλος* signified a ball, and quotes Suidas: *Ἡ Λάρισσα σφαιρίζουσα πῆλῳ*. Though Vossius seems to object that Suidas here states that for *σφαῖρα* the Greeks said also *πάλλα*, and that hence the Latins formed their *pila*. ¶ Or from *πόλος*, the globe; which might be transferred to a globe or globular body. Or fr. *πολλέω*, *πολῶ*, to roll round. Hence *pila*, as *κόνις*, *clnis*. ¶ Al. from *pilus*. As stuffed with hair. Or, (as *T* is neglected in *Penna* from *Πτενὰ*;) from *πτίλον*, a downy feather.

Pilentum, a soft easy chariot. As covered with (*πίλος*) wool stuffed together to make it easier. Virgil: "*Pilentis* in *MOLLIBUS*." ¶ Macrobius states that formerly in the sacred processions the sacred instruments used to be placed in the *pilenta*, and adds, "*pellibus aut lanâ coactifi* (quæ *πίλος* Græcè dicitur, unde *pilentis* nomen) *contegi consuevisse ne vulgo conspicerentur*."

Pileus, a hat. Fr. *πίλος* or *πτίλον*, a hat.

Pilo, I pull off (*pilum*) the hair from. Also, I begin to have hair.

Pilo, I rob, pillage. Fr. *φι-*

¹ Todd in *Pile*.

λέω, φιλῶ, I rob. As Pænus from Φοινίξ. Blomfield¹ seems to wish to expunge this word from the Greek language. But it occurs in too many places and Edds. to allow us to excommunicate it.² However, if it is to be expunged, *pilo* may be put for *pelo* fr. φηλέω, φηλῶ. As πηγῶ, flgo; ῥηγμα, rīma. So πλεκο, pilco; λεπορ, Iber. ¶ Al. from πιλῶ, πιλῶ. "Quia fures STIPANT ea quæ furantur," says Dacier.

Pilo, (whence *Oppilo*.) I block up. Πιλόω, πιλῶ.

Pillū, a pill. That is, a little ball. Fr. *pila*.

Pilum, a pestle. Fr. πιλῶω, πιλῶ, to beat close and thick. ¶ Or contracted from *pistillum*, somewhat as *Velum* from *Vexillum*.

Pilum, a javelin. As being in shape like a (*pilum*) pestle. ¶ Al. from the North. Welsh *bilan* is a spear; Germ. *pfeil* is a dart. Belg. *pyl* is an arrow.³

Pilum primum, the first company of soldiers armed with the *pilum*.

Pilus, a hair. "Fr. πῖλον, a downy feather. For what scales are in fish, and feathers in birds, that hairs are for the most part in terrestrial animals." V. The T dropt, as in *Penna* from Πεννά. ¶ Or from Goth. *filhan*, to hide, cover: to which Wachter refers the Celtic *Fell*,

the hide or natural covering of animals; and the Celtic *Pil*, which, he says, means bark, as it surrounds and covers a tree. So hair covers the head, and indeed nearly all the body.

Pimplæa, a Muse. As inhabiting the mountain *Pimpla* in the neighbourhood of Olympus.

Pinarii and *Potitii*, two families chosen to preside over the sacrifices made to Hercules. Livy says of them: "Adhibitis ad ministerium dapemque Potitiis ac Pinariis, quæ tum familiaræ maximè inclytæ ea loca incolebant." The account then of Servius is fictitious: "Fertur Potitius dici, quod eorum auctor epulis sacris *potitus* sit; *Pinarius*, quod eis FAMES epularum sacrarum indicta sit. Hoc enim eis Hercules dixisse dicitur, Ῥμαῖς δὲ πινάσσει."

Pincerna, a cupbearer. One who (κινῶν ἑς τὸ πίνειν) mixes wine for drinking. ¶ Or for *picerna* (as N is added in Frango, Lingo) from ἐπικίρνης, (πικίρνης) from ἐπικιρνᾶω. *Pincerna* is a word "cadentis Latinitatis."

Pingo, I represent by lines and colors; I color, dye, paint; I adorn, deck. Fr. φέγγω, I illuminate. Hence *phingo*, (as τεγγῶ, tingo,) and *pingo*, as Pænus from Φοινίξ. Seneca: "Stellis *pingitur* æther." ¶ Or from πήγω, I fix, set in; whence *pigo* (as from πηγῶ is also flgo), and *pingo*, as N is added in Lingo. So *Fingo* is from Πήγω. Jones explains *pingo*,

¹ Ad Æsch. Agam. 475, Choëph. 988.

² See Ernesti ad Hom. Hymn. in Mercur. 159.

³ Wachter in Pfeil.

"I fix colors on anything."
¶ Or from πίναξ, πίνακος, a tablet on which a picture has been painted, and also a picture. Hence πινακῶω, πινακῶ, I imprint on a tablet; whence *pinco*, *pingo*. ¶ Al. from εἶκω, I resemble; taken in the active sense, I make to resemble. From φίκω, *phico*, is *phigo*, (as πλαGa from πλάKa), *phingo*, (as N is added in *Lingo*), and *pingo*, as *Poenus* from Φοῖνιξ.

Pinguis, fat, thick. From πυκνός, thick; transp. πυνκός, *pinkis*, *pinguis* (as seKor, seQUor; linKo, linQUo), *pinguis*. Or, if the N be added, from πέπυκα, whence πυκός, thick, and the known πύκα, thickly. ¶ As from δασύς is dENsus; so from παχύς might be *penchis*, whence *penguis*, (as from λιχῶ is liNGUa), for softness *pinguis*, as from ἔντος is *Intus*.¹

Pinna, a shell-fish called a naker. Πίπνα.

Pinna, the pinnacle of a wall or tower. It is, says Wachter, from the Celt. *penn*, *pinna*, a summit, top. But Vossius deduces it from *pinna*, a wing; comparing the Greek πτερον and πτερύγιον used for the wing of a building. Schleusner translates πτερύγιον τοῦ ἱεροῦ

"fastigium seu superior pars templi." Whence then is *pinna*, a feather, wing? From πτενῆ, winged, Æol. πτενᾶ, whence *ptinna*, (as τεγγω, tIngo; ἔντος, *Intus*), then *pinna*, as *Penna* is also for Πτενᾶ. But Vossius thus: "From the ancient *pinnus*, acute, which is from Hebrew PNA, angulus." *Pinnus*, acute, is deduced by Wachter from the same Celtic word *pinn*, a summit, mentioned above. *Pinna* is also the wing of a fish, or fin, Sax. *fin*, Dutch *vin*.

Pinnācūlum, a pinnacle. Fr. *pinna*.

Pinnicillus, a pencil. As made (e *pinnis*) of feathers.

Pinnirāpus: "A gladiator who aimed at and tried (*rapere*) to seize (*pinnam*) the summit of the helmet of his opponent." Forcellini. See *Pinna*. Madan explains *pinna* the crest of the helmet as being adorned with peacock's (*pinnis*) plumes, and adds: "The figure of a fish was on the helmet. As *pinna* also means a fin, perhaps the *pinnirapus* was called from his endeavouring to catch this in his net."

Pinnōtēres, a fish, the guard of the *pinna* fish. Πιννοτήρης.

Pinso, I bray, bruise, beat. For *piso*, as N is added in *Lingo*, &c. *Piso* is even read in some copies or edd. of Varro and Pliny. It is fr. πρίσω fut. of πρίσσω or πρίω. T dropt, as in *Penna* from Πτενᾶ. Indeed Donnegan states that the original form of πρίσσω was πρίσσω.

¹ Al. from πλώ, I make plump, whence πλωρ, fat, and πιμελή, fatness. As from πλώ, πάγω, πέταχα was formed παχύς; so from πλώ, might have been formed πλιγω, πέπιχα, πιχός, whence *piNchis*, *pinguis*. But it is safer to take a word absolutely existing.

And truly, as *πίσσω* is from *πίω*, *πίσω*, to press close. So *πτόλις* for *πόλις*.

Pīnus, a pine tree. For *pītus* fr. *πίτυς*. Or rather fr. *πί-τυς*, whence *πιτυνός*, *πιτυνός*, and *pinus*, as Remus for Retmus. ¶ Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer supposed that there was an old word *πίνος*, which produced *πίναξ*, a plank as made of pine wood, and *pinus*.

Pio, I appease or propitiate by sacrifices; I purge or expiate by sacrifices. Fr. *θύω*, I sacrifice; Æol. *θύω*, (as *θύρ*, *θύρ*), whence *phio*, and *pio*, as Pœnus from *Φοίνιξ*. ¶ Al. from *pīus*. *Pīð* colo.¹

Pīper, pepper. *Πίπερι*.

Pīpērātus, peppery, biting. Fr. *pīper*.

Pīpio, to peep or cry as a chicken. Fr. *πιπίζω*, fut. *πιπίσω*, *πιπιῶ*.

Pīpio, the young of birds, as (*pipiens*) peeping.

Pīpo, same as *Pīpio*.

Pīpūlum, a crying out or railing against any one. That is, by imitating the mournful cry of birds. Fr. *pipio*. The Latins said also *Occentare ante ostium*.

Pīrāta, a pirate. *Πειρατής*.

Pīrus, *Pyrus*, a pear-tree. Fr. *ἄπιος*, whence *apīRus*, (as *μουσάων*, *musaRum*), and *pirus*, as *Ῥουρα*, *Rura*. ¶ Al. from *πυρὸς* gen. of *πῦρ*, fire. Pears being conical like the ascent of fire. ¶ "Anglo-Sax. *per*.

Welsh *peren*. From Celt. *per*, sweet." W. ¶ "From Syriac *peri*." Tt.

Piscīna, a fish-pond. Fr. *piscis*. Also any pond or place for holding water. Also a bathing place. "Quoniam in *piscinis* etiam homines natabant, invaluit consuetudo ut omnes in hunc usum collectæ aquæ, sive frigidæ, sive calidæ, *piscinæ* dicantur, quamvis in his nihil *piscinæ* sit." F.

Piscis, a fish. Fr. *πίω*, *πίσω*, *πιπίσω*, to drink. We say, He drinks like a fish. ¶ Al. from the North. "Goth. *fisk*, Anglo-Sax. *fisc*, Armor. *pesc*, Welsh *pysg*." W.*

Pīsinus: See Appendix.

Piso: See *Pinso*.

Piso, a mortar. Fr. *piso*, *pinso*.

Pistācium, a pistachio nut. *Πιστάκιον*.

Pistillum, a pestle to pound with. Fr. *pinso*, *pinstum*, *pistum*. Or fr. *piso*, *pistum*.

Pistor, a pounder of corn; also, a kneader of corn, a bread-maker, baker. See *Pistillum*.

Pistrilla, a hand-mill. Fr. *pistum*, whence *pistrina*, *pistri-nula*, *pistrilla*. See *Pistillum*. So *Tonstrilla*.

Pistris, *Pistris*, for *Pistis*.

Pisum, pease. *Πίσον*.

Pīthēcium, an ape. *Πιθήκιον*.

Pīthos, *Pītheus*, a meteor in

¹ Al. from *πίω*, same as *πίω*, *πιπίω*, I restrain, still, appease.

* "From Chald. *pasha*, to multiply: because of their vast increase." Tt. "From Chaldee *PSF*, defecit. As being in appearance mutilated, having no feet." Martini.

shape like a cask. Πίθος, πίθος.

Pitisso: See Pytisso.

Pittacium, a billet or scroll fixed to something else by means of pitch. Also, a billet generally. Also, a plaster. Πιττάκιον.

Pituita, phlegm, rheum. For *pituita* fr. πτύω, I spit. But Schneider supposes πτύω to have been either the original or a lengthened form of πτύω. ¶ Or fr. πνίξω, to spit out; fut. πνύσω, πνυῖω, transp. πτυῖω. ¶ "Fr. πῖττα, pitch. Because the humor is of the consistence of pitch." Tt. Rather, from πτυῖς, resin.

Pius, devout, pious. Qui piat, one who propitiates the Gods by sacrifice. But this sense of *pious* is very rare. It usually means, one who is well disposed to and treats with reverential regard his parents, relatives, and country; one who is kind, humane, and courteous, just and upright to all. Is it because a person, who was devout to the Gods, was considered as likely to fulfil his duty to all in a becoming manner? Thus Johnson, after defining Godliness to mean piety to God, explains it "a general observation of all the duties prescribed by religion." ¶ Or from θείος, pertaining to God; Æol. φείος, (as Θῆρ, Φῆρ,) whence *pious*, as *Pœnus* from Φοῖνιξ. As we say Godly, i. e. godlike. And hence it was applied to duty to man. Daum: "Θεουδής, qui Dei reverentiam ob oculos ponit:

non exclusâ tamen eâ notione quâ similitudo moralis insinuitur. Od. ζ, 121: 'Hὲ φιλόζωνοι καὶ σπε νόος ἐστὶ θεουδής, i. e. et exemplo divino respondens. Divinum enim quàm maxime est bene facere indigis."¹

Pix, pitch. Fr. πίσσα, πίσος. ΣΣ being changed to X, as ulySSex, ulyXes, and perhaps niXor for niSSor. ¶ Or, as πύξ is fr. πύω, πέπυω, πύω, πύξω; so *pix* may be fr. πία, πέπικα, πίκω, πίκω. For πίσσα is itself from πία, πίσω, to make thick. ¶ Or for p̄x fr. πήγω, πήξω, to make compact. ¶ Others derive *picias* from the North. "Anglo-Sax. pic, Welsh *pŷg*, Belg. *pik*." W.

Placenta, a cake. Fr. πλακοῦς, gen. πλακόντος, (πλακέντος). ¶ Al. from gen. πλακύντος.

Plāceo, I suit the taste or temper of, please. Fr. τεύλαω (πέπλαω) pf. of τεύλω, I come near to. "Non propter accessum ad locum, quodd soleamus jungi iis quæ placent, aut separari ab iis quæ displicent: sed propter accessum tropicium, qui convenientiâ naturæ, indolis, voluptatis et morum definitur." W. So the Greeks use προσχέω, I come towards. Euripides: Χρὴ δὲ ξένον μὲν κάρτα προσχερεῖν πόλει. "Oportet hospitum valde se accommodare civitati," is Barnes's version. ¶ Al. from πλακῶ (i. e. πλακίω,)

¹ Haigh says: "Fr. παῖς, feeding, nourishing." Rather, from πῖς, from πίο, whence πάλω, to fatten, and so nourish.

fut. 2. of πλέω, I weave. As we say To insinuate oneself into the favor of. ¶ *Al.* from πίπλακα pf. of πλάζω, whence Blandus and Blandior.

Placidus, mild, gentle, placid. For *placitus* fr. *placeo*. That is, pleased. Or from *placeo*, as Fulgeo, Fulgidus. That is, acting so as to please, amiable.

Placitum, an opinion, decree. Quod placet seu placitum est.

Plāco, I make quiet and placid, calm, allay. From *placeo*, whence *placidus*. So Sēdo from Sēdeo. ¶ Or from πλάξ, πλακός, a flat surface; whence the idea of evenness. I make even.

Plāga, a blow. Fr. πλαγὰ, Dor. of πλῆγῃ.

Plāga, a space, region, tract. Fr. πλάκα acc. of πλάξ, a flat surface.

Plāga, a net or toil used by hunters for catching wild beasts. For *placa* fr. πλακῶ *fut. 2.* of πλέω, to weave, twine. That is, from a word πλακή.^a

Plāgium, the crime of kidnapping. Fr. πλάγιος, crafty. Hesychius: Πλάγιοι δόλιοι. Suidas: Πλαγίως δόλιως. ¶ Or fr. πλαγῶ (whence also πλάγιοι) *fut. 2.* of πλάζω, I make to wander or go from the straight path, I decoy.

Plāgūla, a leaf or sheet of paper. For *placula* fr. πλάξ, πλακός, a leaf.

¹ In Livy 9, 41, where some suppose *plaga* to be used in a new sense, Crevier remarks: "Plagam hic cum Dujatio intelligimus negotiorum."

² "Ulitius states that *plaga* are smaller nets, and such as are used in narrow places, and derives them from πλάγιος: Quia obliquis obiciuntur." F.

Etym.

Plāgūla, a curtain or hanging. As being net-work. Fr. *plaga*, a net. Forcellini explains "pulvinares *plagæ* in Nonius, "RETICULA quibus pulvini involvuntur." ¶ Or fr. πλάξ, πλακός, a plank, table. So as to answer to Tabulatum, drapery.

Planca, a plank. For *placa* fr. πλάξ, πλακός, a plank. N added, as in Plango. "Germ. plank, Welsh plange." W. ¶ Or fr. *planus*, whence *planica*, (as Manus, Manica,) *plānca*.

Planctus, a beating of the breast. Fr. *plango*, *plangtum*, *planctum*.

Planus, having broad feet. For *placus* fr. πλαπούς, πλαπούς, broad. N added as in deNsus. ¶ Or for *planicus* fr. *planus*.

Plānēta, a planet. Πλανήτης.

Plango, I beat, strike; I beat my body for grief on account of, I lament. For *plago*, (as Pago, Pango,) fr. πλαγῶ *fut. 2.* of πλῆσσω, I strike.

Planguncūla, a little puppet. Fr. πλαγγών.

Plānīpēdes, actors of a low order, who acted "non in suggestu scenæ, sed in *plano*," on the floor. Others understand them of such as acted with bare feet, and not in socks or buskins.

Plānīties, a plain surface. Fr. *planus*.

Planta, the sole of the foot. Fr. *planus*, flat; whence *planita*, *planta*; or rather *planida*, *planda*, for softness *planta*. Or for *planata*.

Planta: See Appendix.

Plantārium, a nursery (*plantarum*) of young trees.

2 x

Planto, I plant, transplant. "Per *plantam* arborem sero aut transero." F.

Plānus, an impostor. Πλάνος.

Plānus, plain, flat, level. From πλαῖξ, πλακός, whence πλακινός, flat like a plank. Hence *placinus*, *plainus*, *planus*. ¶ Al. from a word πλανός from πλάω, whence perhaps πλατύς, flat. *Plāw* seems to be put for πελάω, whence (through πελάζω) is possibly πέλαγος, the wide sea, and πέλανος, a wide cake. ¶ Al. from πλάτανος, (from πλάτος, breadth,) taken in the sense of broad, though it is used to signify the plane-tree from its broad leaves. Or plain and flat like the leaf of the plane-tree. Hence *platnus*, *planus*. ¶ Al. from πλατύνω, to make broad. ¶ Al. from πέλανος, (πλάνος,) a cake of blood or of any thing concrete.¹

Plānus, plain, manifest, clear. Fr. *planus*, level. As opposed to things which are rough, rugged, and difficult to go over.

Plasma, a thing formed or feigned. Also, a gargle for the throat to form the voice and to make it liquid and clear. Πλάσμα.

Plasmo, I form of earth. Fr. *plasma* or Πλάσμα.

Plasso, I form. Πλάσσω.

Plastes, a potter, caster in moulds, maker of figures in earth or plaster. Πλάστης.

Plātālea, *Plātea*, the spoon-bill. Fr. πλατύς, εἶα, broad, flat. Grew: "The shoveller or spoon-

bill: the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being BROAD like a shovel; not concave like a spoon, but perfectly FLAT."

Plātānon, a plantation of plane-trees. Πλατανόν.

Plātānus, the plane-tree. Πλάτανος.

Plātēa, a broad street or court. Πλατεῖα.

Plātessa, a fish like a sole. Fr. πλατύς. As being flat.

Plaudo, I make a loud noise by beating or striking; I applaud by clapping with my hands. From φλάω, to strike; or from a verb φλαύω, φλαύην. Compare tenDo, roDo, morDo. ¶ Or from πλατυγίζω, I strike the water with an oar; whence, I make a noise generally by striking. So πλαταγίω is to beat and to clap. From fut. 2. πλατυγιδῶ, cutting off T and G, we have πλαυιδῶ, πλαυδῶ, ¶ Or, suppose a word πλατυάζω, in the sense of πλατυγίζω. Then from fut. 2. πλατυαδῶ, we have πλαυαδῶ, πλαυδῶ. Somewhat as Plautus from Πλατύωτος. Or from πλατυάσδω, (same as πλατυάζω,) we have *plausdo*, *plaudo*. ¶ Al. from *perlaudo*, whence *pellaudo*, *plaudo*. Here the noise of clapping with the hands is the original meaning, and then follows that arising from anything else. But the conjugations are different.

Plausibilis, worthy of or receiving applause, pleasing. Fr. *plaudo*, *plausum*.

Plaustrum, a heavy waggon. Fr. *plausum*, as from *Claudo*,

¹ Al. from δπλαῖς, ἑπλαῖς, taken in the sense of not causing to err, and so level.

Clausum, is *Claustrum*. *Plaudo* is to make a noise in any manner. Ovid: "*Plaudit crepitante ciconia rostro.*" Virgil has "*STRIDENTIA plaustra.*"

Plautus, having broad flapping ears. Fr. *πλατύωτος*, contr. *πλαῦτος*.

Plebes, *Plebs*, the common people. Fr. *πληθος*, *Æol.* *πληθος*, (as *οὐθαρ*, *Æol.* *οὐΦαρ*,) whence *plebis*, as *ἄμφο*, *ambo*; *οὐΦαρ*, *uBer*.

Plebs: See *Plebes*.

Plecto, I strike, beat. Fr. *πέπληκται* pp. of *πλήσσω*. Hence a verb *πληκτώω*, *πληκτώω*.

Plecto, I twist, twine. Fr. *πέπληκται* pp. of *πλέω*.

Plectrum, a quill for striking the harp. *Πληκτρον*.

Pleiādes, the *Pleiades*. *Πλειάδες*.

Plenus, full. For *pleiūs* fr. *πλῆος*. So *λεῖος*, *leīs*, *leNis*. ¶ Or fr. *pleo*, to fill. ¶ *Al.* from *πλήρης*, or *πληρος*, (whence *πληρόω*,) as perhaps *doNum* from *δῶρον*.

Pleo, I fill. *Πλέω*.

Pleönasmus, *pleonasm*. *Πλεονασμός*.

Plerique, most, the greater part. *Plerumque*, for the most part. *Plerique omnes*, is explained by Scaliger: *Vel plerique vel omnes*. As "*Sex septem*" is *Vel sex vel septem*. Our *Almost* is, Or *All* or *Most*. *Plerique* is fr. *plerus* from *πληρος*, full, crowded, allied to which is *πληθος*, a multitude. *Pacuvius*: "*Plera pars pessumdata est.*" *Que* added,

as in *Uterque*, *Quisque*, *Absque*.

Plerus: See *Plerique*.

Pleurisis, the *pleurisy*. Fr. *πλευρά*, the side.

Pleuritis, a *pleurisy*.¹ *Πleuritis*.

Plexus, woven. Fr. *plecto*.

Plico, I fold. Fr. *πλέω*, as *Ilber* for *IEber*. ¶ If *πλισσομαι* is from a word *πλώ*, *πλίσω*, to fold; from pf. *πέπλικα* we may have *πλίκω*.

Plinthus, a brick. *Πλίνθος*. Also, a piece of land in its form.

Plodo, for *plaudo*, as *Cauda*, *Coda*.

Ploro, I weep. It properly refers to excessive weeping. *Seneca*: "*Nec sicci sint oculi, amisso amico; nec fluant. Lacrymandum est, non plorandum.*" It seems to come from *φλυαρέω*, *φλυαρώ*, transp. *φλυαρώ*, whence *phloro*, (as *cAUdex* becomes *cOdex*,) for softness *ploro*. It is true that *φλυαρέω* and *φλυαρώ* are used of indulging in an overflow of idle talking; but they were capable of being particularly applied to indulgence in an overflow of tears. For *φλύω* is to gush forth and to overflow, and metaphorically was applied to any-

¹ "*Pleuritides apud Vitruv. sunt in hydraulicis organis regulæ inter tabulam et canona interpositæ, et ad eundem modum foratæ quo tabula, et oleo subactæ, &c.* A *πλευρά*: quia sunt parvæ quædam costæ per canonem et sub tabulâ porrectæ." F.

thing overflowing or excessive. See Fleo.¹

Plostellum, a little waggon. For *plaustellum*.

Ploxtum, *Ploxium*, a kind of chest. Festus explains it "capsa in cisio." Fr. *πλαξι-μὴν*, formed from *πέπλοξαι* pp. of *πλέω*; as being wattled. A twig-basket.

Pluit, it rains. Fr. *βλύω* or *φλύω*, to spring or gush out. ¶ Al. from *πλύω*, whence *πλύνω*, to wash.

Plūma, a small or soft feather. *Plumæ* were the scales on corslets, being like feather-work. Fr. *πίλον*, a downy feather; whence *πιλώω*, *ἐπιλώμαι*, and *πίλωμα*, whence *πιλώμα*, for softness *πλώμα*, whence *plūma*, as from *φλεῖ* is fUr.²

Plumbæus nummus, money (e *plumbo*) of lead, i. e. of no value.

Plumbum, lead; a leaden ball or pipe. For *palumbum* fr. *palumbes*. As being dove-colored. ¶ Or shall we have recourse to the transforming alembic? From *μόλιβος*, transp. *λόμβος*, *λόμβος*, whence *βλόμβος*, (as *ράκος*, *βράκος*; *ῥῶπες*, *βῥῶπες*;) then *blumbus*, for softness *plumbus*. Or fr. *μόλιβδος*, transp. *βλόμβος*, *βλόμβος*, for softness *βλόμβος*, *blumbus*, *plumbus*. ¶ Wachter notices the Welsh and Armoric *plwm*.³

Plurālis numerus, the plural number. Fr. *plus*, *pluris*. As containing (*plura quàm unum*) more than one.

Plurimus, very many, most. Fr. *pluris*.

Plus, *pluris*, more. *Plures* are the dead, as being more than the living. So the Greeks use *πολλοὶ* and *πλείονες*. *Pluris* is for *plunis*, fr. *πλεῖνος*, Æol. of *πλείονος*, gen. of *πλείω*, more. So *δεινός*, diRus. ¶ Or *plus* is from *πλεῖνος*, contr. *πλεῦς*, as from *Modus* is *Moa*. ¶ Al. from *πολύς*, contr. *πλός*. But *plus* is more than *πολύς*.⁴

Plūteus, a shed, shelter, gallery, covering besiegers on their approach to a town. The word is applied to other things, and the proper meaning of it Dacier thinks to be a plank or tablet. Having observed that Festus explains *plutei* (inter alia) "*TABULÆ omnes quibus aliquid præsepitur*," he adds: "*Et hæc forsàn prima notio: Nempe a πλάξ, tabula*." Rather, from *πλατύς*, broad or flat, gen. *πλατός*, Æol. *πλοτός*. Vossius: "The Æolians said *θροστέας* for *θροστέας*, *βροστέας* for *βροστέας*, &c." Then we have *ploteus* and *pluteus*, as *nUmidæ* from *νομάδες*, *nUmerus* for *nOmerus*, *hUmerus* for *hOmerus*. Forcellini gives the following senses of *pluteus*, connected with *Tabula*: "*Sponda lecti interior quæ TA-*

¹ Al. from *πληρώω*, *πληρῶ*. Al. from *ἀποφύρομαι*, *λοφύρομαι*, *φλοφύρομαι*.

² Haigh: "Fr. *φλεμῆ*, fr. *φλέω*, to trifle."

³ Haigh: "Fr. *πέλωμα*, blueness,

wanness." Hence *πλώμα*, *plūma*. (See *Pluma*.) then *plumbum*, like *Superbum*.

⁴ Al. from *πλέω*, *πλέω*, full; whence *plus*, as *φούρ*, fUr.

NUBA claudabatur. Lecti tricliniaria **TABULA** quæ ejus pars exterior et a mensâ remota niuebatur. **TABULA** affixa parieti, et repositorium librorum, statuarum, &c." *Pluteus* is also a balustrade, "septum quo intercolumnium claudi et sepi solet." ¶ **Al.** from *πλατὼν*, Dor. for *παλῶν*, near. As the *pluteus* was used in approaching towns. But **A** in *πλατὼν* is long. And the general sense of *pluteus* is against it.

Plūto, Pluto. *Πλούτων*.

Plūtus, Plutus. *Πλούτος*.

Plūvia, rain. Fr. *pluo*, as *Alluo*, *Alluvies*.

Pocillātor, a cup-bearer. Fr. *pocillum*, fr. *poculum*.

Pocūlentus, fit to drink. For *poticulentus* fr. *potus*, somewhat as *Meticulosus* from *Metus*. ¶ **Al.** from *poculum*, a draught.

Pocūlum, a cup. For *potaculum* fr. *poto*.¹

Pōdāgra, gout in the feet. *Ποδάγρα*.

Pōdēres, a garment which came down to the feet. Fr. *ποδήρης*, descending to the feet.

Pōdex, the fundament. Fr. *pedo*. Ex quo *pedimus*. So *pEndo*, *pOndus*.

Pōdium, a balcony. Also, a place which projected over the wall which surrounded the arena, where the Consuls, Prætors, &c. sat. Also, any elevated place. Fr. *πῶς*; *ποδῆς*, whence *ποδῶν*. Because it projects as a foot

does from the body. The reader may remember the expression of Euripides: Ἀσκαὶ τὸν προύχοντα λύσαι πόδα.

Pōēma, a poem. *Ποῆμα*.

Pæna, a compensation, punishment. Reward. Pain. *Ποινή*. *Pæna*, the Furies. *Ποινῆ*.

Pænitentia, regret, repentance. Fr. *pænitet* or *pæmiteo*, fr. *pænitens*, *entis*.

Pænitet, it causes me pain, torture, trouble, vexation, displeasure, it makes me to sorrow and to regret, it repents me. Fr. *pæna*. "Interdum *pæna* est labor, molestia," says Forcellini. And *ποινή* is explained by Donnegan (imæ alia) "pain, torture." Or *pænitet* may refer properly to that after concern and pain which acts as a retribution and punishment for offences.

Pænitet. Plautus: "Duas dabo, una si parum est. Et, si duarum *pænitet*, addentur duæ." That is, if it causes you dissatisfaction and displeasure, if you are not satisfied or pleased with. *Pæna* is here deprived of its retributive meaning, and conveys the simple idea of "labor, molestia," mentioned above.

Pænus, a Carthaginian. For *Phænus* from *Φοίνιξ*.

Pōēsis, poesy. *Ποίησις*.

Pōēta, a poet. *Ποιητής*.

Pol, by Pollux. Per *Pol-lucem*. *Perpol* is also used.

Pōlenta, coarse food made of toasted barley-meal. Fr. *παλύνω*, to sprinkle with meal or flour, or to sprinkle flour with anything; whence (from *pp*.

¹ "Pecal, (Germ.) vas potorium. Lat. poculum. Græc. infer. βαυκάλιον. A dauca, vas ventrosum, et hoc a dauch, venter." W.

παλάνται) καλυντός, καλυντή, Æol. πολυντή, as the Æolians said βροδέας for βραδέας, and the Latins dOmo from δαμῶ. "*Polenta* a καλύνω. Id est, farina conspersa. Quæ conspersio aquâ fiebat." V.

Polimenta: See Appendix.

Pōlio, I furbish, polish, make clean and neat, scour, harrow. Fr. πολιάω, πολιάω, I make gray, white. Donnegan: "Πολιός, hoary, gray, WHITE." ¶ Al. from πολίω, I turn round. From the turning of the turner's wheel.¹

Pōliorcētes, a besieger of cities. Πολιορκητής.

Pōlūtia, form of government. Πολιτεία.

Pōlūticus, pertaining to civil government. Πολιτικός.

Pōlitus, furbished, refined; refined in manners. Fr. *polio*.

Pollen, *Pollis*, the dust which flies about in a mill; fine flour; the small dust of anything. "Fr. *pello*. Because it is easily wafted." Tt. As pOndus from pEndo, pOdex from pEdo. ¶ Or for *pallen* fr. πάλλω, to shake about. So pOrrum for pArrum, cOrdis for cArdis. ¶ Al. for *polen*, *polis* from πάλη, same as *pollen*. So δαμῶ, dOmo. See *Polenta*. L is perhaps doubled thus in Tollo, Mille, Palleo, Pullus.

¹ Al. from πόλις gen. of πόλις, a city. *Politus* being "polished," like Urbanus from Urbis, Ἀστείας from Ἄστυ. But this sense flows from that of furbishing and embellishing. ¶ Al. from φαλός, white; whence *phoitis*, as δαμῶ, dOmo; and *polio*, as φοίνιξ, Poinus.

Polleo, I prevail much, am of much avail, am of much power or force. Fr. πολλός, much.

Pollex, the thumb; the great toe. Properly, *poller* digitus, which Cæsar joins. Fr. *polleo*. Being of great efficacy, as compared with the other fingers. The Greek ἀντίχειρ, a thumb, is generally explained "manus altera."

Polliceor, I offer, engage, promise. Fr. *liceor*, I offer a price. Hence, I offer to do a thing, hold it out, and (like Promitto from Pro and Mitto) I engage, promise. *Polliceor* is for *porliceor* fr. *porro*, as in Porrigo, I stretch out. That is, I hold out my hand and offer a price. As Lucretius uses Porgo for Pergo. Others understand it as put for *pelliceor* from *per*.

Pollicitor, I promise. Fr. *polliceor*, *pollicitum*.

Pollinctor, the anointer of a corpse with perfumes, preparer of it for burial. The sense is extended to one who, having prepared a body for burial, carries it out to be buried. Fr. *pollingo*, *pollinctum*.

Pollingo, I anoint a corpse with perfumes, prepare it for burial. Fr. *lino* or *linio*, whence *linico*, as Fodio, Fodico; Vello, Vellico. *Pollingo*, (See *Polliceor*,) is from *porro* and *linico*, *linco*. That is, I put a body out and anoint it. Or, if *Polliceor* is for *Pelliceor* from *Per* and *Liceor*, then *pollingo* may be for *pellingo* for *perlinco*, *pellinco*; *pellingo*. ¶ Al. for

polligo, (N added as in *Frango*, *Lingo*,) from *ligo*. That is, *corpus ligo et involvo vestibus*.

Polluceo, I offer in sacrifice to the Gods. "Quodd in eo sacrificii genere lumina admodum *lucere*nt; seu quodd splendor epulis *pelluceret*." V. Or from *porro*, to a distance, and *luceo*. But *luceo* is here rather used in an active sense, I make to shine.

Pollucibilis cœna, a costly supper. Fr. *polluceo*, to prepare for and sacrifice to the Gods a costly banquet. See *Polluctum*.

Polluctum, a costly banquet as was usual in the sacrifices to the Gods. Fr. *polluceo*, *polluctum*. It was also what remained of the sacrifice and was given to the people.

Polluctura, good cheer. See *Pollucibilis*.

Polluctus, entertained with good cheer. Hence, in a jocular use, soundly drubbed. Fr. *polluceo*. Also, common, exposed to all. Plautus: "Non ego sum *pollucta* pago." For, what was left of the sacrifices, was communicated to the people, "commune factum est." Or this sense follows from that of consecrated to the Gods. Hence, consecrated and devoted to the service of any one. Also, imbued. Arnobius: "Hocine de Diis quisquam vel exigua dixerit eorum opinione *polluctus*?" That is, communicatâ prœditus.

Polluo, I defile, taint, pollute. For *poluo* fr. *φολύω*, whence

φολύνω, I defile. As *Pœnus* from *Φοίνιξ*. ¶ Or from *luo*, I dissolve, rot, putrify, whence *lues*. Then *polluo* is for *pelluo* for *perluo*. See *Polliceor*, *Polingo*.¹

Pollux, *Pollux*. From *Πολυδύκης*, whence *Πολύδης*, *Poldux*, *Pollux*. See *Collis*.

Pōlus, a pole on which the heavens turn; the pole-star. Also, the heavens. *Πόλος*.

Pōly—. All words, beginning thus, are from the Greeks. As *Polyhymnia*.

Pōlypus, a polypus, a sea-animal. And a disease in the nose. *Πολύπους*. Also, a gripping fellow. Pliny says of the polypus fish: "Adhæret firmissimè petris, nec avelli inde potest."

Pōmārium, an orchard. Fr. *pomum*.

Pōmēridies, the afternoon. Fr. *post meridiem*.

Pōmærium, *Pōmērium*, a space on the inside and outside of the walls of a city left free from building. Fr. *post mærum* i. e. murum.

Pōmōna, the Goddess of fruits. Fr. *pomum*. So *Annus*, *Annona*.

Pompa, a solemn procession; train, equipage; pomp, show, pageantry. *Πομπή*.

Pompilus, the pilot fish. *Πομπίλος*.

Pōmum, any fruit, as an ap-

¹ Al. from *luo*, I wash. But Voessius justly remarks: "Qui *polluit*, non sordida abluat, sed munda inquinat."

ple, pear, plum, peach, cherry, grape, olive, nut. A fruit-tree.¹ Fr. *πῶμα*, drink. Fruit being in general more of the nature of a liquid than of a solid. Scaliger says: "Quia sitim tollerent eorum plurima, simulque essent cibo et potui." ¶ Or from a word *βῶμα*, food, formed (as *πῶμα* from *πῶν*, *πέπωμαι*,) from *βῶν*, *βίβωμαι*, to feed. From *βῶν* are *βόσκω*, *βόσις*, *βοτάνη*. ¶ Al. from *pomus*, a fruit-tree; and this from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *beam*, *beom*, Belg. *boom*, Germ. *baum*, a tree. Helvig deduces these from Hebr. *bom*, excelsus fuit, eminuit. Martini from the Germ. *bauen*, to build; as we build with wood." W.

Pōmus, a fruit-tree. See Pomum.

Pondēro, I weigh. Fr. *pondera*, the weights of a balance.

Pondo, weight. Also, a pound weight. "Quia hæc ponderis quantitas notissima omnium et usitatissima est." F. From *pendo*, like *Pondus*.

Pondus, weight; anything weighty. Fr. *pendo*, to weigh. That which is weighed or weigh't. As *pOdex* from *pE-do*. So the Greek *πέπOρδα* from *πEρδω*, &c.

Pōnē, behind. Butler: "This preposition, as well as *Post* [from *Positum*, *Postum*], is evidently derived from *pono*; and expresses the situation [or position] of a thing behind or

after another in point of place." Compare *Sinē* and *Sino*. See however *Posterus* as to *Post*.

Pono, I lay, set, place; set up, erect, build; I lay down, for *depono*; I lay aside; I lay a wager; I put out to usury; I put down to the account of, as "Quod consolationis loco *pono*." Hence, I consider, repute. I set down in writing, write of, state, describe. I lay down for a truth, assert. I put a case, suppose. Fr. *βονίω*, *βουνῶ*, same as *βονίζω*, I heap up, pile. Æol. *βανῶ*, as *Μούσα*, Æolic *Μῶσα*. Hence *bono*, *pono*. As properly said of heaping up stones, and laying them one above another for building. But this meaning appears hardly simple enough, as that of merely laying or placing is more agreeable to the uses of *pono*. ¶ The same reason militates against a derivation from the Hebr. *baunauh*, he built. ¶ Suppose then that *pono* is for *poo*, as *leNis* for *leis*. For the *N* in *pono* is lost in *posui*. And suppose that *poo* is from *κῶν*, (as *κῶς* and *Πῶς* are interchanged,) whence are *κῶμα*, *κῶμη*, *κῶμος*, and *κοίω*, *κοίτη*, *κοιμάω*. *Κῶν*² is the same as *κῆν*, I place, whence *κείω*, *κείμαι*, which *Donnegan* translates "to be laid or placed."

Pons, a bridge. Soft for *pors* fr. *πῶγος*, a bridge, as it is

¹ Fuerunt et *poma* colei seu testiculi ob formam.

² These verbs *κῆν*, *κῶν*, *κοίω*, are established by *Valckenauer* as quoted by *Scheide* on *Lexnep* ad v. *κοιμάω*.

used by Herodotus 4. 136. Hesychius: Πόρος· γαστέρα. ¶ Or contracted from *pendens*, *pendentis*; as Fons, Fontis, from Fundens, Fundentis. E might be changed to O, as in pOndus and pOndo. So in pOdex.

Pontifex, a high priest. Varro: "A ponte et *facere*. Nam ab iis publicius est *factus* primum et restitutus [dixerim, *refectus*] sæpe, quod eo sacra et uls et cis Tiberim non mediocriter fiant." So Dionysius: Οὔτοι ἐφ' ἐνὸς τῶν ἔργων ὁ πρᾶττουσιν, ἐπισκυνάζοντες τὴν ξυλὴν γάφυραν, Ποντίφικας προσαγορεύονται. This bridge was held so sacred, that, if it fell to decay, the *Pontifex* could not repair it without sacrifices. *Pontifex*, as *Ædifex*, *Aurifex*.

Pontificium, the power, office, and authority of a *Pontifex* in sacred matters. Hence, any power, office, authority.

Ponto, a floating bridge used in transporting cavalry. Fr. *pontis*.

Pontus, the sea. The Euxine sea. Πόντος.

Pōpa, a priest who slew the victims. Fr. θύτης, Æol. φύτης, (as Θῆς, Æolic Φῆς,) and φύτης (as Pavo for Tavo, sPatum for sTatium): hence *phopa*, (as μΤη, mOla; φΤα, fOres,) and *popa*, as Pænus from Φοινίξ. Scheide: "Fr. πίποπα pf. mid. of πίπτω. That is, coctor carniū." But the *popa* was the slayer, not the cook of the sacrifices. "Popa venter" in Persius Scheide similarly explains, "venter qui cibos concoquit." But thus Forcellini: "Venter gulosus, deli-

Etym.

catisimis epulis saginatus, ut *popæ* solebant victimarum car nibus expleri; vel qui tot pæne cædit pecudes ad mensam instruendam, quot *popæ* sacrorum causâ."

Pōpānum, a round wide cake. Πόπανον.

Pōpīna, a cook's shop, eating-house. Fr. πίποπα (πόπα) pf. mid. of πίπτω, to cook. ¶ Al. from *popa*. As thither men resorted, led by the "*popa* venter." Or as the victuals there rivalled those prepared by the *popa*. See *Popa*.

Pōpīno, a frequenter of taverns, glutton. Fr. *popina*.

Pōples, the ham of the knee. For *postplices*, *poplices*. "Quia post genu *plicetur* ac *curvetur*." F. Or *poples* is soft for *poplex*, like *Supplex*.

Pōplicus, public. For *populicus*.

Poppysma, a smacking of the lips as in kissing, a caressing, made as a token of applause. Πόπνυσμα.

Pōpūlāria, the place where the (*populus*) common folk sat at the games.

Popūlāris, belonging to a people; born among a people; one of the same country, city, or even party; one who courts or is admired by the people. Fr. *populus*.

Pōpulnus, of a poplar tree. For *populinus*.

Pōpūlo, for *depopulo*, I waste (*populum*) a people or country, lay waste. Wachter otherwise: "Perdo manu militari et immisso *populo*."

2 Y

Populōnia, some Goddess. "Ex Senecā colligia non esse Junonem, et videri dictam non a *populo* tuendo, sed a *populando*, aut certē mali aliquid nomine continere: ait enim mirum non esse quod ei petitor defuerit." F.

Pōpūlus, anciently *pōpōlus*, a people, common people, multitude. Fr. *πολὺς*, many; redupl. *ποπλός*. As *τίλλω*, *Titillo*. ¶ "*Pobel*, *pöfel*, Germ. *Pöbl* Welsh. *Populus* Lat. A people, multitude. A Celtic word. From the British *pob*, omnis." W.

Pōpūlus, a poplar. As *παῖς*, *πᾶς*, became *ποις*, *πόις*, whence *πόρ* and *puer*; so *παιπαλῶ* (fut. of *παιπάλλω*, to shake, vibrate,) could become *ποιπαλῶ*, whence *popalūs*, then *populus*, as *κραίπαλη*, *crapula*.

Por, a servant. As *Marci-por*, *Caipor*. Fr. *παῖς*, Æol. *ποις*, *ποῖς*, as *arboS*, *arboR*.

Porca, a sow pig. Fr. *porcus*, as *Leo*, *Lea*.

Porca, τὸ αἰδοῖον *γυναικῶν*, ut Gr. *χοῖρον*.

Porca, a ridge. For *porga* fr. *porgo*, to lay along, stretch out, in *longum* extendo. ¶ Germ. *furch* is a furrow.

Porcellio, a millipede insect called a sow. So the Latin word is from *porcellus*.

Porceo, I keep off, drive away. For *porro arceo*, I drive off at a distance.

Porcīlāca, purslain. Fr. *porcus*, as *χοιροβότανον* from *χοῖρος*. *Nicomedes Iatrosophista*: *Χοιροβότανον*, ἀνδράχνη. Ἀνδράχνη is purslain.

Porcūlus, a little (*porcus*) pig. Also, an implement belonging to the oil-press which held the rope which wound round the *sucula* or windle. See the note on *Sucula*.

Porcus, a hog, pig. Fr. *πέρκος*, which is used by *Lycophron*. "Germ. *bork*, *barch*, *barg*." W. *Pork* Engl.

Porgo, I stretch out. For *porrigo*. Also, I go on. For *pergo*. Like *Verto*, *Vorto*. Or here *porga* is *porro ago* (me).

Porphŷrītēs, porphyry. *Πορφυρίτης*.

Porrectus, stretched out. Fr. *porrego*, *porregtum*. See *Por-rigo*.

Porricio, I cast or stretch forward, offer, &c. From *porrojacio*, I cast to a distance; whence *porrojacio*, *porricio*, as *Amjacio*, *Amjicio*, *Amicio*.

Porrigo, scurf or scales in the head, dandruff. "Fr. *por-rigo*. From its spreading about." Tt. Or from its stretching out wide. But I is short in the verb *porrigo*, says *Vossius*. True: but, as from *Impeto* is *Impetigo*, so from *porrigo* is *porrigigo*, contr. *porrigo*. ¶ Al. from *porrum*. "Ut *porrum* in *tunicæ involucri*, ita *cutis velut in squamas resolvitur*." V.

Porrigō, I stretch out. Fr. *porrorego*, *porrerigo*, as *Porricio*. *Rego* is *ῥέγω*, I stretch out.

Porro, forwards, right on, to a distance, far off. At a time in advance, in future, hereafter. Also for, *porro* age, come on! help help! *Πέρρω*.

Porrum, a leek, scallion. Fr. *πάσσον*, transp. *πάσσον*, *πάβρον*, (as *πρόσω*, *πρόσω*, *πρόβρω*,) whence *parrum* and *porrum*, as perhaps Pollen for Pallen, Domo for Damo, *Δαμῶ*. Vossius observes that the Æolians said *στρὸτὸς* for *στρατὸς*, *βροδῶς* for *βροδῶς*, &c.

Porta, a gate, door, outlet, narrow pass, defile. Fr. *πέρομαι* pp. of *πέρω*, to penetrate through, whence (from pf. mid. *πέρομαι*) is *πόρος*, a passage. Compare Portio. ¶ Al. from *porto*. Because, when a founder of a town marked out its precincts with a plough, he raised and carried the plough at the place where he meant that the entrance should be. Or simply, because through it things are carried.

Portendo, I foreshow, betoken, presage. That is, (*tendo*) I hold out or show what will happen (*porro*) hereafter. Plautus: "Malum quod in quiete tibi *portentum* est."

Portentum, an omen, prodigy. Fr. *portendo*. See Ostentum.

Porthmeus, a ferryman. *Πορθμεύς*.

Porticus: See Appendix.

Portio, a portion, part; a proportion. As *Partis* is from *πέρω*, *πέραται*, so *portio* is from *πέρω*, *πέρομαι*. See Pars.¹

Portisculus, —

Portitor, a porter. Fr. *porto*,

somewhat as Musso, Mussito. Also, a ferryman. Qui *portat* navi. But Forcellini explains it: "Qui ex uso in alium *portum* navi transducit." Also, one who watches (*portus*) the harbours and exacts the customs, a custom-house officer. Vossius says: "Dicere liceat etiam a *portando*: quia pro mercibus *exportandis* non in portu solum, sed etiam in pontis transitu solvatur." Or *portus* (from *porto*) is any place whatever where goods are imported and exported, and *portitor* is one who has the care of it.

Porto, I bear, carry. Fr. *πέρομαι* pp. of *πέρω*, I carry. Hence *phortō*, and *porto*, as *Φοίνιξ*, Pœnus. ¶ Al. from *φόρος*, a load; whence *φορέω*, *φορῶ*, I carry a load.

Portōrium, toll paid for goods imported or exported, customs, &c. For *portitorium* fr. *portitor*, *oris*. Al. from *portus* or *porto*. See Portitor.

Portūmus, the God (*portuum*) of harbours, or (*portarum*) of gates. Neptune or Janus.

Portus, a harbour. Fr. *porto*. That is, a place of import and export for goods, or for carrying ships into. Also, a place where customs for goods imported or exported are paid. This also seems to be from *porto*. Or, if this latter sense is derived from that of a harbour, then the meaning seems to have gone farther and extended to bridges, &c. It is also said to mean a house, as in *Angiportus*. But

¹ Al. for *partis*, from *partitio* or from *partis* or from *πέραται*.

Dacier says: "*Portus antiquis VIAM significabat.*" If then *portus* in *angiportus* is properly a way or pass, not a house, it will come from *πίρω, πέρομαι*, to pass; or from *φέρειω, πέφομαι*, to carry, as *οἶμη* from *οἶω, οἶμαι*.

Posca, wine mixed with vinegar. "Fr. *πῶω*, to drink: as from Edo is *Esca*," says Forcellini. And Plautus has, "*Alii poscam potitant.*" But *Esca* is from *Esum*. How shall we account for S in *posca* from *πῶω*? From *πόσις*, drink; whence *posica*, *posca*, as *Esum*, *Esica*, *Esca*. So *Manus*, *Mancus*, *Manicus*, *Mancus*.

Posco, I call for, call upon, invoke, ask, supplicate, demand. As from *ἀάω* is *ἀάσχω*, so from *βοάω*, (I call out,) would be *βοάσχω*, contr. *βῶσχω*, as from *βοαστρέω* is by contraction *βωστρέω*. From *βῶσχω* then is *bosco*, *posco*.

Pōsitus, a mode of placing or disposing. Fr. *pono*, *posui*. See *Pono*.

Possessiva nomina, possessive nouns, as showing by whom a thing is possessed, as *Meus* liber. Fr. *possideo*, *possessum*.

Possibilis, possible. Fr. *possum*, as *Tango*, *Tangibilis*.

Possideo, I possess, am master of. For *potissedeo*, as *Possum* for *Potissum*. *Potissedeo* is from *potis* and *sedeo* i. e. in aliquo loco, I sit down in a dwelling and have power over it. Dacier: "*Ita alicubi sedeo ut loci pos i. e. potens sim.*" Or simply, *potis sum*

sedere in aliquo loco. Silius: "*Quando terrasque fretumque Emensis sedisse dabis?*" Ovid: "*Hac profugos posuistis sede Penates.*" Vossius: "*So the Belgians say Besitten [i. e. to sit] for to possess; which is nothing else than 'in re quapiam sedem habere.'*" Or, in loco quopiam. Micah: "*'They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig-tree, and none shall make them afraid.'*"

Possīdo, same as *possideo*; and from *sido* as *possideo* from *sedeo*.

Possum, I am able. For *potissum*, i. e. *potis sum*, I am able. So *potis-es* becomes *potes*; *potis-est*, *potest*; *potis-sumus*, *possumus*; *potis-estis*, *potestis*; *potis-sunt*, *possunt*. So *potis-eram*, *poteram*; *potis-ero*, *potero*; *potis-fui*, *potui*; &c. Virgil: "*At non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere.*"

Post, after. See *Posterus* and *Ponē*.

Postea, afterwards. That is, *post ea negotia*. Or *post negotia facta ea tempestate*.

Posterior, properly, more late in time or order. Fr. *posterus*.

Posterioritas, posterity. Fr. *posterus*.

¹ Hill: "It comes from *pro* and *sedeo*: and suggests the possessor as sitting before his property with a view to secure it." That is, *prosideo*, *porsideo*, *possideo*. ¶ "Or fr. *porro sedeo*. So as to mark the perpetuity of the occupation." V. *Porro* would thus mean "in *porro*," in futurum. *Sedeo* et occupo nunc et occupabo olim.

Postērŭla, a back door. Fr. “*Lapis erectus ab utroque latere portæ.*” F. ¶ Al. from *posterus*.

Postērus, coming after. *Posterī*, descendants as coming after. Fr. *ὑστέρως*, later; i. e. *ὑπὸ τρωπος*, transp. *ὑπὸ τρωπος*, whence *posterus*, as Ramus, Dentes, for Oramus, Odentes. ¶ Or from *post*, if *post* is not shortened from *posterus*, as Citra from the adjective Citer, &c. See Ponē.

Posthābeo, I (*habeo*) hold one thing in estimation (*post*) after another, I undervalue in comparison.

Posthac, after this. For *post* negotia facta *hac* tempestate. ¶ Al. for *posthac*. Or for *posthanc*. See Quapropter.

Posthūmus: See Postumus.

Postīca, *Postīcum*, the back part of a house. A back door. The fundament. Fr. *posticus*.

Postīcus, which is behind. Fr. *post*. As Amo, Amicus. Compare Anticus.

Postīdea, after that. For *post id factum eā* tempestate. ¶ Some suppose it put for *postea*, as formed on the model of Antidea, though it cannot be traced to *post ea*, as Antidea may be traced to *ante ea*.

Postīlēna, a horse's crupper which reaches from the saddle to the tail or HINDER part of a horse. Fr. *post*, as Cantus, Cantilena. “*Lorum e clitellā sub caudā et posterioribus jumenti coxis alligatum, ne sarcina in anteriorem partem decidat.*” F.

Postis, a door-post. Hence, a door, gate. Fr. *positus*, *postus* from *pono*, to place, erect.

“*Lapis erectus ab utroque latere portæ.*” F. ¶ Al. from *post*. “*Propriè in janua dicuntur ANTES et postes: ANTES ANTE, postes post stant.*” V. “*Quod post ostia stat.*” Ainsw. ¶ The Sax. is *post*.¹

Postlīmīnium, the return to his own country, rights and estates, of one who had gone to sojourn elsewhere or had been taken by the enemy. From *post* and *limen*, *liminis*. Dictum de eo qui *post* aliquod tempus ad sua *limina* redit. Some understand *limen* here in the sense of *limes*. Dacier: “*Limina sicut in domibus finem quendam faciunt, sic et imperii finem limen esse Veteres voluerunt.*”

Postmōdo, shortly. That is, *modò post hoc tempus*.

Postquam, after that. See Antequam.

Postrēmus, last. Fr. *posterus*, *posterrimus*, transp. *postreimus*, *postrēmus*. So Supremus.

Postrīdie, the day after. For *postetīdie*, i. e. *postero die*.

Postverta Dea, the Goddess of perverse births, where not the head, but the feet come first into the world. Quæ *vertit* res ut sint *post* quæ ante esse debent.

Postŭlo, I ask, demand; I demand a writ from a magistrate to prosecute; hence, I accuse. Fr. *posco*, *poscitum*, *positum*, whence *postulo*, as Uro, Ustum, Ustulo.

Postŭmus, last, late. For *post-*

¹ Todd. ad voc. Scheide refers *postis* to *πρόσσαι* pp. of *πῶς*, to press.

ixus, as *Intumus*, *Extumus*, *Maxumus* are *Intimus*, *Extimus*, *Maximus*. *Postimus* for *posterrimus*, as *Inferimus*, *Infinus*. *Postumus* was also one born after his father's death. Some write *posthumus*, i. e. *natus post patrem humatum*. Forcellini: "A person born after his father's death was called *postumus*, because he was born (*postumus*) the last of his father's children. Among the lawyers *postumus* was one born during the lifetime of his father after he had made his will." But says Scheller: "The last son is not always born after his father's death." True: but *postumus* might have come to be used by common consent in this sense. Our word *Breakfast* is just as applicable to dinner, but came by common consent to be used in the sense it bears.

Pöte, for *pote'*, i. e. *potest*. Or *pote*, with "est" understood, is from *poti*. See *Potis*.

Pötens, being able, *being powerful, being powerful over, master of. Fr. *potis ens*. See *Possum*.

Pötentia, power. Fr. *potens*, *entis*.

Pötërium, a cup. Ποτήριον.

Pötestas, power, ability; dominion, authority, office. Fr. *potis*, as *Majus*, *Majestas*.

Pötin', canst thou? For *potisne es*?

Pötior, I am master of, have the power over. Fr. *potis*, able, powerful, powerful over. ¶ Al. from *potiōs*, i. e. *πρόσκειμι*, I come to, assequor.

Pötior, of more authority or avail. "*Potior dicitur is qui jure aliquo, auctoritate, potentiâ, gratiâ, aliâve re præstat et potentior est.*" F. So Cicero: "*Plus pollet potiorque est patre.*" Also, preferable, better, i. e. superior, of more avail, superior in importance, more commanding or important. Fr. *potis*.

Pötis, able, possible. Fr. *poti*, just by, near, at hand, within our reach and power.

Pötissimum, principally, chiefly. Said of things of greatest consequence. See the second *Potior*.

Potitii: See *Pinari*.

Pötius, rather. Cicero: "*Cato magnus homo, vel potius summus vir.*" That is, *quod potius vel præstantius est*. See *Potior*.

Pöto, I drink. Fr. *πώω*, *πώσω*, pp. *πέπωται*. So from *πέπωμαι* is *ἔκπωμα*, a cup. Or at once from *poo*, whence supine *potum*; thence *poto*, *potus*, *potor*. So perhaps *Loo*, *Lotum*.

Pötör, a drinker. See *Poto*.

Pötus, having drunk a good deal. See *Poto*.

Pötus, a drinking, draught. See *Poto*. Also, urine. That is, *potüs* humani excrementum, as Pliny explains it. So "*humanae dapes*" are the same as "*merda*."

Pötus: See *Appendix*.

Præ, before. Butler: "Probably from *πρὸ*, which may have been turned into *πρᾶ*, as *ἀπὸ* and *ὑπὸ* are sometimes read *ἀπᾶ* and *ὑπᾶ*." ¶ Or from *πᾶ*

παλ, the poetic form of παρά. Παρά, which means properly "by the side of," has often much the same meaning as πρό. Herodotus: Ἦγεν παρά Καμβύσεα: led him by the side of or before Cambyses. In Pindar, Pyth. 3, 108, γόντα τὸ πὰρ ποδὸς, Damnu in his Lexicon translates it "ANTE pedes." Again: præ is, in comparison of. Cicero: "Illos veros Atticos præ se pæne agrestes putat." This sense of παρά is notorious. Again: præ in compounds is often used for præter, which comes from præ and suits well with παρά, which indeed is the very preposition by which Forcellini explains præter. Perhaps præ will come from παλ for πρὸ in some cases, from παλ for παρά in others.

Præbeo, I show, exhibit; I offer, give, supply. For præhabeo, I hold out before another. Præhibeo is often used by Plautus.

Præbita, ōrum, an allowance. Fr. præbeo, præbitum.

Præcēdo, I go before; I surpass. Fr. cedo, I go.

Præcello, I excel. See Excello.

Præceps, præcipitis, headlong. From præ and caput, capitis. With the head foremost. In Greek προκάρηνος.

Præceptum, a command, instruction. Fr. præcipio.

Præcia. Festus: "Præcias dicebant qui a Flaminiibus præmittebantur ut denuntiarent opificibus, manus abstinere ab opere: ne, si vidisset sacerdos facientem opus, sacra pollue-

rentur." From præ, and cio, to rouse, excite. Or cio is to call out to.

Præcidāneus, going before, preceding. For præcedaneus from præcedo. Thus Feriæ præcidaneæ, holiday eves which preceded the solemn festivals. So Porca præcidanea, which Scaliger compares to προτάλεια, sacrifices preliminary to a marriage. But in this sense others refer it to præcido i. e. præcedo. Gellius: "Præcidaneæ hostiæ dicuntur quæ ante sacrificia solemnia pridie caduntur." And perhaps at the Feriæ præcidaneæ sacrifices were made; and these likewise may be referred to præcido. For præcido for præcedo seems uncommon.

Præcipio, I suggest, advise, instruct, command. That is, (capio) I take a thing and throw it (præ) before a person. Somewhat as the Greeks say προβάλλω, προτίθημι, υποβάλλω. Præcipio is also the same as Anticipo, I take a thing into my mind before it happens, I foresee.

Præcipitium, a precipice. As hurrying down (præcipitem) headlong.

Præcipito, I throw (præcipitem) headlong. Also, I press on, urge.

Præcipuus, particular, special; principal, chief. Fr. præcapio. That which is taken and selected in preference to others.

Præcisè, briefly. Fr. præcido, præcisum. Præcido, I cut off from the forepart; hence, I cut off generally.

Præclārus, very clear, &c. *Clarus præ* aliis.

Præco, a public crier. For *præcio*, *præcionis*, from *præcio*, to rouse before hand. So *Parrens* for *Pariens*. ¶ Or for *prædico*, *onis*, from *prædico*. Plautus: "Ubi *præco prædicat*." ¶ Al. for *præcino*.

Præcōnium, the office or voice (*præconis*) of the common crier; a proclaiming; hence, a celebration, praising, renown.

Præcordia, the diaphragm. Pliny: "Exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membranâ, quæ *præcordia* appellant, quia *cordi prætenditur*." Turton: "Because it separates the heart as if by a curtain from the intestines." Vossius: "Immo et ita appellantur partes laterales *præcordiis* subjectæ, Gr. ὑποχόνδρια."

Præcox, *præcōcis*, ripe before the usual time, premature. Fr. *præcoxi* fr. *præcoquo*, properly used of things baked or matured by the sun before the time. Or *præcox* is fr. *præcoquus*, which is also used. *Præcoquus*, *præcoqs*, *præcox*, as Quùm, Cùm.

Præda, a prey, booty. Fr. *pario*, whence *parita*, *præita*, *prata*, *præda*. Cicero has "*præda improbè parta*." ¶ Haigh: "For *prædâta* bestia; i. e. which is laid in one's way."

Prædico, I publish, proclaim. From *dico*, I tell; *præ*, before others. See *Abdico*. ¶ Al. from *δείκω*, I show. See *Indico*.

Præditus, endowed or gifted

with. For *prædātus*. That is, *datus*, *donatus*, aliquâ re *præ* aliis. Unless *præ* has reference to the previous endowments of nature, which are dependent on no labor or exercise of man.

Prædium, a farm, estate, possession. From *præs*, *prædis*. That is, any real property which we can make into a good security, or which may serve to give us a title to credit. Tacitus: "Facta mutuandi copia sine usuris per triennium, si debitor populo in duplum *prædis* caviset." Forcellini: "A *præs*, *prædis*. Ut propriè sit, bonum quo quispiam alteri se obligat, et pro re aliquâ eidem cavet, pignori id opponendo." ¶ Al. from *præda*. As the ancients

¹ Vossius: "Bonum, quo quis, velut *præde*, potest se obligare. Aliud *prædia*, aliud bona *prædia*. Asconius: 'Bona *prædia* dicuntur bona satisfactionibus obnoxia, sive sint in mancipiis sive in pecuniâ numeratâ: *prædia* verò domus, agri.' Sed hæc res minimè impedit quo minus origo eadem sit. Sanè *prædia* quoque, quâ vox ea signat domus et agros, a *prædis* dicta esse, abundè fidem facit tum quòd apud Ciceronem legere est '*prædes* vendere,' i. e. bona *prædia* addicere auctioni, (ut Budæus interpretatur); tum quòd, a quibus *prædes* non exigenterent, *prædio* se tanquam *prædis* obstringerent, contra quàm alii solent qui creditoribus malè credulis et *prædio* et *prædis* cavebant. Hinc sanè vetus formula: '*Prædiis prædisque* cavere.' Cicero: 'In bonis *prædis* *prædiisque* vendendis.' Livius de Cannensibus captivis: 'Alii dandam ex ærario mutuam pecuniam, *prædiis prædisque* cavendum populo censerent.' Inscriptio vetus: 'Lex parieti faciendo, in arèâ quæ est ante Ædem Serapi trans viam qui redemerit *prædes* dato *prædiaque* subsignato, Duumvirum arbitratu.'"

considered as a booty the territory they acquired in war.

Prædo, a plunderer. *Prædor*, I plunder. Fr. *præda*.

Præfatio, a preface. Fr. *for*, *fatus*.

Præfectura, the office of a *præfectus*.

Præfectus, one set over, a superintendant, director, prefect. Fr. *præficio*, I make a person to be over others.

Præfero, I prefer. I carry or hold in my mind one thing above another.

Præfica, a woman hired to lament at funerals. Fr. *præficio*. As set over the mourners to direct their mourning.

Præfiscine, *Præfiscini*, give me leave to say, let me say, without any bad effects resulting. Used when one person praised another. Sit *præter fascinum*. Titinnius: "Paula mea, ad laudem addito *Præfiscini*, ne puella fascinetur."

Præfoco, I choke. For *præfauca*, as *Caudex*, *Codex*. *Præcludo fauces*.

Præfractus, rigid, severe, obstinate. Said properly of stones very much broken, craggy, &c. So *Præruptus*.

Prægnans, big, pregnant. From *gno*, (whence *gnatus* and *gnascor*), from *γεννάω*, *γεννώ*, *γνώ*. Said of a female before she brings forth.

Præjudicium, the judging of a case beforehand to the detriment of the case; detriment, harm.

Prælabor, I glide (*præter*) by.

Etym.

Præliganeum vinum, wine made from grapes before the vintage. From *prælego*. The grapes being gathered before the time.

Prælium: See *Prælium*.

Præmium, any profit or advantage derived from anything; prey, booty; prize, reward; money or property derived in any way. For *præbium* from *præbeo*. ¶ Or for *præmium* from *præ*, and *emo*, to take. Properly a prize; that which one person takes or receives in preference to others. Cicero: "*Præmia proposita sunt virtutibus, supplicia vitiis.*" ¶ Al. for *prædimium* from *præda* and *emo*, to take. As properly a booty.¹

Prænum,——

Præpédio, I obstruct. That is, I go (*præ pedibus*) before another's feet, and block up his way.

Præpes, *ētis*, swift in flying, nimble. Hence used for a bird or fowl. Qui *petit loca præ aliis*, one who makes for places quicker than others. See *Perpes*. Some explain it as an augural word of a bird which seeks the regions above, and opposed to an inauspicious bird which seeks the regions below in its flight. ¶ Al. from *πέρω*, whence *πέρωμαι*, to fly. ¶ Al. from *πέρω*, to fall; whence *προπετής*, headlong. Ennius has "*præ-*

¹ Al. from *πρᾶξιον*, a prize of combat; transp. *πρᾶξιον*, *præbium*, *præmium*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *πρᾶγμα*, (*πρᾶγμα*,) a segment, a purchase."

pete portu," and "*præpete mento.*"

Præpilatus, blunt at the point. "In obtusum desinens et instar *pila* rotundus ne lædat." F.

Præpositio, a preposition. Fr. *præpositus*. As generally set before its case.

Præposterus, having that last which ought to be first, or vice versa. Fr. *præ* and *posterus*.

Præputium. Pro *præpotium*, a *potus*, penis. Penis anterior pars. Vide *Potus*. Aut a *præ* et *ποτῆν*, penis. Unde *ποτῆν*, *ποτῆν*, a quo derivant *potus*. ¶ Aut a *præputo*. Ob Judæorum circumcisionem. Obloquitur Vossius: "*Præputium* vocarunt Romani, antequam de Judaicâ circumcisione scirent." At nescio quis usus sit nisi Juvenalem, qui ipse de Judæis in Sat. xiv. 99 hoc verbo utitur. At U debet esse brevis? Persona tamen habet O longam a Persōno.

Prærogātivus. The Tribe or Century was called *prærogativa*, which (*rogata* est) was asked its opinion first, or which voted first. Hence *prærogativa* was a peculiar privilege granted to one person in preference to or before others. Also, a word or deed on the part of one who intends to do us good, significative that he will do us this good. Because the vote of the Tribus *Prærogativa* was generally the vote of all the rest, and therefore presignified it. Hence any favorable sign or omen.

Præs, prædis, a surety, bail.

For *præstis*, whence *præsts*, *præs*, somewhat as *Præses* is for *Præses*, and from *Modus*, *Mods*, is *Mos*. "Quia, altero non stante pacto, cogatur *præstare* alienam culpam." V. See *Præsto*. Or because he stands as it were before another, and protects and covers him. So *Antistes*. *Præs, prædis*, as *Hæres, Hæredis*. In such cases the D may be inserted as in *Prodeo* for *Proeo*. *Præis, Hæreis; Prædis, Hæredis*.¹

Præscribo, I bring an exception or objection against an action in law. That is, I write down something (*præ*) in the way of it.

Præsens, present. For *præens*, as otherwise D is added for euphony. Or S is added on the model of *Absens*.

Præsentia, presence; presence of mind. Fr. *præsens, præsentis*.

Præsēpes, Præsēpe, a stall, manger, crib, bee-hive. From *præsepio*, to put anything before something else so as to fence it.

Præsertim, especially. Fr. *præsertus* fr. *præsero*. As *Exero* and *Prosero* are to put or thrust out, or to draw out, so *præsero* may be to put one thing before another, to select. Compare *Excellens, Excelsus*.

¹ Scaliger reads in Festus: "*Præs*, qui a magistratu interrogatus in publicum an *præstet*, dicit *præs*:" and supposes that *præs* was put for *præs-sum*. As perhaps *præsens* is *præs-ens*. So Ausonius has: "Spondere qui nos, nota quia *præstet*, vetat."

¶ Or it is from *sero*, to join; and said, when many things are joined together in a row, of such as stand before the rest. *Quando ex rebus plurimis una consortis unam præ aliis sumas.* “*Quando quid serie est ante alia,*” says Vossius. Or, as *Desero* is to forsake, abandon, so *sero* may be to adhere to, cling to. Then *præsertim* is said of things to which we attach ourselves beyond all others.

Præses, præsidis, one who presides. Fr. *prasedeo*, I sit before another.

Præsidium, a guard, garrison, defence. From *prasedeo*. As sitting before a place. *Præsidium* is also a station or post before which a garrison sits.

Præsignis, illustrious. Fr. *signum*, a mark. One who is remarkable above others.

Præstantia, excellence. Fr. *prastans, antis*.

Præstêga, a kind of porch. Fr. *στέγη*, a roof.

Præstes, præstitis, a president, guardian. From *sto, steti*. Qui stat præ aliis.

Præstigia, jugglers' tricks, sleight of hand. Soft for *præstrigia*. As *Fragilis* from *Frango*, *Frango*, so *præstrigia* is from *præstrigo, præstringo*. As dazzling the eyes by their rapidity. “*Quod oculorum aciem præstringunt.*” F.

Præstino, I buy. Properly, I buy up before others. *Apuleius*: “*Emtor is, nimio præstinandi studio, præconem rogat cujatis essem.*” See *Destino*.

Præstò, at hand. Fr. *præ-*

sto, I stand before one ready. Or, we will say, for *præstitò*, fr. *præsto, præstitus*, like *Op-tatò, Sortitò*.

Præsto, I stand before, *sto præ*. I am superior to. Also, I make a thing to stand before another, show, exhibit, prove, offer, give. Also, I do, perform, that is, I show or exhibit before a person. *Cicero*: “*Perferto et ultima expectato, quæ tibi et jucunda et honesta præstabo.*” So in the preface of *Herodotus* τὰ Βαρβάροις ἀποδεχθήντα is, the things displayed or performed by the Barbarians. So, I perform, keep to, make good, abide by. *Cicero*: “*Quamcumque ei fidem dederis, ego præstabo.*” So, I maintain, preserve. *Cicero*: “*Præstat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque quam debet.*” Also, I stand to it, I affirm, maintain. *Cicero*: “*Prædones nullos fore, quis præstare poterat?*” Or *præsto* is *præsto* fidem, I give my word. Hence I warrant, answer for. *Cicero*: “*Impetus populi præstare nemo potest.*” *Forcellini* explains it, “*in se recipere moderatos futuros.*” Or we may explain it, “*Impetus populi [non fore], præstare nemo potest.*” So, I warrant the conduct of a person, I stand to it that a person shall act in such a manner. *Cicero*: “*Quem ego præstare non potui: erat enim rex perpauper.*” Hence “*præsto alicui damnum, noxam*” is to warrant a person that he shall not suffer loss or harm, to be responsible for him,

to take on myself for him the hurt or harm if any happen. That is, *præsto* [non fore] alicui damnum. Perhaps *præsto* is here, *præsto* fidem. That is, *præsto* meam fidem alicui, non fore sibi damnum.

Præstolor, I wait for, expect. Fr. *præsto*, at hand. I am at hand and ready to receive a person. ¶ Or perhaps fr. *στολή*, equipment.

Præstringo oculos, I dazzle. "For, when the sun's rays, for instance, strike the eye, they keep them tight and close them." F. *Præstringo* aciem ferri, is to blunt or dull the edge of iron. This phrase Forcellini thinks is taken from the former.

Præsul, *præsulis*, the chief of the Salii or priests of Mars, who used to caper through the city. Qui salit *præ* aliis, who dances at the head of the others. Hence *præsul* is in general one who is at the head of or presides over others.

Præsum, I am (*præ*) at the head of others.

Præsūmo, I presume. That is, (*sumo*) I take to myself (*præter* jus) beyond my deserts. Also, I dare too much, i.e., I take on me to do what is beyond me. Also, I conjecture, imagine, believe will be. That is, I take into my mind a thing (*præ*) before it happens.

Prætendo, I stretch or lay out before another, show, allege, allege as an excuse.

Præter, before, close by, beside, along, past; beyond, con-

trary to; beside, except; besides, over. Fr. *præ*, as Subter from Sub. See *Præ*.

Prætērea, besides. *Præterea*.

Prætēritus, passed by. Fr. *prætereo*.

Prætermitto, I send, cast, put aside; I neglect. Also, I forgive, cast aside from my mind.

Prætexo, I cloke, disguise, allege as an excuse. That is, I weave, contrive excuses for. Or from the notion of weaving things on garments, and so disguising what is underneath.

Prætexta, a white toga (*prætexta*) woven in front or bordered with purple. It was worn by boys of family till they were 15 or 17, and is put for boyhood. Also a kind of play in which magistrates and persons of dignity, who used the *prætexta*, were introduced.

Prætextus, a disguise, pretence, excuse. Fr. *prætexo*.

Prætor, a chief commander, magistrate, officer. For *præitor* fr. *præeo*, *præitum*.

Prætorium, the tent of the general in a camp. Fr. *prætor*, the commander of an army. Also, a palace or magnificent villa in the country. "Perhaps, because it was as much superior to the neighbouring huts and cottages, as the prætorian tent was to the other tents." F. Or because these palaces were usually the residence of magistrates and chief officers. For *prætor* (for *præitor*) was used in a very wide sense.

Prætūra, the office (*prætoris*) of a prætor. So *Quæstura*.

Prævāricor, I am very crooked in my legs, I go crookedly or irregularly; I deal crookedly in my conduct, play fast and loose, betray the cause of my client while by neglect or collusion I assist his opponent. *Fr. varus*.

Præuius, going before. *Qui præeundo viam monstrat*.

Pragmāticus, relating to business, or to state affairs; skilful in managing the business of the law, a practitioner in the law. *Πραγματικός*.

Prandium, a repast which was taken formerly in the morning, but afterwards at noon. "*Fr. πρᾶν*, Doric of *πρωῖ*, in the morning," says Vossius. But *πρᾶν* is not *πρωῖ*, but *πρώην*, lately, whence *πρὴν*, *πρᾶν*. Neither *πρᾶν* nor *πρώην* seem ever used for, in the morning. *Prandium* would be better referred to *πρωῖαν*, *matutinam*: this being cut down to *πρᾶν*. Then *dium* might be formed from *dies*. Or rather it would be a termination, as in *μεσθιον*. ¶ Or *prandium* is for *prendium* (as *Ardea* for *Erdea*, *magnus* for *mEgnus*), from *πρόειδιον* from *πρὸ* (τοῦ) *ἑνδίου*; so as to mean a meal taken at any time before noon. Or from a word *καπρίνδιον*. ¶ Some refer *prandium* to *prandeo*, this to a verb *καπρινδίσκω*, *καπρινδιῶ*, (*καπρινδιῶ*) from *ἑνδίου*, at noon.

Pransus, having dined. *Fr. prandeo, prandsun, pransum*. See *Prandium*.

Prāsīnus, of a green color. *Πράσινος*.

Prātum, a meadow. As *παρδαλός*, wet, moist, seems to come from *πάρδην* formed from *πίπαρται* pp. of *πέρω*, to penetrate, hence penetrate with wet, (as *δύπτω* is from *δύω*); so *prātum* may be from *πράω*, *πράω*, which is formed from *πρῶ* fut. of *πέρω*. From *πράω*, pp. *πῑπράται*, might be *pratum*, which would be so called from its general moisture. Propertius: "*Et circumriguo surgebant lilia prato*." Thus *πρᾶος*, mild, gentle, is probably from *πράω*, *πράω*, *πραῖω*, *πραῖω*. *Qui facile penetrari potest*. As opposed to one who is impenetrable and unkind. ¶ Haigh: "From *πρᾶτὸν*, *πρᾶτὸν*, passable, open." ¶ Al. from *πράτινον*, Dor. of *πράσινον*, of a green color.

Prāvus, crooked, distorted; untoward, perverse; going wrong, bad, depraved. For *prabus* from *παραβῆω*, (*πραιβῆω*, *πραβῆω*), to transgress. But *παραβῆω* will rather mean here, to go (*παρὰ*) contrary to what one should.¹

Prēcārius, precarious. *Fr. preces*. Obtained by petition, and therefore dependent on another's will and pleasure.

Prēcīa vites, ———

¹ Vossius: "*Pravus* fr. *πρᾶος*, mild, tame. It will be said that such men should be rather called good than bad. True: but we must take into the account the age in which all virtues consisted in courage, and meekness was condemned." The original meaning of *pravus* opposes this derivation.

Præcor, I pray, beseech. From βρέχομαι, I am bedewed i. e. with tears. So *precor* agrees with Imploro. ¶ Al. from a verb παρεύχομαι, whence πρέχομαι, *precor*. ¶ Or was προέχομαι used for holding up one's hands before the Gods or before another in supplication? Hence πρέχομαι, *precor*. Somewhat as Procer from Προιχή. Or, as έχομαι was used of laying hold of a person's limbs or garments in supplication, (as έχομαι γονάτων, χειρὸς, πέπλων), was προέχομαι used in this sense? ¶ "From Hebrew BRK, whence BRKH, (*brecah*), *precatio*, *benedictio*." V. And elsewhere: "They derive *precor* from Hebr. BRK, to fall on one's knees."¹

Prehendo, I lay hold of, seize. From *præ* and *hando*. *Hando* from χαδῶ, fut. 2. of χάζω, I receive, hold, contain. Hence *chando*, (as N is added in *Tango*, *Pango*,) and *hando*. Or at once from χάνδω, whence χανδάνω. ¶ Al. from *hendo*. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *hentan*." So Goth. *henda*, to lay hold of. Fairfax: "With that the servants *hent* the young man stout." Allied is our *hand*.

Prehensio, I take hold of so as to solicit one's vote, I canvass. Fr. *prehendo*, *prehensum*.

Prælum, an oil-press, vine-press. For *premulum* fr. *premo*.

Præmo, I press, squeeze, &c. From βάρημα, (*βρῆμα*,) a weight. Hence *bremo*, *premo*. E should thus be long. But we have *fēra* from φῆρος.

Pren̄do, for *prehendo*.

Pren̄so, for *prehensio*.

Presb̄yter, an elder, priest.

Πρεσβύτερος.

Presso, I squeeze. Fr. *premo*, *premsum*, *pressum*.

Prest̄er, a fiery whirlwind. A species of poisonous serpent. Πρηστήρ.

Præt̄iosus, costly, precious. Qui est magni *pretii*.

Præt̄ium, the price of anything sold; price, value; price paid for wages or hire; a reward; price paid for vicious actions, punishment. Operæ *pretium* est, there is a price and reward for one's pains, it is profitable. Salmasius: "From πρᾶτιον, the price paid (τῷ πρᾶτῃ) to the seller." Vossius: "The Æolians said κρετος for κρετος, δεκων for δεκων." We have pEssulus from πῆσσαλος, iEvir i. e. dEvir from δᾶήρ. ¶ Haigh: "From πρᾶτέον, to be sold."²

Prex, *pr̄cis*, prayer. Fr. *precor*.

Priāpus, Priapus. Πρίαπος.

Pr̄idem, lately, awhile ago.

Pri is fr. πρ̄ιν, before, previously. See Prior. *Dem* is a termination, as in Idem, Tantundem. ¶ Al. for *priusdem*.

Pr̄idie, on the day before.

¹ Al. from προίκομαι, I come before another in supplication, whence προίκτης, a beggar. But then it would be *pr̄æcor*. ¶ Al. from προικὸς, poor; or προίξ, προίκός, a gift. ¶ Al. for *procor*.

² " *Pretium* is like Germ. *wert*, worth. For R is easily transposed; and W and P are commutable." W.

Priori die. Or from *pri*, (as in *Pridem*,) and *die*.

Prīmicerius, a prime minister or officer. "De ejus etymologiā varii varia; sed plures et sāniores ita dictum putant, qui *primus* scriberetur in *cerā*, h. e. in tabulā *ceratā* seu catalogo alicujus ordinis." F.

Prīmipīlus, a centurion (*pri-mi pīlū*) of the first rank.

Prīmītia, the first fruits of anything. Fr. *primus*. As *Stultus*, *Stultitia*.

Prīmītiuus, the earliest. Fr. *primitūs* fr. *primūm*.

Prīmoplastus, first formed. Fr. *κλαστός*, formed.

Prīmordia, the beginning. *Prima exordia*.

Prīmotinus, ripening early. Opposed to *Serotinus*.

Prīmus, the most first. Superlative of the word of which *prior* is the comparative.

Princeps, chief, foremost, principal. A prince. For *primiceps*, fr. *prima capio*. Hence *princeps*, *princeps*.

Principātus, the chief place. Fr. *princeps*, *principis*.

Principium, the beginning. Fr. *princeps*, *principis*.

Prior, former, earlier, older, former in rank. Fr. *præ*, whence *præior*, *prior*. ¶ Or fr. *πρῆϊον*, former, whence *præior*, *prior*. Hesychius: *Πρῆϊον*, *πρότερον*. ¶ Al. from *πρῆν*, formerly; whence *πρί*. See *Pridem*. ¶ Al. from *pris*. See *priscus*.¹

Priscus, ancient, out of date or use. From *prīus*, contr. *pris*. Scheide supposes that *πρῆς* was a nominative, whose accusative was *πρίν*. See *Pristinus*. ¶ Al. from *πρίν*, last year, formerly; whence a word *πρυσικός*, *πρυσικός*.

Pristinus, former, ancient, of some time standing. Fr. *pris*, as *Cras*, *Crastinus*. See *Priscus*.

Pristis, transp. *pistris*, and *pistris*, (as *Αἶα*, *Aja* X,) some large fish. Also, a ship of war of a long shape. *Πρίστις*, *πρίστis*, *πρήστις*, *πρίστis*.²

Prīvātus, private, one's own, particular. Fr. *privus*.

Prīvīgnus, a step-son. "Prīvīgnus dictus, quod ante quā mater secundò nuberet, est progenitus." F. For *priignus*, from *prius*, whence *priignus*, somewhat as from *Aper*, *Apri*, is *Aprignus*; from *Abies* is *Abiegnus*. The Greeks said *πρόγονος*. ¶ Or for *privigenus*. Fr. *privus*, single; or *privè*, singly, "seorsim." Where a person is born not of both the father and the mother existing, but of only one of them. So the Greeks said *ἄμφος* from *ἀμφί*, seorsim.

Prīvīlēgium, a law inflicting an extraordinary punishment, or conferring an extraordinary favor or privilege on an individual. Fr. *lex*, *legis*, and *privus*.

Prīvo, I deprive, take away.

¹ Jamieson mentions the Iceland. *fyr*, (whence our First) prius; which transposed is *fry*.

² Donnegan gives a Greek derivation in *πρίστις* and *πρίστis*, Voasius in *Pristes*.

Fr. *πρίω*, (as *ὄϊς*, *οὐίς*,) I cut or divide by sawing; I cut away.

¶ Al. from *privus*. *Privum* facio, I make my own individual property.

Privus, individual, each, particular, one's own. Fr. *privo*. Cut off from others, by oneself. Somewhat as *ἑκαστος* is from *ἑκάς*. ¶ Al. from *πρίω*, to cut off. Scaliger: "Quia in familiâ heriscundâ, quæ ante communia erant heredum, hæc SECANTUR in portiones, ut quæque *priva* et propria fiat."

Pro, before, in front of: for, instead of, in defence of; for, equivalently to, according to, in comparison of. Livy: "Castra metatus latius quàm *pro* copiis." *Πρό*.

Pro, in compounds, at a distance. For *porro*. ¶ Al. for *procul*.

Pro, *Proh*, o! For *per* o! *per oh*! Cicero: "*Proh* Deûm atque hominum fidem." That is, "*Per*, oh! Deûm," &c. Then *proh* came to be used generally for *oh*. *Proh* Jupiter, &c. Properly, *Per* te, *oh* Jupiter.

Proagôrus, a Sicilian high magistrate. *Προήγορος*.

Proavus, a great grandfather. As going (*pro*) before a grandfather.

Probabilis, probable, likely to be truth. Fr. *probo*. Such a supposition is worthy of being approved of or is probable.

Pröbè. "*Pereo probè*," in good honest truth, really, in fact. Also, excellently! good! very well done! For *probus* is said of any thing which is good

in its kind. *Proba* merx, *proba* clava, *probum* argentum.

Pröbitus, probity, &c. Fr. *probus*.

Pröblēma, a problem. *Πρόβλημα*.

Pröbo, I approve, praise. That is, I judge to be (*probum*) good. "*Meo* iudicio *probum* esse iudico." F. Also, I show, prove. That is, *probum* esse monstro. We say, To make good. Also, I try or examine whether a thing be (*probum*) good. So *δοκιμάζω* is to judge if a thing be (*δοκιμὴν*) approvable. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *βραβεύς*, he who awarded the prize of victory. Hence *probo* is to examine." As *δῶμα*, *δομα*. If there was a word *βραβείω*, as well as *βραβεύω*, this would be well. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *profian*." So Icel. *profa* is to try, prove; and Germ. *prufen*, which however Wachter refers to *probus* or *probo*. "*Prufen*," he says, "examinare an *probum* sit."

Pröbölē, a throwing out, &c. *Προβολή*.

Pröboscis, the trunk of an elephant. *Προβοσχις*.

Pröbrum, a disgrace, disgraceful action, rape, &c.; disgraceful language, abuse. "*Pro prohibrum*. Quod *prohibere* a nobis debemus," says Dacier. Rather, Quod *prohibent* leges et vetant. So that *probrum* answers to *Vetitum*. *Lucretius* has *probeat* for *prohibeat*: "*Nam sive est aliquid quod probeat officiatque*." *Pro* is here long: but *HI* may be

wholly omitted. ¶ Haigh : "From *πρόπερον*, for *πίπτερον*, light, rash."

Pröbus, good, honest, upright, worthy, &c. For *prohibus* fr. *prohibeo*. "Quia se a delinquendo *prohibet*," says Festus. ¶ Al. from *probo*. Quem *probes*. And, if Tooke is right in referring *probo* to the Northern languages, this is a correct derivation of *probus*. ¶ Al. from *πίπροπα* pf. mid. of *πρέπω*, whence *πρέπον*, eminence, distinction, merit, worth. Hence *propus*, *probus*. ¶ Al. from *πραῦς*, Æol. *προῦς*, (as *παῖς*, *παῖς*, Æol. *ποις*), whence *proVus*, *proBus*. But *πραῦς* is meek, mild; a meaning too remote from that of *probus*.

Pröcax, *cäcis*, wanton, skittish, frolicksome. Fr. *proco*, I ask, woo. "De meretrice, quæ usque ingerit, Da mihi, Affer mihi." F. ¶ Or from *procus*. ¶ Or fr. *πρόξ*, *προκός*, a fawn. Like a fawn. ¶ Or from *procio*, i. e. *provoco* et *laccio*. So *Parens* from *Pario*.

Pröcella, a storm. Fr. *procello*, to drive. A driving storm.

Pröcello, I drive forward, strike, upset. See *cello*.

Pröcères, the nobles, leading men. From sing. *procer*, and this from *προεχής*, having the precedence; Æol. *προεχής*, whence *προχής*, *procer*. But from *προχής* should we not expect *procères*? No more than *Celères* from *κέληΣ*, *κέληP*.¹

Pröcērus, long, tall. Fr. *προεχής*, jutting forward; Æol. *προεχής*, *προυχής*, as *κέληΣ*, *κέληP*, *celer*.

Procestrium: See Appendix.

Pröcinctus, *üs*. A soldier is said to make his will "in *pro-cinctu*," when he makes it being at the time girt with his armour and ready for battle. *Pro* is before the time or before the enemy.

Pröclivis, said properly of a (*clivus*) hill inclining forwards, sloping, steep; easy to descend; easy, in general.

Pröco, *Pröcor*, I ask, beg, woo. Fr. *προέχω* i. e. *χεῖρα*, I hold up my hand before another in petition. Hence *πρόχω*, *proco*, as from *Προεχής*, *Προεχής* is *Procer*, *Proceres*. ¶ Or from *procio*, I call to, as *Occapio*, *Occupo*, as. ¶ Al. from *προίτω*, *προίτωμαι*, whence *προίτης*, a beggar. Hence *πρότω*, *πρότωμαι*, *proco*, *procor*.

Pröcrastino, I put off (*ad crastinum diem*) till tomorrow.

Pröcul, far off. For *pro* (i. e. *porro*) *ab oculis*. ¶ Or from *procello*, *proculi*, I drive or send off to a distance. De iis quæ longè à nobis amandantur. So *Facul* from *Facio*.

Pröcūrātor, one who (*curat*) takes care of things (*pro*) for another, an agent, manager.

Pröcūro, I manage things, properly for another. "Ad-ministro, præsertim rem ALI-

¹ Al. from *progero*. Qui *gerit* se *pro* (i. e. *præ*) aliis. ¶ Al. from *κέρας*. *Etym.*

From the metaphorical notion of setting up one's horns on high.

ENAM." F. See *Procurator*. Also, I expiate, avert by sacrifices. "*Curo et exequor ea quæ ad expianda prodigia pertinent.*" F. Perhaps *pro* is *porro*: *curo* ut expellam *porro* i. e. *procul*. Or *pro* is instead of, as an equivalent for. *Curo piacula pro prodigiis, ut prodigia compensentur piaculis.*

Pröcus, a wooer, suitor. Fr. *proco*.

Pröcyon, a star which rises before the dog-star. Προκύων.

Prödeo, I come forth, go out. Soft for *proeo*, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*; *Meulla*, *Medulla*.

Prödigung, a prodigy, omen. Fr. *prodico*, whence *prodicium*, *prodigium*. Or fr. *prodico*, like *Prædico*, *Abdico*. ¶ Or from *prodigo*. That which we cast to a distance, ἀποπεμπόμεθα. ¶ Al. from *προδείκω*, *præmonstro*.

Prödigo, I drive forth, to a distance. Por *prodago*, *proago*, as *Proeo*, *Prodeo*. Also, I squander. That is, I cast forth and dissipate. "*Patrimonium foras ago et perdo.*" F.

Prödigus, prodigal. Fr. *prodigo*.

Pröditor, a betrayer. Fr. *prodo*, *proditum*. One who gives out, discovers, discloses the secrets of another.

Prödo, I give out, produce, disclose, discover, publish. Fr. *pro* for *porro*, and *do*. Also, I cast out, throw away, abandon.

Prödrömus, a forerunner. Προδρομος.

Prödüco, I lead or bring forth. *Pro* for *porro*.

Pröductus, lengthened. That

is, led or brought out to a distance. *Pro* for *porro*.

Prælium: See Appendix.

Pröfāno, I profane. From *profanus*.

Pröfünus, not initiated in the sacred mysteries. Qui est *procul à fanis*. Virgil: "*Procul o procul este profani*, Exclamat vates." Hence, impious. Also, common, secular, not sacred. So *Profestus* is *PROCUL* a *FESTIS*, non *festus*.

Pröfectio, a going. See *Proficiscor*.

Pröfecto, indeed, assuredly. For *pro facto*. As from *Factum* is *Affecto*. We say, It is so for a fact.

Pröfectus, an advancement in anything, profit. Fr. *proficio*.

Pröfestus, not holy, not kept holy. See *Profanus*.

Pröficio, I make progress, get on, succeed, profit. *Facio iter pro* i. e. *porro*.

Pröfiscor, I set out or onward, go away. Fr. *proficio*, whence the perfect *projectus* sum. That is, *facio iter pro* i. e. *porro*, as in *Proficio*.

Pröfiteor, I confess openly. Fr. *fateor*.

Pröftigo, I dash to the ground, destroy, injure. Also, I throw an enemy into complete disorder, that is, crush, overwhelm. Also, I bring a thing almost to its conclusion. That is, I nearly dispatch it. Generally, what I bring to an end, I crush or destroy. See *Fligo*.

Pröfugus, fleeing far. Qui *pro* i. e. *porro* fugit.

Pröfundus, deep. Having its

(*fundum*) depth (*pro* i. e. *porro*) at a great distance.

Profusio, extravagance. *Quæ profundit* divitias, casts them forth and dissipates them. Fr. *profusus*.

Prögenies, an offspring. Fr. *progeno*, or *progeneo*, *progenui*. *Pro*, as in *Prodo*, *Produco*. See *Geno*.

Prögnosticum, a token. *Προγνωστικόν*.

Prögraxe, to have bawled out. For *procraxe*, *procraxisse* fr. *κράζω*, *κράξω*, I bawl out. But the reading is dubious.

Pröhıbeo, I keep off, hinder, &c. Fr. *habeo*, I hold, and *pro* i. e. *porro* or *procul*.

Prohinc, therefore. As *Proinde*.

Pröjectūra, a jutting out. Fr. *projicio*, *projectus*. A casting or putting forward.

Proin, for *proinde*.

Proinde, therefore. Fr. *pro*, for *porro*, hereafter; and *inde*, on this account. Cicero: "*Proinde* aut exeat aut quiescant." Also, just so, equally. See *Perinde*.

Prölāto, I defer. Fr. *prolatum*. That is, I carry forward, put off to a distant time.

Prölecto, I allure. Fr. *lacio*, *lacitum*, *lactum*. I draw forth, entice.

Pröles, an offspring. Fr. *pro* (as in *Progenies*) and *oleo*, to grow. As springing forth and growing. See *Soboles*.

Prötētārius, one of the lowest of the people. As being usually not called to serve in war, and so good for nothing else than to produce (*prolem*) children.

Prölixus, long, tall, big; long in speech, prolix. From *pro* and *laxus*. "In longitudinem *laxus*, protentus." F. From the notion of metals relaxing and extending themselves, So from *τάω*, *τέττω*, to extend, is *τήκω*, to melt. Hence *prölixus* is also bountiful, lavish of presents. That is, loose and unconfined in one's bounty. Also, prosperous, "affluens."

Prölögus, a prologue. *Πρόλογος*.

Prolubium, whim, humor, inclination. Fr. *lubet*. Where the will puts itself forth. Or *pro* is according to.

Prölüsio, a flourish, prelude. Fr. *ludo*, *lusum*. Where we play merely, before we come to something serious.

Prölüvies, a flood; flux. See *Alluvies*.

Prömineo, I hang over. See *Mineo*.

Prömiscuus, mingled without order or distinction. Fr. *miscuo*.

Prömissum, a promise. See *promitto*.

Prömissus, suffered to grow to a great length. *Pro* is *porro*, to a distance; *missus* the same as *prætermisus*.

Prömitto, I send or cast (*pro*) to a distance. I suffer to grow to a great length. See *Promissus*. Also, I promise, engage, vow. That is, I put forward, hold out, hold forth a promise. So *πρότελλω* is to promise.

Prömo, I take out, bring forth, produce, show. Fr. *pro* i. e. *porro*, and *emo*, I take.

Prōmontōrium, a promontory, high land jutting into the sea. Fr. *promineo*, whence *prominitorium*, *promintorium*, *promontorium*. So *sOntis* for *sIntis*. Or for *promuntorium*, as *recUpero* for *reclpero*. ¶ Al. *quia est pro monte, loco montis*.

Prōmōtus, advanced. Moved (*pro*) forward.

Promptuāria cella, a cellar whence eatables (*promta sunt*) are brought out.

Promptus, drawn out. Fr. *prommo*. Set forth, manifest, clear. Ready to be brought out, prepared, at hand. Hence easy. Ready, prompt, active. Things "in *promptu*" are things ready at hand.

Prōmulgo, I publish abroad. For *provulgo* fr. *vulgo*. In *vulgo* *promo*. V and M are commutable. So *proMuscis* is read for *proBuscis*. ¶ Or fr. *προμολογῶ*, γῶ, I avow openly. Hence *promolgo*, *promulgo*. ¶ Al. for *probulgo* fr. *bulga*, a bag. Or from *μολγῶς*, a bag.

Prōmulsis, a whet to the appetite. Fr. *mulsum*. "Not given instead of the *mulsum*, but before it." F.

Prōmus, a steward, butler. One who (*promit*) brings out eatables from the pantry.

Prōmuscis, a trunk of an elephant. Fr. *προβοσκis*, whence *promoscis*, *promuscis*. But others read *proboscis*.

Prōnōmen, a pronoun. As being (*pro nomine*) instead of the name of a person.

Prōnūba, presiding over marriage. Fr. *nubo*. Quæ præest nuptiis. Also, one who pre-

ceded the bride to her husband's house.

Prōnus, bending forward, inclined downward, headlong, bent, prone. Inclined to a person, favorable. Easy of descent, easy in general. Fr. *πρῶν, πρῶνος*, the prominence of a rock. That is, bending forward like it. ¶ Al. from *πρηνής*, same as *pronus*. Rather, from *πρῶνιης*, which Isaac Vossius states was the same as *πρηνής*. ¶ Al. from *pro*, forward.

Proæmium, a prelude, preface. Προίμιον.

Prōpāgo, a layer; branch of a tree bent down and fixed in the earth without disjoining it from the parent stock, that new shoots may spring from it. Hence a shoot; offspring. Fr. *pago*, *pango*, to drive in. *Pro* seems to mean, laid out at length.

Prōpāgo, I propagate (*propagine*) by a layer, increase, extend.

Prōpālo, I make manifest. So that it shall be (*propalam*) in sight of all.

Prōpe, near. From *πρὸς*, just by: Æol. *προπ*, (See *poPa* from *θύτης, φύτης*), whence *prope*, as *περ*, *ferē*. ¶ Al. from *πέπροκα* pf. mid. of *πείπω*, to suit. ¶ Al. from *pro* and *pes*. Before the feet.

Prōpēdiem, shortly, within a few days. That is, we are *prope diem*, near the day. Or, (*diem*) on a day which is (*prope*) near.

Prōpensus, hanging forward, bending down, inclined towards, favorable to, prone to, ready to

please or benefit. Fr. *propendo*.

Prōpēro, I make haste with a thing, get it ready. For *proparo*. I get ready one thing before anything else. ¶ Al. from *prope*. "Quia, qui *properat*, hoc agit ut magis et magis *appropinquet*." V.¹

Prōpērus, quick. Fr. *propero*.

Prōphēta, a prophet. Προφήτης.

Prōpīno, I taste a little of a cup and then give it to another to drink. Also, I drink to any one. Προπίνω.

Prōpinquus, near in habitation or in race. *Propinqui*, relations. Fr. *prope*. As Longē, Longinquus.

Prōpitio, I make (*propitium*) propitious.

Prōpitius, propitious, favorable. Fr. *prope*, as Fictitius, Insititius. Qui *prope* est ac præsens. Virgil: "Præsencia numina, Fauni." That is, *propitia*, says Servius. Where O is long, it is lengthened from the number of short syllables, as I in Italia. ¶ Al. from προπετής, prompt.

Prōpōla, a retailer. Προπόλας. So Pro is sometimes long in Prologus from Πρόλογος.

Prōpōlis, the honey made in the fore-part of a hive, of a thicker and coarser substance, to keep out the cold. Fr. πρόπολις, the fore-part of a hive.

Prōpōno, I propose. That

is, I put before myself or before another. As Gr. προτίθημι.

Prōportio, a proportion. From the frequent expression *pro portione*.

Prōpōsītum, anything proposed. See *Propono*. What I propose to myself, a purpose, intention. A way or course of life which we have set before ourselves and adopted.

Prōprius, one's own, personal, private, peculiar. Also, fit, suitable, proper. Scribonius: "Remedia *propria* ad singula sumere." Which belong peculiarly to each case. So also, apposite, pertinent. Cicero: "Res ut omnes certis ac *propriis* vocabulis nominentur." Also, absolutely and lastingly one's own, stable, permanent. Lucilius: "Cum sciam nihil in vitā *proprium* mortali datum esse." From *prope*. That which is at hand, in our power. So Potis is from *Ποτl*. R added, as in putRis, putReo. So perhaps Rius in Ebrius.

Propter, near. For *propeter* fr. *prope*, as Sub, Subter; Præ, Præter. Also, by reason of, on account of. Butler: "As that, which is contiguous to anything, may produce an effect on it; hence *propter* signifies the cause or reason of a thing or action."

Prōpugnācūlum, a fortress. Pro quo, gratiā cuius, *pugnatur*.

Prōpŷlaum, the porch of a temple. Προπύλαιον.

Prōra, the prow of a ship. Πρώρα.

¹ Al. from πρόκα, Æol. πρότα, instantly.

Prōrēta, the keeper of the prow. *Πρωρέτης*.

Prōrito, "I irritate, provoke. Also, I allure, invite." F. The second sense suggests a derivation from *ῥύπται* pp. of *ῥύω*, I draw, whence *ῥῦτιρ*, a rope to draw with. U into I, as *φρῦγω*, frlgo, *λῦγῶ*, ligo. From *rito* is perhaps also *Inrito*, *Irrito*, which is used in the first sense of *prorito* above. From the sense of drawing forth, drawing out, we have that of irritating, as *Provoco* is to irritate, i. e. to call out. ¶ See *Irrito*.

Prōrōgo, I adjourn, put off. That is, (*rogo*) I move that a motion before the House shall be put (*pro* i. e. *porro*) off, and considered another time. Also, I carry forward, carry on, continue.

Prorsa (i. e. *proversa*) *Dea* is opposed to *Postverta*.

Prorsum, *Prorsus*, straight on. For *proversum*, *proversus*. Turned straightforward. Also, in a word, in short, in fact. That is, to say a thing straightforward, without circumlocution. So in the expression "*Prorsus perii*," I am undone direct; to say no more about it, I am utterly undone. Hence *prorsus* in general is, totally, wholly.

Prōsa oratio, *Prōsa*, prose. For *prorsa*, (i. e. *proversa*), which is also found. That is, which runs on straightforward, not fettered and impeded by long and short syllables. Or which in reading we read straight on; not going back to get

the sense, as we do in Latin verse.

Prōsāpia, a race of ancestors going back for many generations. Fr. *πρῶσαφίς*, continuous; whence *προσάφια*, or *προσάφεια*, (like *συνάφεια*) a continuity. Hence *prosaphia*, *prosapia*. The quantities of the two first syllables oppose this derivation. Whether so as to destroy it, the reader will judge. ¶ Al. from a word *πρόσαππος* formed from *ἄππος*, like *Atavus*, that is *Adavus*, from *Avus*.

Proscēnium, the stage. *Προσκήνιον*.

Prōscribo, I write up, post up, as a sale; and particularly the sale of the effects of a person banished or outlawed.

Prōscriptio, confiscation. Fr. *proscribo*.

Prōsecta, the entrails cut up and laid out for sacrifice. Fr. *proseco*.

Prōsēda, a harlot. Fr. *sedeo*. Compare *Prostibula*.

Prōsēlytus, a proselyte. *Προσήλυτος*.

Prōsēro: See *Exero*.

Prōserpina, Proserpine. Fr. *Περσεφόνη*, whence by corruption *Πρεσεφόνη*, *Πρεσερφόνη*, *Προσερφόνη*, *Proserphina*, *Proserpina*.

Prōseucha, a Jewish synagogue. *Προσευχή*.

Prōsicia, the same as *Prosecta*. Fr. *proseco*, *proscico*.

Prōsōdia, accent. *Προσῳδία*.

Prosp̄erus, *Prosper*, favorable, prosperous. Fr. *πρόσφορος*, advantageous. Hence *prosporus*, and *prosperus*.

Prostibŭla, Prostibŭlum, a prostitute. Fr. *prosto*, whence *prostabulum*, (as *Sto, Stabulum*), *prostibulum*. Or for *prosistibula* fr. *prosisto*, as *Infundo, Infundibulum*. *Prosto*, to stand exposed before the public gaze, to stand to be hired.

Prōsum, I am on the side of, exert myself for, am profitable to. *Sum pro*. Opposed to *Obsum*.

Prōtēgo, I protect. That is, I stand (*pro*) before a person and (*tego*) cover him.

Prōtēlo, I push or draw forward by a continuous and uninterrupted impulse, I draw on. Hence, I extend, prolong. Also, I push or draw off, repel. *Apuleius*: "Mutuū ut exitum communem protelarent, cohortati." *Terence*: "Ne te iratus suis ævidicis dictis protelet."¹ From *protelum*. Compare *Tractim*. ¶ *Al.* from *pro*, and *τῆλε*, at a distance.

Prōtēlum, a continuous uninterrupted pulling of oxen under the yoke. Also, a continual pushing forward of any thing. Hence *protelō* is in rapid and ceaseless succession. Fr. *telum*. "It means properly the continued flight (*teli*) of a weapon impelled from a sling, or the continued movement onward of any thing thrust forward like such a weapon." *V.* Compare *Perpes*. ¶ *Al.* from *τῆλε*, to a distance.

¶ *Al.* for *protemulum* from *temo*. *Temonis* continua projectio.

Prōtervus, wanton, skittish, saucy, wayward, lascivious. For *proterivus* fr. *protero*, as *Cado, Cadivus*. As beating down or bruising every thing in its way. Compare *Petulans* and *Petulcna* from *Peto*. ¶ *Al.* for *proterivus* fr. *terreo*. ¶ *Al.* from *torvus*.

Prōtinam, Prōtinus, directly on, continually forward. Without pause or interruption, immediately. Also, far onwards. From *tenus*, which expresses a reaching onward from one spot to another. ¶ Or at once from *teneo*, to hold on.

Prōtōmysta, Prōtōplastus, Prōtōōmus: Greek words.

Prōtrepticum, an exhortatory discourse. *Προτρεπτικόν*.

Prōventus, a produce, crop, productions, revenue. That is, a coming forth. Fr. *venio*.

Prōverbium, a proverb, saying. As being (*pro verbo*) in the place of a word of advice. Or as being a word or speech commonly used (*pro*) before the people. *Pro* somewhat as in *Proscriptio*.

Prōvidus, provident. Fr. *provideo*.

Prōvincia, a conquered country governed by a Roman magistrate, a province. Hence any distant country governed by a Roman officer. The government of it. Hence any office, business, or employment. Fr. *vinco*. *Pro* is here, at a distance off.

¹ Forcellini needlessly explains *protelet* here "vex or gall." *Dacier* explains it "longè propellat, ejiciat, fuget." Compare however *Provoco*.

Prōdōco, I call forth ; I challenge ; I rouse, stir up ; hence, I stir up the passions, exasperate, provoke.

Proxēnēta, a go-between in making bargains. Προξενής.

Proximus, nearest, next ; nearest in kin. Fr. *prope*, whence *propissimus*, *propsimus*, and *proximus*, somewhat as niVS becomes niX. ¶ Or for *proppissimus*, *prossimus*. As UlyXes for UlySSes.

Prūdēns, seeing or knowing beforehand ; provident, prudent. For *providens*, whence *proidens*, *prudens*, as φΟΙνίκας, pUniceus.

Pruīna, hoar-frost. Fr. πρωϊνή, of the morning. Ovid has "MATUTINÆVE pruinae."

Prūna, a burning or live coal. Fr. πυρίνη, belonging to fire, fiery ; whence πυλίνη, *pruna*. ¶ The Iceland. *brūne* is heat ; Anglo-Sax. *bryne* is a burning ; and *byrnan*, to burn. These seem allied to πυρίνη, πύρνη.

Prūnum, a plum, prune. *Prūnus*, a plum tree. "From Gr. προύνη, if προύνη is the same as κοκκομηλέα, as Stephens thinks. But I think he is mistaken. It is rather from προῦμνον, an Asiatic word for the fruit of the plum, or at least of the wild plum." V. "Προῦμνος, the wild plum tree. Also, the cultivated species. Προῦμνον, the wild plum. Προύνη, the plum tree : *prunus domestica*." Dn.

Prūrigo, an itching ; the itch. Fr. *prurio*. As Orior, Origo.

Prūrrio, I itch or cause an itching ; I have an itching or

propensity for. Fr. *peruro*, whence *perururio*, (as *Scateo*, *Scaturio*), contr. *prurio*. From the burning and irritating feeling.

Prýtānes, a chief magistrate. Πρύτανις.

Prýtānēum, a place where the Prytanes tried causes, &c. Πρυτανειον.

Psallo, I play on a musical instrument ; I sing to the sound of one. Ψάλλω.

Psalma, the music of the lyre ; a song sung to the sound of it. Ψάλμα.

Psaltērion, a kind of harp ; a song sung to it. Ψαλτήριον.

Psaltes, a minstrel. Ψάλτης.

Psaltria, a music-girl. Ψάλτρια.

Psēcas, a female slave who dressed the hair of her mistress. Gr. ψεκας is a drop. Madan : "Juvenal gives the waiting-maid the name of one of chaste Diana's nymphs, who attended on the Goddess and assisted at her toilet in the grotto of the vale Gargaphie : Ovid, Met. 3, 172." Forcellini : "So called perhaps, because she sprinkled light DROPS of ointment on the hair of her mistress."

Psēphisma, a decree. Ψήφισμα.

Pseudo — : Words beginning with *pseudo* are of Greek origin, (at least in part) from ψευδος, falsehood.

Psīla, velvet. Ψιλή.

Psīlōthrum, an ointment to take away hair. Ψιλοθρον.

Psittācus, a parrot. Ψίττακος.

Psōlois, à ψαλή, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀρ-
αικόν. Auct. Priap. Carm.:
“*Psoleon ille* [Homerus] vocat
quod nos *psoloenta* vocamus.”
Prima O videtur brevis fieri ex
metri necessitate.

Psýche, the soul. *Psyche*.
ψύχη.

Psych——: The other words
also beginning with *psych* are
Greek.

Psýthia, a kind of vine which
produced the best grapes for
sweet wine. ψυθία.

Pte, as in Suapte. Fr. ποτε,
πτε, as in Τίπτε.

Ptisāna, barley-broth; bar-
ley. Πτισάνη.

Pūber: See Pubes.

Pūbes, the down or soft hair
which begins to grow on young
persons when they come to the
age of puberty; youth, young
men.¹ Fr. φοίβη, hair.² Hence
puba, as from ΦΟΙΒΙΝΟΣ is PUni-
ceus. The termination changed,
as in Pausa from Παῦσις, Vinum
from Οἶνος. Or *pubes* is fr. φοι-
βήεις, φοιβῆς. ¶ Or from βουβών,
the groin or inguinal glands.
Whence *bubes*, *pubes*. ¶ Or
from παῖς, Æol. ποῖς, πόῖς,
whence *poibes*, *pubes*. *Bes*, as
Pes in Cæspes. “Pili qui in
PUERIS anno XIV., in PUELLIS
XII. circa inguina enascuntur.”
F. ¶ Al. from πέους ἥβη, pu-
dendorum lanugo.

Pūbes, *Pūber*, arrived at
the age of puberty. See
above.

Publicānus, a farmer (*publi-
corum*) of the public taxes.

Publico, I make public pro-
perty, confiscate. I make pub-
lic. Fr. *publicus*.

Publicus, public, belonging
to the public, common. Fr. *po-
pulus*, whence *populicus*, *pop-
licus*, (which is still found) *po-
blicus*, *publicus*.

Pūdenda. Ut Gr. αἰδοῖα ab
αἰδοῖος.

Pūdet me, it shames me, I
am ashamed of. Fr. ἱπαιδεῖται,
Æol. ἱποιδεῖται, (as παῖς, Æol.
ποῖς; παιδός, Æol. ποιδός,) whence
epadet, (the middle being turned
into an active,) *epudet*, (as pU-
nio from πΟΙΝῆ,) and *pudet*, as
E is dropt in *Ruber*, *Rufus*,
Liber, *Remus*. But U should
be long? Yet we have fēra from
ΦΗρός, fūris from ΦΗρός. Or
suppose that ἱποιδεῖται was cor-
rupted to ἱποδεῖται. ¶ Or *pu-
det* is from *pudor*, and *pudor* is
from παῖς, παιδός, Æol. ποῖς,
ποιδός, ποιδόρ. As being a qua-
lity belonging peculiarly to boys.
¶ “From Chaldee *PHT*, pu-
duit.” V. If so, the D in *Pu-
det* is for T.³

Pūdicus, chaste. Fr. *pūdor*,
as Amo, Amicus.

Pūdor, shame, modesty. See
pudet.

Puella, a girl. Fr. *puer*,
whence *puera*, *puerula*, *puerla*,
puella.

Puer, a boy; a servant, &c.
Fr. παῖς, πάῖς, Æol. πάῖρ and

¹ Also, locus ipse in quo *pubes* nasci-
tur, inguen.

² So explained by the Etymol. Magn.

Etym.

³ Lhuys refers the Armoric *pydyr*,
pudor, to the Latin.

ποιρ, whence *poër*, *puer*. See Por.

Puerpëra, a woman lately delivered. *Quæ nuper peperit puerum aut pueram*.

Pugæ, the buttocks. Πυγαι.

Pugil, a boxer. For *pugnîl*, *pugnîlis*, (like *Agilis*) fr. *pugnus*, as *Figulus* from *Fingo*, *Figo*. The N in *pugnus* is dropt also in *Pugillus*. ¶ Or fr. πύξ, with the fist: i. e. πύγξ.

Pugillâres, tablets covered with wax on which they wrote with the stylus. Fr. *pugillus*. As being a kind of manuals. "Ita ut *pugillo* facile tenerentur." F. In Juvenal "*pugillares testiculos*" is explained by Forcellini "*grandiores et pugnum implentes*:" who adds: "*Prudentius* shortens the U: but he is a bad prosodian." Facciolati remarks that *Prudentius* is right, and *Juvenal* wrong: as PU in *pugillus* is short. ¶ Al. from *pugo*, *pungo*. "Quia stylo in his *pungendo* scribatur." V. ¶ Al. from πέντυγα pf. mid. of πύσσω, to fold. Soft for *pugillares*, as *Penna* from Πέννα. Homer himself uses πυκται for πτυκται for folded tablets.

Pugillus, a little fist. For *pugnîlus*. As *Flagrum*, *Flagellum*.

Pugio, a dagger, stiletto. Fr. *pugo*, *pungo*, to pierce. ¶ Al. for *pugnio* fr. *pugnus*. As grasped by the fist. See *Pugil*. The Greeks say ἐγχειρίδιον. N omitted as in *Pugil*, *Pugillus*.

Pugna, a single combat; any combat, battle. Properly,

fought (*pugno*) with the fist. Horace: "*Unguibus et pugnîs, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis*."

Pugno, I fight. Fr. *pugna*.

Pugnus, a fist. Fr. πονὺς, solid, close. That is, the hand closed or close. Hence *pucnus*, *pugnus*, as κύκνος, cyGnus.

Pulcher, beautiful. For *pulchrus* fr. πολύχρους, having much color or complexion. Hence *polchrus*, *pulchrus*. ¶ Al. from πολύχαρις, having much grace and elegance. Hence *polchris*, *pulchris*. ¶ Al. from πολύχειρ, considered as meaning, having much avail in the hand, strong. Florus: "*Tum etiam manu pulcher apparuit*." Virgil: "*Satus Hercule pulchro Pulcher Aventinus*." Heyne says here: "*Noli nec de Herculis nec de Aventini pulchritudine dubitare. Rem satis declarant signa vetera. Sed cogitandum est de pulchritudine herois, qui robore corporis omnes superavit*." As *pulcher* is applied to the other virtues of the mind, why not to that of bravery? Especially as bravery was reckoned the greatest virtue. So that we have no need to fly to πολύχειρ, and give it a meaning it never bears.

Pulegium, *Puleium*, the herb pennyroyal. For *pulecium*. "Fr. *pulex*. Because the smell of its leaves burnt destroys FLEAS." Tt. This is taken, I suppose, from Pliny: "*Flos pulegii recentis incensus pulices necat odore*." These derivations are usually suspicious. I leave this as I find it.

Pūlex, a flea. Fr. φύλλα, *psulla*, *psūla*, for softness *pula*. Or fr. φύλλα, πσύλλα, σπύλλα, *spūla*, *pula*. The termination is changed. So in Pausa from Παῦσις, Nervus from Νεῦρον, Vinum from Οἶνος. We have Cornix from Κορώνη.

Pullātus, clothed in black or mourning; in dirty black such as is worn by the poor, or, as others explain it, clothes naturally of black wool which the poor had no means to get whitened. Fr. *pullus*, adj.

Pullus, the young of any creature. Fr. πῶλος, a foal, colt. *Polulus*, *pollus*. Hence any young animal. Damm explains πῶλος, "pullus, maximè equinus." Donnegan: "Πωλοτρόφος, that rears horses. Applied also to OTHER animals. Πωλικὸς, of colts. Sometimes also said of YOUNG OXEN." *Pullus* is applied to boys, in which sense πῶλος is used. Though some derive *pullus* here from *puellus* for *puerulus*. Or from *pupulus*, whence *puplus*, *pullus*.

Pullus, blackish, dun, brown. Fr. πᾶλλος, livid, brownish. As ἑλκος, Ulcus. ¶ Al. from *purus*, whence *purulus*, *pullus*. As said of wool in its natural color, unwhitened by art.

Pulmentum, the same as *puls*, *pultis*, for *pultimentum*. Also, any food which was eaten first with *puls*, then with bread, except fish and flesh. "Appellatio iis orta temporibus, quibus usus panis nondum erat, sed pro *pulle* utebantur." F.

Pulmo, the lungs. Fr. πλε-

μὸν, transp. πευλμών. Or πλεμὸν, *plumo*, *pulmo*.

Pulpa: See Appendix.

Pulprāmentum, delicate food. "Cibus e *pulprā* concisā factus." F.

Pulprītum: See Appendix.

Puls, *pultis*, a food composed of flour and pulse, pottage. Πόλτος.

Pulso, I beat. Fr. *pello*, *pelsum*, *pulsum*.

Pulsus, the pulse. Fr. *pello*, *pulsum*. From its beating.

Pultārius, a pan in which pottage was made. Fr. *puls*, *pultis*.

Pultiphāgus, a pottage-eater. Fr. *puls*, *pultis*, and φάγω, to eat.

Pulto, I beat. Fr. *pello*, *pellitum*, *peltum*, *pultum*. See Merto. E to U, as in sepUltum. Or U is fr. *pepUli*.

Pulver, same as *pulvis*. Hence Pulvereus, &c.

Pulvillus, a little cushion. *Pulvinulus*.

Pulvīnar, a cushion; pillow, couch. A couch on which the images of the Gods were placed on solemn occasions. See Pulvinus.

Pulvīnus, *Polvīnus*, a cushion; pillow: a flower-bed raised in the form of a cushion; a sand-bank. Fr. θυλλίς, Æol. φαλλίς, (whence Latin *Follis*,) a bag, pod, &c. Whence φολVίς, like ferVo, pulVίς. Then *pholvīnus*, (as *Incolinus*, &c.) then *polvīnus*. ¶ Or from πάλλα, a ball, Æol. πόλλα. ¶ Al. from βολβός, a leek. "Quia instar *bulbi* tumet," says Martini. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bol*, the head, whence

our Bolster. ¶ “Fr. *pulvis*, dust or chaff with which it was filled.” Tt.

Pulvis, *Polvis*, dust. The dust of the arena; hence, the arena, place of exercise. Fr. *πάλη*, flour, small dust; whence *palVa*, (as *sylVa*), and *pulva*, as *cUlmus* from *κΑλαμος*. Or fr. *πάλη*, *Æol* *πόλη*, *polVa*. The termination is changed, as vice versa *pausA* from *παῦσις*.

Pūmex, a pumice-stone. A rock full of holes. Fr. *πῶμα*, same as *πόμα*; whence *πῶμηξ*. From drinking in or imbibing moisture. ¶ Al. for *ptumex* fr. *πέπτουμαι* pp. of *πτύω*, to spit. “As being generated from the foam of the sea.” V. Or as being the foam or dregs of liquefactions. ¶ Or for *spumex* fr. *spuma*.

Pūmilio, a dwarf, pigmy. Fr. *pūmilus*. The U made long, as I in Italia. Or from a Greek word *πυγμαλίων*.

Pūmitus, a dwarf. Fr. a word *πόγμαλος* formed fr. *πυγμή*, whence *πυγμαῖος*, a pigmy. Or at once from *πυγμή*. G dropt, as in *Stimulus* for *StiGmulus*.

Punctūtim, briefly. By laying before the reader the (*puncta*) chief points of the argument.

Punctum, a prick, point, spot, dot; the principal point in an argument; a point of time, moment. Also, a vote, suffrage; for waxen tablets were handed to the voters containing the names of the candidates; and a voter put his mark to the name of the candidate he voted for. Also, a point in dice. Hence,

the game of dice. Fr. *pungo*, *pungtum*, *punctum*.

Pungo, I prick, pierce; sting; penetrate; gall or fret the mind. For *pugo*, whence *purugi*. So N is added in *Pango*. Whence is *pugo*? As *πήγνυμι* (to make tight or firm, to drive in or fix in a nail or stake so as to make it tight or firm, to fix in,) is from *πάω*, *πέπηκα*, *πήκω*, *πήξω*, *πέπηγα*, *πήγω*—so from *πύω*, *πέπυκα* was formed *πύκω*, *πύξω*, *πέπυγα*, whence *πύγω*, *pugo*, and hence *pungo*, properly to drive or fix in, as a sting, point of a dart, &c. From this *πύκω*, *πύγω* or *πύξω* was formed *πυγμή*, a fist, (from *πέπυγμαί*); *πύξος*, the box-tree, (from *πέπυξαι*); *πογή*, the buttocks; &c. &c. *Πάω*, *πέω*, *πύω*, &c. meant to press close or tight, to make thick, compact, &c. ¶ Others derive *pugo* at once from *πήγω*. But this change of η into U does not seem satisfactory. ¶ Tooke: “From Anglo-Sax. *pyngan*.” And Wachter refers to Welsh *pigo*, Germ. *picken*, to pick. ¶ Al. from *πεῦκος*, bitterness. Hence a verb *πευκάω*, *πευκά*, *puco*, *pugo*, as said properly of pungent things.

Pūniceus, of a reddish color, not so deep as purple. But it is used also for purple. Fr. *φοινίκεος*, dark red, purple.

Pūnicum malum, *Pūnicum*, a pomegranate. “As being very plentifully found in Africa about Carthage. Or because its bark, flowers, and grains were (*punico colore*) of a red color.” F.

Pūnicus, same as *puniceus*. Fr. *φοινικός*.

Pūnicus, Carthaginian. From *Pānus*, whence *Punicus*, as from *πΟΙη* is *pUnio*. ¶ Or from *Φοινίξ*, *Φοινικός*. As *Pānus* is from *Φοινίξ*.

Pūnio, I punish. Fr. *pāna*, for *pānio*. Or at once from *ποιη*, punishment: as *Providens*, *Proidens*, *Prudens*. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *pinan*."

Pūpa, a young girl; image of a little girl. Fr. *pupus*.

Pūpilla, a little girl. Fr. *pupa*. Generally, a young orphan girl. Also, the pupil of the eye. For the figures seen in it appear to be little boys and little girls. So Gr. *χόρη*, which Ormston explains, "a girl; a small image of one, a doll; the pupil of the eye, from its presenting a small image of the observer."

Pūpillus, a boy. Specially applied to one under age, who has ceased to be in his father's power either by death or by emancipation; a ward, orphan. Fr. *pupus*.

Puppis, the stern of a ship. From *Πόποι*, (poetically *Ποππο*), the Gods. For their images were painted on the stern. Ovid: "PURPQUE recurvæ Insilit, et PICTOS verberat unda DEOS." ¶ Al. from *ἐπῶπις*, (*ἐπῶπις*), fem. of *ἐπῶπις*, an overseer. Isaac Voss.: "*Puppis* est prospectus navis et in eâ oculi." Hence *puppis*, as *Πῶλος*, *Pullus*. Or fr. *ἐπόπις*, *πόπις*, whence *πόπις*, *poppis*, *puppis*.¹

Pūpus, a young boy. Beeman: "From Hebr. *bēb*, pupus fuit." And Wachter refers to Germ. *bub*, "puer, parvus et magnus." ¶ "From *βούπαις*, [*Æol.* *βούποις*,] valde puer." Ainsw. Hence *dupus*, *pupus*. But *βούπαις* is rather a large full-grown boy. ¶ Al. from *pusus*, whence *pusivus*, *pūvus*, *pupus*.

Purgāmentum, diet, refuse. Quod ex purgatione oritur.

Purgo, I make pure, clean; cleanse; I make clear of a charge. For *purigo* fr. *purus*. As *Mitis*, *Mitigo*.

Purpūra, the shell-fish from which purple-dye was produced; purple; the purple-dress of kings and magistrates; kings, magistrates, &c. so drest. Fr. *πορφύρα*, whence *porphura*, *porpura*, *purpura*.

Purpūro, I die (*purpurā*) with purple.

Pūrus, pure, clean, fine, clear; pure in mind. Pure, simple. *Purum* i. e. *cælum*, the clear sky. *Purus* is properly pure as (*ἀπὸ πυρὸς*) by fire.

Pus, *pūris*, the corrupt matter of a sore. Fr. *πύος*, as *θύος*, Thus. *Puris*, like *Mus*, *Muris*.

Pūsillus, tiny. Fr. *pūsus*. We have *Māmilla* from *Mamma*.

Pūsio, a little boy. Fr. *pusus*. ¶ Or fr. *παῖς*, *Æol.* *πῶις*, whence *παίσίαν*, *Æol.* *ποισίαν*, whence *pusio*, as from *πΟΙη* is *pUnio*.

¹ Al. from *ἐπ' ὀπίσω*, behind; whence

ποπίς. Or *ἐπὶ τοῦπίσω*, whence *ἐπουπίσω*, *ποπίς*.

Pustūla, a blister, pimple. "Fr. *pus*. Because it contains it. Though it is said as well of things which have it not." F. ¶ Or fr. *πίφυσται* pp. of *φύω*, fut. *φύσω*, whence *φυσάω*, to puff out. From this *φύω* appear to come *φυστή* and *φύσκη*. ¶ Or fr. *φουγῆ*, bloated; contr. *φυστή*. See *Fistula*.

Pūsūla, same as *pustula*.

Pūsūlātum argentum, very refined. "So called from the (*pusulæ*) blisters which silver receives in melting, and by which the silver becomes rugged; or from those which the graving and recent impression have raised." F.

Pūsus, a little boy. Fr. *παῖς*, Æol. *πῆς*, whence *poisus*, *pūsus*, as *pUnio* from *πΟΙνή*. Compare *Crassus* from *Κρᾶς*.

Pūtā, for instance. Persius: "Hoc *putā* non justum est, illud malè, rectius istud." *Putā*, imagine this case.

Pūtāmen, a husk. Fr. *puto*. As being cut off or taken off.

Pūtēal, the cover (*putei*) of a well. A place in the forum where usurers met. Adam: "Because that place, being struck with thunder, had been expiated by Scribonius Libo, who raised over it a stone covering, the covering of a well, open at the top, in the Forum; near which the tribunal of the prætor used to be, and where the usurers met."

Pūteo, I stink. Fr. *πύθω* or *πυθίω*, to putrefy. Hence are *putris* and *putreo*.

Pūteus, a well or pit. "It

was also a punishment by which slaves were thrown into a well: whether it was a real well in which they were suspended and kept in the water, or whether it was a place sunk like a well." F. From *βοθείος*, Æol. of *βαθείος*, gen. of *βαθύς*, deep. So *Pluteus* from *Πλατίος*, *Πλωτίος*. T for θ, as in *puTeo*, *laTeo*. ¶ Or fr. *βοθός*, depth, or *βίθεος*, deep. ¶ Al. from *πυθός*, drinkable. ¶ Al. from the North. "Anglo-Sax. *pit*, *pyt*, Belg. *put*. From Celt. *bod*, deep." W.

Pūtīdus, nasty, foul. Also, disgusting, unpleasant, affected: i. e. offending the ears, as *bad* smells the nose. Fr. *puteo*. So *Rancidus* is used.

Pūtillus, vox blandientis. "A *puta* [aut *putus*], à *πόσθη*, unde etiam *præputium*. [Quod vide.] Apud Plautum Libanius Phileonium eâ ratione poscit ut se appellet *putillum*, quâ Augustus Horatium vocavit *putissimum* penem." V. The reading however of *putillus* here, and of *putilla* in Horace Sat. 2, 3, 216, is very dubious.

Pūto. I find these senses in Forcellini: "1. To lop, prune, cut off the superfluous branches. 2. To clean. 3. To clear, settle one's accounts. 4. To consider, ponder, reflect. 5. To think, conjecture, imagine. 6. To value, estimate." Do all these senses come from one root? If so, what is the meaning which embraces them all? *Puto* may be fr. *πύθω*,¹ I enquire

¹ Whence is *πυθόμενος*; and (from

into, examine, essay, try. The three last senses easily belong to this. And by examining our accounts we clear or settle them. This is the third sense. Does the first agree with these? When we prune, we examine what branches are to be retained and what rejected. Gellius: "*Putare veteres dixerunt, vacantia ex quâque re ac non necessaria auferre et excidere, et quod esset utile ac sine vitio videretur relinquere. Sic namque vites, et sic etiam rationes putari dictum.*" The second sense is closely allied to this. Or, (as from *Πευστός* examined, essayed, and so separated and purified, is *Putus*, pure,) so *puto* from *Πύθω* may mean generally, I purify, cleanse, clean, clear, clear away, and so prune. Vossius: "*Putare rationes est quod Græci dicunt ἐκκαθαίρει λογισμόν. Item putare dicimur vites; quia, cum id quod impedimento erat recisum est, remanent PURÆ.*" ¶ Others refer *puto* to *putus*, pure, clean. That is, *putum* facio. But *pu* in *putus* is long. ¹

pp. *πέπυσμαι* and *πέπυσται* are *πύσμα* and *πύστις*. Or say that *puto* is fr. *πύθω* fut. 2. of *πέθω*.

¹ Al. from *πέπυστα*, (whence are *πέπυμος* and *πέπυνος*,) pf. mid. of *πέτω*, taken actively, I make to fall. Or to *κόπτω*, Æol. *κόττω*, I cut off; whence *πόττω*, as *Κη* and *Πη* are interchanged; and as *luPus* is from *λύκος*. Then, from causing branches to fall or cutting them off, we have the sense of discriminating and judging. Gellius: "*Puto non significat profecto aliud, quàm id agere nos in re dubiâ ut, necisâ amputatisque falsis opinionibus, quod videatur esse verum et integrum retineamus.*" ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *φυ-*

Pūtreo, I rot. Fr. *putris*.
Pūtris, rotten, fetid; crumbling, limp, lax. Fr. *puteo*.

Pūtus, pure. Fr. *πυστός*, Æol. *πευτός*, (as *πίστις*, Æol. *πίττις*), essayed, refined. Theocritus: *Χρυσὸν πύθοντας ἀμειβέσθαι*.

Pūtus, i, same as *potus*, i.

Pycetes, a boxer. *Πύκτης*.

Pýgargus, a bird and a beast with a white tail. Ringtail: rein-deer. *Πύγαργος*.

Pýgiäca, à *πυγὰι*, nates.

Pygmæi, Pygmies. *Πυγμαῖοι*.

Pýra, a funeral-pile. *Πυρά*.

Pýramis, a pyramid. *Πυράμις*.

Pýrëthrum, some herb. *Πύρεθρον*.

Pyrgus, a tower. *Πέργος*. A dice-box in its shape.

Pýrio, I heat. Fr. *πυρίᾱω*, *πυρίῳ*.

Pýrites, the fire-stone. *Πύριτης*.

Pýrois, the planet Mars. *Πυρόεις*. Columella has *RUTILUS Pyrois*.

Pýrōpus, an opal. *Πορωπός*.

Pyrrhîcha, a dance in armor. *Πυρρήχη*.

Pyrrhîchius pes, a foot like chîus. *Πυρρήχιος*.

Pýrus: See *Pirus*.

Pýthaules, one who plays the Pythian air on the flute. *Πυθαύλης*.

Pýthia, the priestess of Apollo. *Πυθία*.

Pýthia, the Pythian games. *Πύθια*.

τᾶω, *φυντᾶω*, to prune: from *φυνδν*, a plant, shoot." But *φυντᾶω* should mean to plant or transplant.

Pūthius, Apollo. Πύθιος.

Pythōn, the serpent. Πύθων.

Pytisma, spittle. Πύτισμα.
But the reading is much disputed.

Pytisso, I spit out. Fr. πυρίζω, πυρίδω, πυρίσω. Others read *pētisso*, I sip. Fr. πηρίζω from πῖω, πίνω. Vossius quotes *επυρίζω* from Athenæus. But Donuegan has *πυρίζω* in the sense of sipping also.

Pyxinum, the name of a salve, mentioned by Celsus. "Perhaps from its being contained (*pyxide*) in a boxen vessel," says Forcellini. Rather from its being of a box-wood i. e. yellow color. However, it must be from Gr. *πύξινον*.

Pyxis, a box. Πύξις.

Q.

Quā, which way, &c. *Quā* *riā*, ratione.

Quadantēnus, to a certain extent. *Quādam* *parte* *tēnus*. For *quadamtenus*. So *Aliquatenus*.

Quādra, a square. A square table. The fourth part of anything, a bit, piece. For *quatra* from *quater*. Or *quatra* is *quarta*. Hence *Quadrupes*, *Quadrigæ*, &c.

Quādrāginta, forty. For *quatraginta*. See *Quadra* and *Viginti*.

Quādrans, the fourth part of an *as*, for *quadras*, from *quater* and *as*. Or at once fr. *quadra*. Hence a fourth of anything.

Quādrantal, a solid square. Also, a measure having a square

foot every way. "A *quadrata* figurā," says Dacier. So that it is put for *quadratal*. It seems to come from *quadrans*, *quadrantis*, which yet has nothing to do with it. In Pliny 18, 29, "Magnitudo amplissima fuit, quatuor pedum et semipedis per medium ambitum, crassitudine *quadrantali*," *quadrantali* is one-fourth of a foot, fr. *quadrans*, *antis*.

Quādrantiāria *res*, a bath. For a *quadrans* was paid for bathing.

Quādrātārius, a stone-cutter. Fr. *quadratus*. That is, a squarer.

Quādrātus, squared. Also, well-set: as we say, A square man. *Quadratum*, a square. *Quadrata* *litera*, a letter made in a rectangular form. We say, To write a square hand. *Quadratum* *agmen*, an army formed into a square.

Quādrūfidus, cleft into four parts. Fr. *quater*, and *fido*, *findo*. See *Quadra*.

Quādrīgæ, a team of four horses. For *quadriagæ*, fr. *ago*. ¶ Or for *quadrjugæ*. See *Bigæ*.

Quādrīmus, of four years. See *Bimus*.

Quādro, I make square, square; I square with, suit or fit with: for square stones easily suit each other in a building. Fr. *quadra*, or *quadrus*.

Quādrūpes, a four-footed animal. Fr. *pes*.

Quādrūplātor, one who gives or takes (*quadruplum*) four times as much. Also, a public in-

former. As giving information concerning crimes for which persons were fined four times as much as the sum in question. Others understand it as if the informers received a fourth part of the conviction. But what has this to do with *quadruplus*?

Quādrūplex, four-fold. Like Duplex.

Quādrūplus, four-fold. *Plus*, as in Duplex.

Quādrus, square. See Quadra.

Quæ, which, fem. of Qui. From καὶ ἡ. (See Qui.) Hence *quæ*, *quæ*.

Quæro, I seek, search. I get by seeking. I ask, enquire. *Ἐρίω*, says Donnegan, is for *ἰπρινάω*. From *ἰπρίω* suppose a compound *κατερίω*, *κατερίω*, in the same sense. Drop the T,¹ we have *καερίω*, *quæro*. We have V dropt in Prudens from Providens. ¶ Or *quæro* is from *χηρεύω*, Dor. *χαρεύω*, I am in want of; transp. *χαεύρω*, *χαερίω*, *quæro*. Or from *χηρός* suppose a verb *χηρίω*, *χηρίω*, Dor. *χᾶρίω*, whence *χαερίω*, *quæro*. Or *χαερίω* is fr. *χάερος*, whence *χηρός*. ¶ Al. from *τάω*, I stretch out my hands i. e. to search for (See *Tento*); whence *ταίρω*, (as *ψάω*, *ψαίρω*.) Æol. *καίρω*, as Te in Æolic became Ke, whence Que. ¶ "From Hebrew *KRA*, vocat." Ainsw.²

Quæstor, a judge. Fr. *quæro*, or rather *quæso*, *quæsitum*. An examiner of charges.

Quæso, I seek, &c. Fr. *quæro*, *quæsum*, (as Curro, Cursum,) *quæsum*.

Quæstio, an enquiry, &c. Fr. *quæso*, *quæsitum*, *quæstum*.

Quæstor, an examiner of capital charges, inquisitor. For *quæstor*. See *Quæstio*. Also a city and a provincial magistrate who busied himself in making enquiries into the state of the treasury and into the method necessary for filling it. Or *quæro* is here "*quæro compellendi et exigendi gratiâ*." Vossius: "Why the term was applied to the *Quæstors* under Augustus is not clear. They read his edicts to the Senate. Cujacius supposes that they were made *quæstors* to enable them to come into the Senate. For by the Cornelian Law no one could arrive at any honor till he had been *questor*. Scipio Gentilis thinks them called from their resembling the ancient *questors*, to whom the care of guarding the decrees of the Senate was committed by the Tribunes and *Ædiles*." They were called *quæstores* candidati, "because," says Adam, "they sued for higher preferments, which by the interest of the Emperor they were sure to obtain. Quintilian: *Petis tanquam Cæsaris candidatus*." Put *Quæris* for *Petis*, and a third reason of the name appears.

Quæstura, the office (*quæstoris*) of *questor*. So *Prætor*, *Prætura*.

¹ The T is dropt in *καυδέαις* for *καυδέαις*: but Matthiæ accounts for that thus: *καυτᾶδᾶις*, *καυτᾶδᾶις*, *καυτᾶδᾶις*. *καυτᾶδᾶις* is derived by Lennep from *καυτᾶδᾶις*.

² Haigh: "Fr. *κείρω*, *κείρω*, to try, to solicit; Æol. *κείρω*."

Etym.

Quæstus, a trade. Fr. *quæso*, *quæsitum*, *quæstum*. A mode of seeking a livelihood. Cicero: "Qui honestè rem *quærunt* mercaturis faciendis." Hence gain, profit, accruing from trade.

Quālis, of what kind. Fr. *πρίλος*, Dor. *παρίκος* and *καλίκος*, (as *πῶς*, *κῶς*,) whence *qualis*, as from *Ταλίκος* is *Talis*. ¶ Al. from *quā*, as *Οἶος* from *Οἶ*. For *quailis*, as in *Agilis*, *Virilis*, &c. ¶ Al. from *quām*. See *Talis*. ¶ Jamieson: "From Mæso-Goth. *quhileiks*, which is from *quhe*, to whom or what, and *leiks*, like."

Quālitās, the kind or quality. From *qualis*.

Quālus, a twig-basket. For *quasillus*. So *Velum*, &c.

Quām, how much. Cicero: "*Quām* cupiunt laudari!" Properly, the accusative of *quis*, as *πῇ* and *πῶς* are for *πῇ* and *πῶς* from *πός*. That is, *secundum quam* rationem? Or some such ellipsis. So *Aliās* is *Secundum alias* rationes seu tempestates. Compare *Unquam*. ¶ Al. for *quantum*. Valerius: "*Quam* potuit, constanter cum populo egit" &c. But there is an ellipsis: *TAM* constanter *quām* potuit. And *quantum* itself requires the ellipsis of *tantum*. In fact *quantum* is from *quām*. ¶ Jamieson: "If we look for the Mæso-Goth. ablative, what if it should be found in the Lat. *TAM* and *quam*, as abbreviations of *THAMMA*, in it, and of *quhamma*, in what?"

Quām, as. Livy: "Nihil æquè eos terruit *quām* robur

imperatoris." Here *Æquè* is in the place of *TAM*: Nihil *TAM* . . . *quām* . . . Or *quām* is, "*secundum eam rationem secundum quam*."

Quām, than. Cicero: "Contra faciunt *quām* professi sunt." Contra seems to be in the place of "non *tam*." Hence *Secus*, *Aliter*, &c. precede *quām*. Or say the above sentence is put for: "Contra eam rationem faciunt *quam* professi sunt." Again, after a comparative. Cicero: "Nobis nihil est timendum *magis quàm* ille consul." *Magis* is in the place of *tam*: only it expresses something more.

Quamde, for *quām*. So *Tamde* for *Tam*. *De* is perhaps Gr. *δέ*.

Quāmōbrem, why. *Quam ob rem*.

Quamplūres, very many. That is, how very many!

Quamprīmum, as soon as possible. That is, *tam primum quām* maximè.

Quamquam, *Quanquam*, although. Properly, howmuch-soever. (See *Quamvis*.) The accusative of *quisquis*. As *Quām* is the accusative of *Quis*.

Quamvis, as much as you will. That is, *tam multum quām vis*. Hence, ever so much. Cicero: "*Quamvis* prudens ad cogitandum sis, tamen nisi" &c. Be you ever so wary, yet &c. Hence *quamvis* is although. For we may translate it: Although you be wary, yet &c. Cicero: "*Res bello gesserat, quamvis* reipublicæ calamitosas, attamen magnas." Be they ever

so, suppose them ever so, although they be. So *Περ*, from signifying Very, signifies Although: 'Ολίγος περ ἔων, Ἀγαθός περ ἔων.

Quando, when. For *quā endo*, i. e. *in quā* re, parte, horā, &c. So *quā* depends on *viā*, *ratione*, &c. So Scheller thinks *Unquam*, that is, *Unicam*, to depend on *Partem* or *Rem*. Compare *Quām*. *Quando* is also, seeing that, since. That is, in *quā* re, in which case. The Greeks say διὰ, i. e. διὰ δ, because.

Quandōque, for *quandocunque* (See *Quicunque*), at whatever time, whensoever. Also, at one time or other. That is, at some time whensoever that shall be. Also, sometimes. That is, at some times whensoever those shall or do arrive.

Quantillus, how little. Fr. *quantulus*.

Quantitas, quantity, &c. Fr. *quantus*.

Quantūlus, how little. Fr. *quantus*. *Ulus* diminishes, as in *Parvulus*: and is from Greek —ύλος.¹

Quantus, how great. Fr. *quam*. For *quantus*.

Quāpropter, why. For *quāpropter*, or for *quam propter rem*.

Quāre, on which account, &c. De *quā* re.

Quartāna, a quartan ague. Fr. *quartus*. As returning every fourth day.

Quartus, fourth. Fr. *quater*,

whence *quaterus*, *quatus*, *quartus*. ¶ Al. from *quatuor*.

Quāsi, as if. For *quamsi*, as *Quapropter* for *Quampropter*. Cicero: "Qui, *quasi* sua res agatur, ita diligenter morem gerunt." That is, ita or tam diligenter *quām si* &c. Or *quasi* is "eā ratione *quā si*."

Quāstillus, a small wicker basket. For *kasillus*, (as *linQUo* for *linKo*.) from a word *casis* or *casus*, derived from the same source as *casa*, which see. ¶ Al. for *quassillus* (as *Mamma*, *Māmilla*), fr. *quatio*, *quassi*. From its shaking about.²

Quasso, I shake about. Fr. *quatio*, *quatsum*, *quassum*.

Quāter, four times. From *Æol.* *κίτορα*, *κίτορα*, whence *κίτορ*, *quetor*. Or thus: *τίσσαρες*, *τίτταρες*, *τίταρες*, *Æol.* *κίταρες*, *κίταρ*, transp. *κάτερ*, *quater*. ¶ Al. from *quatuor*.

Quātio, I shake. As from *σύν* is *κατασύνω*, *κατσύνω*, *κασύνω*, I sew; so from *σειώ*, I shake, *κατασειώ*, may have been *κατσειώ*, *κασσειώ*. But from *κασσειώ* may have been also *καττειώ*, (as *πράσσω*, *πράττω*.) whence *quattio*, *quatio*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *καθέω*, *καθίημι*, to cast down, to cast." ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *quacian* or *cwacian*."

Quātriduum, the space of four days. So *Biduum*.

Quātuor, *Quattuor*, four. Fr. *τέττορες*, *τέτροπε*, *Æol.* *κίτ-*

¹ Blomfield ad *Æschyl.* Prom. 214.

² Al. from *qualus*. But *qualus* is manifestly shortened from *quassillus*.

τορε, κέττοερ, *quelluer*. A for E, as in *prAndium*, *mAgnus*.

Que, and. From τε, Æol. κε, *que*. As from Τίς, Æolic Κίς, is Quis. This derivation gives a reason why *que* is postponed, for so is τε. ¶ Al. from καί, *quae*, short *que*.

Quemadmodum, in what manner. *Quem ad modum*.

Queo, I am able. Fr. κηέω, (χέω,) I come up to, attain, "assequor." ¶ Or from σχέω, same as έχω, I am able; whence *squeo*, *queo*. S dropt, as in *Capisterium* from Σχαφιστήριον, and in *Cio* from Σχιώ.¹

Quercus, an oak. "Fr. κερχαλίος, rough. For its bark is rough." V. So Forcellini explains it (inter alia) "arbor corticis ASPERI." Κερχαλίος then is cut down to κερχείος, κερχούς. Or *quercus* may be from a word κερχόεις, κερχούς, formed (like κερχαλίος) from κέρχω or κερχάω, ᾠ, to render dry or rough. ¶ Dacier: "From κάχρυς, an acorn, knob. For the oak is reckoned by Theophrastus among (*cachryphora*) the plants which bear acorns. Fr. κάχρυς, changed to κίχρυς, κέρχρυς, is *quercus*."

Quērēla, a complaint. Fr. *queror*. Like *Loquela*.

Quērīmōnia, a complaint. Fr. *queror*. So *Sanctimonia*.

Quernus, oaken. For *quercinus*.

Quēror, I complain, lament. Fr. κινύρομαι, cut down to κίρο-

μαι, whence *quīror*, *queror*. ¶ Or from κερύμαι fut. mid. of κείρω, I clip off, cut, that is, I cut the hair or limbs in grief. Somewhat as ὀλεφύρομαι fr. ὀλέπτω, ὀλεφα, to pluck or tear off. And Herodotus has ἀμφιδροφίας (fr. δρύπτω, δίδρυφα, to tear,) for wailing, vi, 77. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. κτέρος, a funeral: taking away T." ¶ Jamieson: "The Suio-Goth. *kerra* is exactly synonymous with Lat. *queri*." The old Germ. *kirren*, *quirren*, *girken*, gemere, *queri*, is compared by Wachter, but referred by him to *queror*. Wachter elsewhere notices "Germ. *keren*, *queri*; and *kar*, grief. Anglo-Sax. *cearian*, *queri*."

Querquēdūla, a teal. From Gr. κερκερίς. Varro: "Item aliæ a Græcis, ut *Querquedula*, *Cerceris*: *Halcedo*, *Halcyon*." If this is true, *querquedula* is from gen. κερκεριδός, whence *querqueridula*, *querquedula*. ¶ Fr. κερκιθαλλίς, says Scaliger. That is, κερκιθαλίς, κερκιθαλλίς, *querquidula*. But κερκιθαλλίς is explained by Hesychius ἐρωειδός, a heron.²

Querquēra febris is understood to mean a fever attended with chillness and quivering in the limbs. Fr. καρκαρῶ fut. of καρκαίγω, to shake or tremble; though many understand καρκαί-

² Al. from *querquērus*, which some translate shaking with cold, chill. (See *Quarquerus*.) From its making its appearance in the beginning of the cold weather. Varro: "Aut FRIGIDOS imbres aquæ caduciter ruentis Præinnuere aquatiles *querquedula* natantes."

¹ "Plainly from Arab. قمر." V.

ρω to mean to resound. Homer : *Κάρχαϊρε δὲ γαῖα πόδεσσιν Ὀρνυμένων.* Festus : “Santra *querqueram* ex Græco deducit, qui TREMOREM ejusmodi *κάρχαρον* dicunt.” ¶ Dacier : “Fr. *κερχαλῖος*, explained by Hesychius *σκληρὸς, ξηρὸς, διψαλῖος*, rough, dry, thirsty : all which agree with a fever. Hence *cerchetus*, *cercherus*, *querquerus*.” ¶ Al. from *κέρχαρος*, rough, sharp, acute.

Questus, a complaint. Fr. *queror*, *querstum*, *questum*.

Qui, who, which. From *καὶ ὁ*, and he. Homer : *Ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε* : For he came. Hence *quaio*, *quaioi*, *qui*. ¶ Or for *quos*, *quus*, from *καὶ ὅς*. ¶ Al. for *quos* from *πὸς*, Æol. *κός*.

Quī, by which. Formerly perhaps *quoi*, from the Greek termination *φ* i. e. *ωι*, as in *λόγῳ*. *Quī* is also, how? That is, By what thing?

Quia, because. Fr. *κοίη, κοία*, explained by Donnegan, in what manner? how? but capable of being explained, for what reason, why? As Donnegan explains *ἦ* not only How, but Why? Hence *quoia*, *quia*. If I say : “I drink, because I am thirsty :” this may be expressed thus : “I drink — why? — I am thirsty.” The A was shortened for rapidity’s sake, as in *Putā*. *Quia-nam* means why? ¶ Al. for *xī*, Dor. *xā*, whence *quai*, *quia*. ¶ Al. for *quā-viā*, cut down to *quia*. ¶ Al. from *quī*, or Hebr. *ki*. But whence the A?

Quicumque, whosoever. *Cum* is perhaps *alicum* or *aliquum*,

as we have *Aliquando*. (See *Quondam*.) *Qui aliquum*, he who at any time. *Que* seems the Gr. *κε*, as for *quicumque* they say *ὅστις κε*. Or it is the same as *que* in *Absque*, *Uterque*.

Quid, what? Allied to *quis*, as *Quod* to *Qui*. ¶ Or, if *quis* is from *τίς*, *quid* may be from *τί δὲ, τί δ’*, *τίδ’*, Æol. *κίδ’*, as from *τίς*, Æolic *Κίς*, is *Quis*.

Quādam, a certain one. For *quidam*, i. e. *aliquisdam*. So *quoddam* and *quiddam* are *aliquoddam* and *aliquiddam*. *Dam* added, as in *Quondam*, and as *Dem* in *Pridem*, *Idem*. *Dam* may be formed from *δ’ ἄν*. N to M, as *μουσαN*, *musaM*.

Quīdem, indeed. It seems to be properly a qualifying particle, and to be put for *quiddem*, i. e. *aliquiddem*, in some manner, somewhat, somehow, (*dem* being added, as in *Idem*, *Pridem*, &c.) and to refer to some particular case inapplicable to others. Cicero : “*Misera est illa quidem consolatio, sed tamen necessaria.*” Again : “*Non video causam cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore.*” Forcellini explains it here by *Saltem*. Plautus : “*Unum quidem hercle certum promitto tibi.*” Cicero : “*Hoc quidem certè manifestum erit.*”

Quies, repose, rest, quiet. Fr. *quieo*, whence *quiesco*.

Quiesco, I repose, take rest. Fr. *quieo*, (whence *quievi*,) fr. *κείω*, (*κίεω*,) I lay down; in a neuter sense, I lay myself down, I lie down, like *κείμαι*.

Quīctus, quiet, calm. Fr. *quies*, *quietis*.

Quin, why not? For *quī ne?* i. e. *quī non?* In such sentences also as, “Non dubito *quin* sit venturus,” *quin* is *quī non*, i. e. *cur non*. *Quin* has a peculiar sense in these sentences: “Te nec hortor nec rogo ut domum redeas. *Quin* hinc ipse evolare cupio:” “Credibile non est quantum scribam die. *Quin* etiam noctibus: nihil enim somni:” “His miraculis nunquam ab ipso elusa fides est. *Quin* potius aucta.” *Quin* in these seems to be a sudden turn to answer a supposed questioner of the propriety of what went before: *Quī non?* “Why should I not say so?—So far is an objection to what I have said just, that I will say yet further: &c.” Sometimes *quin* appears to be put for *quia ne*, i. e. *quia non*. Cicero: “Non *quin* ipse dissentiam, sed quodd” &c.

Quincunx, *quincuncis*, having (*quinque uncias*) 5 ounces out of 12. Generally, having 5 parts out of a whole. *Quincunx* was also a row or rank in this form:



“So called,” says Forcellini, “because each of its angles made the figure of a V i. e. five.” Faccioliati: “Rather, because five ounces were thus written formerly:



The mark of an ounce was ~,

or ·, or Δ, or ∪. Hence a Triens was written ∪ ∪, or ∞ ∞. A Quadrans ∞ or ∞.

Quincūplex, five-fold. For *quinqueplex*, *quingplex*. Or *quinqueplex*, *quingplex*, as scopulus from σκοπελος.

Quingenti, five hundred. For *quingenti*, from *quinquies* and *centum*.

Quīni, five. For *quingini* fr. *quinque*. So *Seni* from *Sex*, &c.

Quinquatria, *Quinquatrus*, *uum*, a festival of Minerva which lasted (*quinque*) five days. Festus says they were so called as being celebrated the day after the fifth of the Ides of March.

Quinque, five. Fr. *πέντε*, five; whence *πέμπε*, (as *δρου* and *δρου*, *όκοιος* and *όκοιος*, were said,) *quemque*, *quenque*, (as *quodcuMque*, *quodcuNque*,) *quinque*, as *τεγγω*, *tingo*.

Quinquennis, of five years. Fr. *annus*.

Quintilis, July. Fr. *quintus*. The fifth month from March.

Quintus, fifth. For *quinctus*, *quingtus*, fr. *quinque*.

Quippe, because, for. Because forsooth. For *quidpe*. *Pe*, as in *Nempe*. *Quid*, why? “I drink, because I am thirsty:” for this we may say: “I drink—why?—I am thirsty.” See *Quia*.

Quirinus, Romulus. Supposed to be called from *curis*, a dart. (See *Quirites*.) That is, *hastarum potens*. Others refer it to *κύριος*, lord. And others to the inhabitants of *Cures* of whom he became king. *Quirinus* having the same termination

as Incolinus. Janus also was called *Quirinus*. Suetonius : “Janum *Quirinum* ter clusit.” Beroaldus : “Quasi bellorum potentem. Ab hastâ quam Sabini *curim* vocant.”

Quiris, a Sabine word for a spear. Ovid : “Sive quoddam hasta *quiris* priscis est dicta Sabinis.” These Sabine words generally point to the Northern languages ; and Wachter notices that *quiris* i. e. *quir* agrees with Germ. *wer*, which signifies not only war but arms.

Quirites, Romans. Supposed to be called from their coalescing with the *Cures*, a Sabine town. Others refer it to *quiris*, a spear: Hastigeri. However, with such names as *Quirites* this work does not profess to interfere.

Quirito, I implore the aid (*Quiritium*) of the Romans. Hence, I implore, generally.

Quis, who? From *τις*, Æol. *xlς*. So Four was expressed by both *τέττορς* and *κέρτορς*, whence *Quatuor*. ¶ Al. from *κοῖος*, *qualis*? Whence *κοῖς*, *quois*, *quis*. ¶ Wachter compares Goth. *hwās*, and Jamieson Mæso-Goth. *quhas*.

Quisnam, who? That is, for who? *τις γάρ*;

Quispiam, any one, some one. For *aliquispiam*, *piam* being a termination, as in *Uspiam*, *Nuspiam*. *Piam* is perhaps from *πῃ* or *πῶ* (*πῶι, ποί*), *ān*. N turned to M, as *μουσαN*, *musaM*.

Quisquam, any one. For *aliquisquam*. *Quam* seems to be a termination, as perhaps in

Neutiquam. It is possibly formed from *καν*, the Doric fem. acc. of *κός* for *κός* : i. e. aliquo aut ullo modo. Al. from *κάν*, i. e. *καὶ ἄν*. N to M, as *δόλον*, *dolūM*.

Quisque, every one. *Quis* is *aliquis*. So Gr. *τις*. Homer : *Εὐ μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, εὐ δ' ἄσπιδα θέσθω*. *Εὐ δέ τις* &c. Clarke translates *τις* here. “*quisque*.” *Que* may be a termination, as in *Absque*, *Uterque*.

Quisquiliæ, rubbish, ruff-raff. From a word *κοσκυλῖαι* fr. *σκόλλω*, to tear in pieces ; fut. *σκυλλῶ*, redupl. *κοσκυλλῶ* ; whence (from pf. pass. *κεκόσκυλμαι*) is *κοσκυλμάτια*, parings of leather. ¶ Al. from *quisque*. *Quidquid* obvium.

Quisquis, whosoever. Reduplication of *quis*. Who who? So *ὅσος*, as many as, is well supposed by Parkhurst to be a reduplication of *ὅς*. So *Quotquot*, and *Ut ut*, and *Ubi ubi*.

Quivis, any one you please. *Quem vis*. Or *quivis* is *quisvis* (for we find *quidvis*), i. e. *aliquis quem vis*.

Quò, whither? See *Eò*.

Quoad, as far as. *Ad quò*. See *Adeò*.

Quòcirca, wherefore. See *Idcirco*.

Quod, which (thing). For *καὶ ὃ δὲ, καὶ ὃ δ'*. See *Qui* and *Quæ*. Or *quod* is for *quid* from *qui*, as *illE*, *illUD* ; *istE*, *istUD*. But *quod* is rather for *quod* : as *Illud* for *Illod*.

Quòd, because. That is, *propter quod*. As Gr. *διὸ*, i. e. *δι' ὃ*. So *ὃ* is said singly.

Quondam, at any time ; at

some time, or sometimes, whensoever it may be. At some past time, formerly. "That is, *quodam tempore*." F. Rather, for *quomdam*, i. e. *quumdam*, i. e. *aliquumdam*. *Aliquum*, like *aliquando*, at some time. See *Quicumque* and *Quidam*.

Quoniam, since. For *quoniam*, *quonjam*, *quoniam*, as *etiam*, *etiam*. *Jam quom* or *quum*, since now.

Quoque, also. For *quoique*, i. e. *cui-que*. *Cui ET hoc accedat*. O made short for rapidity of speaking, as A in *Quasi*.

Quorsum, towards what place, to what end. For *quoversum*. *Quò verum*. So *Retrorsum*, &c.

Quot, how many. *Quot . . . tot . . .*: how many . . . so many . . . From *πόσα*, Æol. *χόσα*, (as *ὅκως* for *ὅπως*; &c.) and *χότα*, as *τὸ* was the Æolic form of *Σὺ*, *πράττω* of *πράσσω*. From *χότα*, *χότ'* is *quot*. ¶ Or rather, as we find *ποσσημαρ*, *quot* is from *πόσσα*, Æol. *χόττα*, *χόττ'*.

Quotannis, every year. That is, *singulis annis quotquot sunt*.

Quotidie, (*Cotidie*, dropping the U, as *Quum*, *Cùm*.) daily. Short for *quotidies*. That is, *singulos dies quotquot sunt*. See *Quotannis*. ¶ Al. for *quoto die*.

Quoties, *Quotiens*, how often. Fr. *quot*.

Quotquot, how many soever. See *Quisquis*.

Quotus, how many. Fr. *quot*. Or from *χότρος*. See *Quot*. Also, what in number, and so as

well how few, as how many. "Hora *quota* est?" what number is the hour?

Quum: See *Cùm*.

R.

Rābīdus, mad. Fr. *rabio*, as *Rapio*, *Rapidus*.

Rābies, madness of dogs; madness. Fr. *rabio*, as *Specio*, *Species*.

Rābio, *Rābo*, I am mad as a dog, am mad. *Rabo* is from *ἀρπάζω*, *ἀρπῶ*, I seize; whence *rapo*, *rabo*, and *rabio*, like *rapio*. For a mad dog seizes at every thing. Wachter mentions "Sorab. *rabu*, Germ. *rauben*, *rapio*."¹

Rābo, a token. For *arrhabo*.

Rābūla, a wrangler, brawler, forward noisy speaker. From *rabo*, I am furious. Like *Radula* from *Rado*. Gellius: "Clamator tantum, et facundiā *rabidā* jurgiosāque pollens." Seneca: "Clamosi *rabiosa* fori jurgia vendens improbus, iras et verba locat." ¶ Al. from *βάζω*, to bark. Dacier: "Nam verius *rabulam* LATRARE dixeris quam loqui: quare et eorum facundia CANINA etiam dicta." ¶ Al. for *ravula* fr. *ravus*, hoarse. But RA should be long.

Rubulāna pix, pitch of a color approaching to yellow. For *ravulana* fr. *ravus*. But the word is doubtful. So

¹ Al. from *βάζω*, to snarl, bark. But whence is B in *rabo*? ¶ Al. from *βαβάττω*, to go up and down stamping with the feet.

Rabuscūla vitis, is explained a vine having leaves of a tawny color. For *rabuscula* fr. *ramus*.

Rācēmor, I glean after a vintage; *Racemos colligo* præteritis.

Rācēmus: See Appendix.

Rādio, I cast out (radios) beams or rays, glitter, shining.

Rādus, a rod or staff used in mensuration, &c. From *ῥάδιον*, a small rod; whence *ῥάδιον*. We have *nervUS* from *νῆγON*. *Radius* is also a ray or beam shot from the sun, long and pointed like a rod. Also, the spoke of a wheel. A weaver's shuttle. "As terminating each way in a point." F. Also, a prick or thorn on the tail of the skate. A cock's spur. And a kind of long or oblong olive.

Rādix, a root. "Fr. *ῥάδιξ*. But *ῥάδιξ* is a branch or twig. True; but, as the higher part of a tree spreads out into branches, so the lower part spreads out into fibres and little branches." V. "Ex ramis fiunt radices," adds Isaac Vossius. Ainsworth says; "Ῥάδιξ est ramus INFRAIOR." Whence did he get this information? ¶ "An ab ῥάδιξ, ab ῥῥῶν, humecto," says Is. Vossius. Because the tree, I suppose, derives its moisture from the roots. ¶ The Danish is *roed*, allied to which is our root.

Rādix, a radish. "Per excellentiam, quia ejus usus in radice præcipuus." F.

Rādo, I graze, rub, scrape, shave; I coast along, i. e. almost graze the coast. I glide
Etym.

along. Bailey compares Milton: "SUAVERE with liquid wing the deep." From *χράω*, whence *χράω*, I graze; hence *χράω*, and (dropping the guttural) *ῥάδιον*, whence *rado*. Compare *tenDo*, *morDeo*, *roDo*, *ἀμείδω*. Our verb *To grate* may be allied. ¶ Al. from *χεράδα* pf. mid. of *χαράσσω*, to carve. Hence a verb *χαράδω*, *χαράδω*, whence *rado*, as *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*. Wachter: "Hebr. *garad*, sculpit. Gr. *χαράττω*, sculpa. *Rado* often means scalpo, seco."¹

Raia, a ray or skate. "From Celt. *raā*." Ainsw.

Ralla, a thin fine garment. Fr. *rara*, *rarula*, *ralla*. From its thin texture. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *ragel*, to cover."

Rallum, a ploughstaff by which the earth is scraped from the share. Fr. *rado*, whence *radulum*, *rallum*.

Rāmāle, a useless or withered (*ramus*) branch.

Rāmentum, a little piece scraped from any thing, a chip, filing. Fr. *rado*, whence *radimentum*, *ramentum*. So *Momentum*, &c.

Rāmar, a rail or bar set across a pale or gate. As being a long (*ramus*) branch. Also, a rupture or hernia. As *Hernia* is from *ἑρως*, a branch, shoot. "From its protruding forward

¹ Al. from *ῥάσσω*, *ἀρῶσσω*, *ἀρῶττω*, which Wachter explains "scindo, seco." But these verbs mean rather to dash and break in pieces.

like a bud." Tt. "The part displaced seems to form a branch in its elongation," says Morin. See *Hernia*. Also, the veins of the lungs and breast. "*Ramorum* instar diducuntur: et, cum vocem aut spiritum intendimus, inflantur." F.

Ramnes, the knights. They were properly one of the three first centuries of Roman knights, called *Ramnenses*, *Luceres*, *Tationenses*.

Rāmus, a branch. Fr. ῥαμνος, as *Remus* from ῥετμῶς, and our *Rice* from *Oryza*. That is, from ῥάμνος, *ramnus*. ¶ Al. from ῥάδαμνος, a flexible branch.

Rāna, a frog. Fr. φρύνη, a toad; (dropping φ,) ῥύνη; whence *rana*, as κῑτος, cAnis. ¶ Al. from γέφυρος, (γῑφύρος,) frog-spawn. ¶ "From Hebr. *ranah*, to croak." Tt. Or fr. *ra-vus*, hoarse; hence *ravina*, *rana*. ¶ "From Celt. *ran*." Ainsw.

Rana, a swelling in the tongues of beasts. "From its resemblance to a frog. Or because it makes the patient croak like a frog." Tt. If Turton knew that the first reason was a fact, why should he go to a worse? I fear to trust him. However, the Gr. βάτραχος is explained by *Donnegan*: "a tumor under the tongue, impeding articulate utterance."

Ranceo: See Appendix.

Rancidus, affected. Fr. *ranceo*. See *Putidus*.

Rānunculus, crow-foot. Fr. *rana*, as Gr. βατράχιον. "It seems to be called from its

growing in places where frogs abound." F.¹

Rāpar, ravenous. Fr. *rapiv*. As *Fugio*, *Fugax*.

Rāphānus, a radish. The singular punishment with a radish. ῥάφανος.

Rāpidus, rapid. Fr. *rapio*. As *Gelidus*, *Frigidus*. Said properly of torrents seizing and bearing down quickly every thing with them. Compare ῥίμφα from πίττω.

Rāpina, robbery. Fr. *rapio*. As *Ruo*, *Ruina*.

Rāpio, I snatch, seize. Fr. ἀρπάω, transp. ῥαπάω. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *reafian*, *rapere*." Wachter: "Allied are Arab. *raphaa*, Sorab. *rabu*, Anglo-Sax. *reafian*, *bereafian*, (bereave), Germ. *rauben*, (rob)."

Rapto, I seize. Fr. *rapio*, *raptum*.

Rāpum, *Rāpa*, a turnip. Fr. ῥάπυς and ῥάφυς.

Rārè, seldom. That is, thinly. Fr. *rarus*.

Rārus, thin, not close or thick, scanty. Referred to time, scarce, seldom occurring. Fr. ἀραιός, ἀραιός, whence *araius*, *araRus*, (as μουσαῖον, *musaRum*), *rarus*, as ῥαρουα, *Rura*; ῥετμῶς, *Remus*.

Rastrum, a hoe, rake, harrow, drag to break clods. Fr. *rado*, *rasum*, as *Clausum*, *Claustrum*. *Rado*, I shave, rub. It is used

¹ So also Turton in *Ranunculus*. But under *Batrachium* he says: "From its likeness to a frog." I fear such contradictions are indications of ignorance of his subject.

with Masra. Pliny has "*herbam maris ad solum radere.*" ¶ Al. from *ῥαῖος*, (*ῥαῖος*;) broken to pieces. This suits well some senses of *rastrum*.

Rātāria, lighters, barges. "I. Perhaps as having the form of the *ratis*." F.

Rātio seems to mean the act or consequence (*trendi*) of thinking and judging. Fr. *reor*, *ratus*. Nepos: "*Utilissimum ratus impendentem vitare tempestatem.*" Hence *ratio* is the reason of man, rationality. Hence it means also reflecting, reasoning, arguing, and signifies an argument or dispute. Also a determination or plan of action, intention, purpose, scheme, thought upon and chosen after reflection. Cæsar: "*In præsentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit: in Hispaniam proficisci constituit.*" Also, a plan, expedient, way, manner of bringing about an object, resolved on by reflection and judgment. Nepos: "*Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem.*" Also, a plan, mode, method. Cicero: "*Splendida dicendi ratio.*" Also, a cause, reason, motive, supposing judgment and reflection. Cicero: "*Cur sic opinetur, rationem subjicit.*" Also, a reckoning, calculation, account, which is one with thinking and judging. Horace: "*Longis rationibus assem In partem centum diducere.*" That is, by long calculations. Seneca: "*Ponitis rationem singulorum, quibus pecuniam credituri*

estis." You make calculations respecting. Hence *rationes reddo, refero*; I give in my accounts. Also, an estimation, valuing, regard, respect. And proportion. Cicero: "*Pro ratione pecunie liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius.*" The Latins said *Rata portio*. ¶ Wachter refers *ratio* to Goth. *rathjo*, Germ. *rat*, *rede*, Anglo-Sax. *rad*, *red*, *rad*.

Rātiōcinor, I consider, reason; calculate, compute. Fr. *ratio*. As Sermo, Sermocinor.

Rātis: See Appendix.

Rātītus, stamped with the figure of a *ratis*.

Rātus, thinking, judging. See *Reor*. Also, in a passive sense, judged, decreed, determined, established by law, ratified, fixed, valid. *Rata pars*, or portio, a proportion determined on, fixed on. "*Certa et determinata.*" F.

Rauca, an earthworm injurious to the roots of trees. "*Ex colore ravo,*" says Ainsworth. That is, as *raucus* is formed perhaps from *ravus* in the sense of hoarse, so it is in the sense of tawny, &c.

Raucus, hoarse. Fr. *ravus*, whence *ravicus* (as Teter, Tetricus), and *raucus*, as Aviceps, Auceps. ¶ Al. from *ῥαῖος*, a bawling. For *craucus*.

Raudus, *ēris*, ———

Rāvus, hoarse, ———

Rāvus, tawny, ———

Re—, back. Fr. *retro*. Removeo, I move back, withdraw, remove. So Recedo, I go back, recede. Hence Repono is, I

lay back in a retired part, lay by. *Re—* is also, again, in return: as in *Reddo*. So we say To give BACK. Hence *re—* expresses reciprocation. Hence *re—* is, against. *Pugno*, I fight; *Repugno*, I fight so as to give back the blow of one who fights. *Se Rebello*, Resisto, Reluctor. *Front* signifying against or in opposition, *re—* gives a contrary sense to a word. *Claude*, I shut; *Recludo*, I open. Or this sense flows from that of reciprocation. Also, again, a second time. Waller: "This *Cæsar* found, and that ungrateful age With losing him went BACK to blood and rage." So *Repuerasco* is to go back to childhood, to become a child again. *Re—* is also anew. *Renovo*, I bring a thing back to its old state and make it new again. Again and again, often, as in *Repeto*.

Reapse, in very deed. For *re eapse*. Festus: "*Eapse, eā ipsā*." *Eapse* was put for *capsā*, for brevity's sake. Or regard was had to Gr. *ψι*, whence *ipse*.

Reātus, the state (*rei*) of one accused.

Rēbello, I wage (*bellum*) war against. See *Re—*. Forcellini thinks it means properly, to wage war again.

Rēbito, I return. See *Beto*.

Rēcāpitūlo, I recapitulate. That is, I go back again so as to state the (*capita*) heads of my argument.

Rēcens, *rēcentis*, fresh, new. From *re* and *cando*, (whence

Candeo); *cantum*, *nas*: *Tendo*, *Tentum*. As said of things made white and shining again. Or say *rerens* is for *recondis*, *re-cendis*, *recondo*, *rerens*.

Rechāmus: See *Appendix*.

Rēcīdous, recovering, restored. Fr. *cadivus*. *Reoppos*. See *Re—*.

Rēcīnium: See *Ricinium*.

Rēcīpero: See *Recupero*.

Rēcīproous, alternate, reciprocal. Fr. *reciproeb*. From *recipero*, *recipro*, I take in turn. Somewhat as *Præsto*, *Præstolr*. Or *reciproous* is from *recipero*, whence *recipericus*, (*ut* *Tetrus*, *Tetricus*), *recipricus*. Then I into O, somewhat as U for I in *Recupero* for *Rēcīpero*. ¶ Al. from *re*, and *probo*; that is, I demand back. Or being supposed to be inserted here, and in *Incitega*, *Conspito*. But no reason is given for this insertion.

Rēcīto, I read aloud. *Prizito*, I call to witness. Said properly of barristers calling to their aid manuscripts, wills, &c. by way of testimony. *Re* implies going back to past times. Also, I say by heart. That is, I call back to my memory.

Rēcīludo, I open. See *Re—*.

Rēcōctus, well-practised, expert. Francis: "Properly, double-dyed, who has fully taken

¹ Others bring *recentis* from *εποχῆτος*, transp. *peochetos*, (as *Rapio* from *Ἀρπύης*), *peochyros*. Hesychius explains *εποχῆς* by *reaps*, new. And, if *recent* were written *resens*, this derivation would be excellent. ¶ Al. from *re* and *cando*, (*caus*), new.

his color." *Re*, as in *Respeto*. But the word is differently understood.

Récôlo, I prune or dress as cultivated afresh. See *Re*—. Hence, I renew generally. Hence I call back to my mind, bring to my remembrance.

Récordeor, I call back to my mind. *Fr. cor, cordis*. In *cor sevoce*, I recal to my feelings and affections.

Récreo, I renew; I recruit, refresh, renew my exhausted powers. Properly, I create again. So *Reficio*.

Recta, a tunic wrought by one standing (*recto*) upright. "Salmasius docet duplicem fuisse texendi modum: alterum quo stantes, et subtemen sursum versum seu in altitudinem spathâ impellentes, texebant: aliorum, quo sedentes, et pectine deorsum versus et in inferiorem partem subtemen tradentes densabant. Priori modo suspensis ponderibus *rectum* stamen extendebant: idque fuit tela *recta*, ex quâ *rectæ* tunice dictæ sunt." *F.*

Rector, a ruler. *Fr. rego, rectum*.

Rectæ, stretched out straight, straight forward, direct; being directly upward, perpendicular. Right, proper, correct, i. e. not crooked or twisted, but straight as it should be.¹ Horace has

¹ "*Recta cœna est lauta, integro apparatu instructa, quam ditiores dare solebant clientibus et salutatoribus, ab ovo usque ad mala legitimis ferulis eos benigne excipientes et liberaliter. Nam sordidi, loco integri rectique convivii, sportulam præbebant; quæ, quamvis cœnæ nomine daretur, non tamen cœnam integram, sed partem cœnæ continebat.*"

"*curvo discernere rectum.*" Our word *Wrong* is properly Twisted from *To Wring*, i. e. twist. So the French *Tort*, wrong, is *Tortus*: And *Droit*, right, is *Directus*. Of correct manners or morals, upright, honest. The Northern *recht*, *richt*, *right*, &c. are properly referred by Wachter and Tooke to *rectus*, which is for *regtus* from *rego*, the same as *dirigo*.²

Rêcula, a little thing, &c. *Fr. res, rei*, as *Spes, Specula*.

Rêcupêra, Rêcupêro, I get back, recover. *Fr. recipere*, whence *recipero*. *Recupero*, as *ocUpo*. *Considero, Desidero, Tolerò*, are similarly formed from *Considero, Desidero, Tolero*. ¶ *Al.* from *re* and *parè*; whence *repero, recipero*: as *Gl* is thought to be added in *Reciprocus, Incitaga, Concipilo*.

Rêcuse, I refuse. *Fr. cause*. That is, I allege reasons against. See *Excuso*.

Rêcutitus, having (*cutem*) the skin grown again. But, when

Thus Forcellini: who states a different reason on the words of Suetonius: *Convivabatur et assidue, nec unquam nisi rectâ*: "*Rectam* hic ideo vocari putant, quia ordine discentibus præberetur; cum sportulæ sine ordine ac discrimine promiscuè clientibus asserendæ obicerentur."

² This is a pretty clear proof that the northern nations took this word from the Latins, and not vice versa. A useful work might be written by accumulating such proofs. I now go to the Greeks. Wachter states that *Græc. ῥεω*, *Engl. loose*, is allied to *Gr. ῥέω, ῥίω, ῥύω*. Is not the *S* a plain indication that the northern words are from the Greek, since *X* does not appear in the present of *ῥέω*, but comes into the future merely as a temporal adjunct?

It is applied to the circumcised Jews, *re* seems to mean the same as in *Redludo*, and to give an opposite sense. Forcellini understands it thus: "Cui præputium præcisum fuit: quia eo loci cutis quidem utcumque resecta est, glandem tamen non amplius tegit, cum sit illa brevior." *Redamo*, I love in return. Soft for *reamo*, as *Reeo*, *Redeo*. But why should D be chosen? Perhaps, for T in *Retro*. So *Retro-do*, *Ret-do*, *Reddo*; *Retro-liquæ*, *Ret-liquæ*, *Relli-quisæ*.

Reddo, I give back. See *Redamo*. *Redemptor*, a contractor, undertaker, farmer of the public taxes. Fr. *redimo*, *redemptus*. *Emo* is to take, to take on oneself. And *re* denotes the return or gain made in return for such an undertaking.

Redeo, I return. See *Redamo*.

Redigo, I drive or force back, repulse. Fr. *ago*. See *Redamo*. Also, I force a person who wishes to go (*retro*) back, I bring forcibly, as in *Redigo sub potestatem*, &c.

Redimiculum, a fillet, riband. Fr. *redimio*.

Redimio, I bind, crown. For *redimicio* from *amicio*, taken in its pure sense of *amjicio*, I cast round. ¶ Al. for *redipio* from *re* and *apio*, I bind. ¶ Al. from *re* and *deima*, a binding. ¶ Al. from *re-am-eo*.

Redimo, I buy back or in return. Fr. *emo*. Also, I contract for. See *Redemptor*.

Reditus, a yearly return, profit or produce. "Quis quotannis redit." Fr.

Redivia, *Reduvia*, a whitlow. *Redivia* for *reduvia*, and this for *reluvia*, as *meditor* is referred to *μελετῶμαι*. Festus says that some call it *reluvium*. Turnebus: "Est *reduvia* quum se reluit ac resolvit cutis circa ungues." So *Diluo*, *Diluvies*. Or we will suppose that these words are put for *rediluvia*, fr. *rediluo*, formed somewhat like *Redivivus*. Then we have *reduvia* or *reduvia*, according as we reject LU or IL. Again: Sidonius calls "*reduvias esearum*" the remnants of food sticking in teeth. That is, *escae quæ reluuntur*. He calls "*reduvias conchyliorum*" fragments of shells thrown up by the sea. As being in a state of resolution. Some read *reluvias*.

Redivivus, springing up again. Qui redit ad eam conditionem ut vivat.

Redo, some fish in the Moselle, mentioned by Ausonius. Probably a Gallic word. See *Alosa*.

Reductus, sequestered. That is, removed back. So *Repono*.

Redundo, I overflow. Taken from (*undæ*) waters checked in their course and going BACK in consequence of being too copious to flow down the channel. Virgil: "Ceui pingui flumine Nilus Cum REFLUIT campis." Forcellini supposes *re* here to mean "valde," without assigning a reason.

Reduvia: See *Redivia*.

Redux, *redūx*, who has returned safe. That is, one whom some conveyance (*redūxit*) brings back. So we have *Dīcax* from *Dīco*, *Edūco* from *Dūco*, &c. *Redux* is also, bringing back safe.

Rēfello, I refute. Fr. *fallo*, which is fr. *σφάλω*, I upset. ¶ *Al.* from *fello*; as. “*Cūm fello* propriē sit, *mammam sugo* : *refello* est, ex ore expuo, respuo, rejicio. Unde translātē dicitur pro, ostendere falsa esse quæ dicta sunt.” F.

Rēfēro, I represent, resemble. That is, I bear the counter mark, a mark corresponding to another. So *Refulgeo*. See *Re—*.

Rēfert, is of importance or concernment, is conducive to the interests of. Properly, it leads back, carries us back, to such a point. *Plautus* : “*Quam ad rem istuc refert?*” So *Gr.* *συμφέρι*, *διαφέρι*. So, It is Important from Importo. *Re* seems to be lengthened, because *refert* is put for *retro-fert*, *ret-fert*. See *Redamo*. Some suppose *refert* put for *res fert*. But *refert* has often a nominative expressed. *Lucretius* : “*Usque adeo magni refert studium atque voluntas.*” Others refer it to *re fert*, or *rei fert*.

Rēfertus, stuffed. Fr. *far-cio*.

Rēfirus, taken down. *Re* expresses the contrary. See *Re—*.

Rēfractārius, refractory. Fr. *frango*. “*Tanquam obstantia refringens.*” F.

Rēfrāgor, I oppose. The opposite of *suffragor*, which see.

Rēfrīva faba. *Pliny* : “*Namque fabam e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causā, quæ ideo refriva appellatur.*” So that *refriva* is for *referiva*, (as *Cado*, *Cadiva*), which some read. *Festus* : “*Ælius dubitat an ea sit quæ prolata in segetem domum referatur, an quæ refrigatur, quod est, torreatur.*” In the latter case *refriva* is for *refrigiva*.

Rēfulgeo, I send back or reflect a shining brightness.

Rēfūto, I refute. See *Futo*.

Rēgaviðlus, a wren. Others think it a witwall. Fr. *rex*, *regis*, and *avis*. *Rex avium*. So the wren was called *βασιλίσκος*.

Rēgia, a palace. That is, *regia domus*.

Regilla vestis. Supposed by *Forcellini* and others to come from *recta*, whence *rectilla*, *recilla*, *regilla*. ¶ Some understand it a royal robe, fr. *rex*, *regis*. ¶ *Tooke* : “*From the Anglo-Sax. ragel, to cover.*”

Rēgīna, a queen. Fr. *rex*, *regis*. *Ina*, as in *Fodina*.

Rēgio, a pbrtion or tract of land, district. “*Quia per partes seu provincias terra regitur.*” F. Also, a part or quarter of the city of Rome. A quarter of the world, a clime. *E regione* is, directly opposite to. For the part immediately opposite to a tract of country is that just out of or beyond it. Hence it seems to be that “*E*

regione " means in a direct line. Cicero : " Ut eum duo indivi-
dua per inanitatem ferantur,
alterum e regione moveatur,
alterum declinet." The one
moves in the direction just facing
it.

Régius, royal. Fr. *rex*, *re-
gis*.

Regno, I reign. Fr. *reg-
num*.

Regnum, a kingdom. For
regnum fr. *rex*, *regis*.

Rêgo, I stretch out straight. I
move in a straight line. Lucan :
" Tela *regens* per vias Cæsa-
ris." I lead straight on, as a ship,
horses, &c. Hence, I guide, di-
rect; and hence, I govern, rule.
Fr. *ôptym*, *'ptya*, I stretch forth.
So *ôptymus* is to thrust forwards
a spear and wound. This pri-
mary sense of *rego* is clear in
the compounds *Porrigo*, *Di-
rigo*, *Surgo*, in *Rectus* the par-
ticiples of *Rego*, and in *Regula*.
The O is dropt in *'Op'tym*, as in
Remus and *Ramus*. Other
languages however afford words
cognate with *rego* and *ôptym*.
" *Recken*, (Germ.), *tendere*, ex-
tendere, *expandere*. Hebr. *ra-
kag*, Goth. *rakjan*, Franc. *recc-
hen*, Iceland. *reckia*." W. ¶
"Canimus deduces *rego* for *ra-
go* fr. *áp'xa*, transp. *áp'xw*. Ju-
nius from the Babylonian *rac*, a
king." V. But these deriva-
tions do not at all agree with
the primary senses of *rego*.

Rêgûla, a square or ruler by
which lines (*reguntur*) are led
straight on. Hence a pattern,
rule, example. So from *Têgo*
is *Têgula*.

Rêgûlaria, regular. That is,
according to (*regulam*) rule.

Rêgûlus, a petty king. Fr.
rex, *regis*.

Reicûlus, *Rêicûlus*, worth-
less, vile. Fr. *reicio*. Dignus
rejici. Virgil has *Reice* for
Rejice; "Pascentem a summe
reice capellas."

Rêlâtiva pronomina, relative
pronouns. Fr. *refero*, *relatum*.
Scheller: "They refer gene-
rally to a word preceding, but
sometimes to one which is to
follow. As *Qui*, *Is*." "Quæ
antecedens nomen quodammodo
referunt, et velut in memoriam
reducunt." F.

Rêlêgo, I send out of the
way to a retired place, banish.
Fr. *lego*, I send.

Relicûnus: See Appendix.

Relicûus, for *reliquus*.

Rêligio, *Relligio*, scruple,
fear in a religious sense, a scru-
pulous fear of offending the
Gods. Pliny: "Subit tacita *re-
ligio* animos." Awe and veneration
towards the Gods, piety, re-
ligion. Scrupulousness caused
by the obligation of duty; exact-
ness, delicacy, sincerity, faith.
Fr. *religo*, *avi*, to hind and
keep back. Quâ inhibemur
quippiam *facere*. Servius :
" *Religio*, metus, ab eo quodd
mentem *deliget*." Lactantius :
"Hoc pietatis vinculo obstricti
Deo et *religati* sumus. Unde
ipsa *religio* nomen accepit ;
non, ut Cicero interpretatus est,
a *relegendo*." Herald: "Quodd
res divinæ et humanæ vim su-
perantes horrorem injiciant ani-
mosque quasi tenent constric-

tot.⁷ ¶ Or *religio* is from *re-lacio*, fr. *lacio*, to draw back, *ἀνέχωμαι*. ¶ Cicero: "Qui omnia, quæ ad cultum Deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tanquam *relegerent*, dicti sunt *religiosi ex relegendo*."

Rēligiōsus, inspiring awe, venerable. Scrupulous, conscientious. Religious. Fr. *religio*.

Rēliquia, remains. Fr. *reliquus*. E long, as I in Italia. Or see Redamo.

Rēliquor, I am in arrears. "Reliqua debeo, reliquis obnoxius sum." F.

Rēliquus, remaining. Fr. *reliquo*, *relinquo*, as *Fragilis* from *Frango*, *Frago*.

Rēluctor, I struggle against. See *Re—*.

Rēmasse, to return. For *remasse*. But the reading is very dubious.

Rēmēdium, a remedy. Fr. *medeor*. *Re* means bringing back to health.

Remetigo, a fish said to stay the course of a ship by sticking to its keel. Fr. *μέλλω*, to delay. But this word rests on the testimony of Festus. In *Plant. Casin.* 4, 3, 6, which he adduces, the edd. read otherwise.

Rēmex, *rēmigis*, a rower. Qui *remum agit*. Or, qui *remo agit* navem.

Rēmigo, I row. See *Remex*.

Rēmīniscor, I call to mind. See *Memini*.

Rēmitto, I let go back, let loose, slacken; I give up, per-Etym.

mit; I pardon, like *Condono*; I dispense with; I let go, forbear, desist. See *Omitto*, *Prætermitto*.

Rēmōra, a fish which sticks to a ship and retards its progress. Fr. *mora*.

Rēmōtus, remote. That is, moved far back. See *Reductus*.

Rēmulco, I tow a ship. Fr. *ῥημολκίω*, *ῥημολκῶ*.

Rēmulus, a rope to tow a ship with. Fr. *remuleo*. Or from a word *ῥημολκός*.

Rēmūria, days kept sacred to *Remus*.

Rēmūs, an oar. Fr. *ῥημῶς*, whence *reimus*, *remus*. E is dropt, as in *Rufus*, *Ruber*, *Libber*. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *rama*.¹

Ren: See Appendix.

Rēnīdeo, I shine, am bright or resplendent. Also, I laugh. For laughter gives resplendence to the face. As *Nitso* is traced to *νίζω*, *νίνται*, to wash; so from the same *νίζω*, fut. 2. *νιδέω*, is *nideo*, whence *renideo*, like *Refulgeo*.

Rēnuo, I deny. Fr. *nuo*, I nod assent. *Re* contradicts.

Rēnuncio, I renounce. *Re* contradicts. "Quasi CONTRARIO *nuncio* irritum facio." F. I send a contrary message; and, the word I sent, whether of news or promise, I now disclaim or renounce.

Rēor, I judge, think. *Rātus* is for *rētus*. Some refer *ratus* to

¹ Classical Journal, No. 5, p. 123.

Germ. *raten*, to number or compute. Then, to think, as *λογίζομαι* from *λόγος*, computation. But whence is *reor*? Shall we bring it fr. *ῥέομαι*, to question, enquire; and so by enquiry to form an opinion? E being neglected, as in *Lamina*, *Liber*, *Remus*, *Ruber*, *Rufus*. ¶ Or rather, as *ῥέω* was to speak, could *ῥέομαι* have meant, I speak to myself, reflect, like *φράζομαι*? Or could *reo* have been a word prior to *reor*: *ῥέω* being taken in the sense of THINKING, as *φημι* is often in Homer? ¶ Or, as *ῥέω* and *εἶρω* were to connect, could *ῥέω* and *ῥέομαι* have meant to connect ideas in the mind, and so to think and judge? As *ῥέω*, to speak, is from the idea of connecting words.¹

Rēpāgūla, barriers, bars, bolts. Fr. *pago*, *pango*. As fastened in so as to oppose entrance. *Re* is against. See *Re*—.

Rēpāro, I repair. *Re* is again.

Rēpēdo, I go back. *Pedem retraho*.

Rēpens, sudden. “Fr. *ῥέπω*, to verge, tend downwards. For a body tending downwards does so all on a sudden or instantaneously, as we see in a pair of scales. So the Greeks said *ἅρπῃ*, in a moment.” V.

Rēpētīnus, same as *repens*, *entis*.

Rēpērio, I find out, discover; I invent. Fr. *pario*, as in *Aperio*. *Re* means the tracing back things to their remote or retired situation and bringing them out of it.

Rēpēto, I go back to the beginning, trace back. Also, I call back to my mind, recollect.

Rēpētunda, illegal exactions, extortion. For *repetenda* pecuniæ. Or rather *repetundarum* is for *repetendarum* pecuniarum, and *repetundis* is for *repetendis* pecuniis. *Crimen repetundarum* is a charge of repeatedly demanding and extorting sums of money. *Re*, again and again.

Rēpleo, I replenish, recruit. Fr. *pleo*. That is, I fill again, I fill a vessel which has been emptied. Generally, I fill.

Replum: See Appendix.

Rēpo, I creep or crawl. Fr. *ῥέπω*, transp. *ῥέπω*, as *Rapio* from *Ἀρκάω*. Vice versâ, we have *fēra* from *φρός*.

Rēpōtia, a banquet on the day after marriage; or, as others say, on the seventh day after. A renewal of the drinking bout. “*Quia quasi reficitur potatio*.” F. Thus Dr. Francis: “A festival in which they drank whatever remained of yesterday’s entertainment. *Quia ITERUM potaretur*.”

Rēpræsento, I make present to one, exhibit or lay before one, represent. *Præsentem facio*. *Re* seems to mean much the same as in *Reperio*. Also, I draw or paint to the life. Also, I do anything at the time present, instead of delaying it till a

¹ From *res*, *rei*, says Sipontinus. That is, I judge a thing to be (rem) a reality. Tooke says: “*Res*, a thing, gives us *reor*, that is, I am thing-ed: *re-reor*, I am strongly thing-ed.” The Reader will give these words meaning, if he can.

future time. Frontinus: "Ut æstimet quæ *repræsentanda*, quæ *differenda* sint." Hence, I pay or buy with ready money. And I anticipate, or make that to be at the present time which was to be done at a future time. Cicero: "Dies promissorum adest: quem etiam *repræsentabo*, si adveneris."

Rêprehendo, I reprove. That is, I lay hold of a person and pull him back, I check. "Verbis ab agendo retraho." F.

Repto, I creep. Fr. *repo*, *reptum*.

Rêpudio, I cast off, disown, divorce. *Rejicio* pro pudore.

Rêquiro, I seek back. Fr. *quæro*. So *Acquiro*.

Res, rei, a thing. Fr. *χρῆτος*, (same as *χρῆμα*), whence for softness *πίος*. See *Reus*. ¶ Or from *χρησις*, taken in the sense of *χρῆμα*. *Χρησις* from *κίχρησαι*, as *χρῆμα* from *κίχρημαι*. ¶ Or fr. *ῥῆσις*, properly, a thing said; and so a thing in general. Plautus: "Feci isthæc *dicta* quæ vos dicitis." So *ῥῆμα* in *Luke* 2, 15. Compare *Æs* from *Αἰσις*. ¶ Or from *reor*. A thing thought. ¶ *Al.* from *πίζω*, to do. A thing done.

Rêseda, dock, a kind of herb. Fr. *sedo*, *resedo*. *Re*, as in *Remedium*. Pliny: "Discutit (*reseda*) inflammationes omnes. Qui curant eâ, addunt hæc verba: *Reseda*, morbos *reseda*. Hæc ter dicunt totiesque despuunt."

Rêsëro, I unbolt, set open. Fr. *sera*. *Re* contradicts.

Rêsiduus, left, remaining. Fr.

resideo, I keep back and rest still, I continue, remain.

Rêsigno, I break open what I had sealed and ratified, I disannul, invalidate. Horace of Fortune: "Laudo manentem: si celeres quatit Pennas, *resigno* quæ dedit." It seems to mean irritum facio, I nullify or cancel her gifts. Baxter's note is: "Demto signo chirographum dissolvimus." Some understand it as equivalent to *Rescribo*. Dacier: "RESCRIBERE, i. e. sibi creditam pecuniam reddere. Nam creditores SCRIBERE sive dictare dicebantur, cum credebant. Debitores verò, cum solvebant, RESCRIBERE. *Resignare* igitur pro RESCRIBERE, i. e. reddere." Others understand it, I sign away from myself.

Rêsîta, resin, rosin. Fr. *ῥητινῇ*. Or say fr. *ῥησίνῃ*, which could come from *ἔρρησαι*, as *ῥητινῇ* from *ἔρρηται*, perf. pass. of *ῥέω*.

Rêsipisco, I recover my senses, return to a right understanding, reform. Fr. *sapio*, *resipio*.

Rêsisto, I resist. That is, I stand against. See *Re*—.

Respecto, I regard, respect. That is, I look round to. Or *re* is often. I look upon often, and so consider and think of much. Opposed to turning away from.

Respondeo is properly, I engage or promise in return. *Hic spondet*; ille *respondet* se idem facturum. Hence *respondeo* was said of answering to what another had said before, so as to

say something in correspondence with it. Hence of answering generally. Also, I agree or correspond with. Also, I appear in court, so as to answer to my name.

Responso, I oppose, resist. Properly, I answer to a charge, rebut or resist it. Fr. *respondeo*, *responsum*.

Respuo, I spit back what I have swallowed; I reject, nauseate, dislike.

Restauro, I repair. See *Instauro*.

Restibilis, unintermitted, perpetual. Pliny has "*restibilem fecunditatem*." Also, cultivated year after year without intermission, as *Ager restibilis*. Fr. *resto*, whence *restabilis*, *restibilis*. *Resto*, I last, endure, remain.

Restinguo, I put out, extinguish. See *Exstinguo*.

Restis, a cord, rope. Fr. *ῥέω*, to draw, haul. That is, from *ῥύσσης*, transp. *ῥήσους*. If without this transposition, E will be for U, as in *sEntio*: and as some derive *pEssum* from *βύσσω*. ¶ Al. from *resta*. "*Quòd restes ligata stare faciunt*." V.

Reta, *Reto*. Wachter: "*Gellius*¹ does not hit on the right

sense of these words. Mosellanus is nearer: '*I suspect that retas are not trees, but a kind of reed springing up in rivers, which, unless every now and then removed, occasion trouble to bargemen. The Germans and Gauls call reeds roir.*' He was perhaps ignorant of the northern words *ried*, *red*, *ret*, a reed; for from these are *reta* and *reto*." See *Rete*.

Rēte, a net, gin, trap. Fr. *ἐρητύω*, *ῥητύω*, to keep in, stop, hinder. ¶ Or, — since *ἐρητύω* is from *ἐρηται* pp. of a verb *ἑρύω*, to draw, to draw back, allied to *ἑρύω*, whence *ἑρύω*, to keep in, — *rete* is from this *ἐρηται*, i. e. from a verb *ἐρητέω*, *ῥητέω*, *ῥητέω*. ¶ "From *ῥέω*, to draw," says Wachter. ¶ Al. from *ῥίπτω*, *ἄεολ*. *ῥίπτω*, to throw. As *δύκτωρ* from *δύκω*, *δύκω*.

Rētento, I hold back, check. Fr. *retineo*, *retentum*.

Rētiārtus, a gladiator who endeavoured to throw (*retem*) a net over the head of his antagonist.

Rētīcūlum, net-work; a netted bag, reticule. Fr. *rete*.

Rētīnācūlum, that by which a thing is tied or held back, cable, rein. Fr. *retineo*.

Rētracto, I retract. Fr. *retraho*, *retractum*, I draw back, recal.

Rētractus, retired. See *Reductus*.

¹ Gellius: "In quodam edicto antiquiore scriptum invenimus: Qui flumina *retanda* publicè redempta habent. *Retanda* quid esset quærebatur. Dixit amicus meus in libro se Gavii de Origine Vocabulorum septimo legisse *retas* vocari arbores, quæ aut ex ripis fluminum eminerent, aut in alveis eorum extarent, appellatasque esse a *retibus*, quòd prætereuntes naves impedirent et quasi *irretiunt*: Idcircoque esse arbitrari *retanda*

flumina locari solita esse, id est, purganda: ne quid aut moræ aut periculi navibus in ea virgulta incidentibus fieret."

² "From Hebr. *RST*, *rete*." Ainsw.

Detrimentum, dregs. Fr. *retero*, *retrivi*, like *Detrimentum*. Properly, dregs remaining from olives after they have been bruised.

Rétro : See Appendix.

Rétrosum, in a direction backward. *Retroversum*.

Réturo, I open. See *Obturo*.
Re, as in *Recludo*.

Révêlo, I unveil, uncover.
Re, as in *Recludo*.

Revimentum, a fringe. Fr. *rico*, I bind. *Revico*, same as *Revincio*.

Reus, one bound or obliged to perform. Fr. *χρεός*, translated by Donnegan, "that which has been contracted for, promised; or which a person is obliged to discharge." The guttural is omitted, as in *Læna* from *Χλαίνα*. *Reus* is also one accused or impeached: and is here thought to come from *res*, *rei*. Hill: "*Reus*, from *res*, denotes the person whose cause is the subject of litigation, whether guilty or not. Cicero: '*Reos* appello non eos modo qui arguuntur, sed omnes quorum de *re* disceptatur.' It applies equally to one concerned in civil and in criminal processes." Vossius: "Quia ejus *res*, h. e. causa agitur. *Res* enim notat causam seu litem." *Ælius* says: "*Reus* est qui cum altero litem contestatam habet, sive is egit, sive cum eo actum est."

Rex, *rēgia*, a king. Fr. *rex* fr. *rego*. Or from *regens*, shortened to *regns*, *regs*.

Rha, rhubarb. As growing

on the banks of the *Rha* i. e. the Volga.

Rhadinō, slender, thin, emaciated. *Ῥαδινός*.

Rhapsōdia, a book of Homer. *Ῥαψῳδία*.

Rhēda, a carriage. "The Germans and Belgians, whose language was the same as the Gallic, say to this day *reden* or *ryden*, to ride on horseback or in a carriage. Hence doubtless is *rheda*." V. "*Rad*, (Germ.), a carriage. An ancient-Gallic word. Franc. *reit*, Iceland. *reid*. Hence *rheda*. Quintilian: *Plurima GALLICA valuerant, ut rheda*." W.

Rheno, a thick garment made of skins, peculiar to the Gauls and Germans. Fr. *ῤηνός*, a skin. ¶ Or from the northern *rhen*, whence our *rein-deer*. As made of its skin.¹ ¶ Wachter notices the Anglo-Sax. *reon*, stragulum. ¶ Al. from the river *Rhenus*, Rhine: as used by its borderers.

Rhētor, a rhetorician. *Ῥήτωρ*.

Rhētra, a law. *Ῥήτρα*.

Rheuma, a catarrh. *Ῥεύμα*.

Rhīnōcēros, a rhinoceros. *Ῥινοκέρας*.

Rhinthon. Forcellini: "A Tarentine comic poet, a contemptible trifler, (nugator vilissimus): others say he was a tragic poet. Varro uses the

¹ Wachter objects: "Qui fieri potest ut huc opinioni tot corporibus in Galliâ et Germaniâ tegendis unum rangiferorum genus sufficiat? Admittamus rangiferorum exuvias, sed aliarum ferarum pelles non excludamus."

word for a contemptible, trifling, or extravagant fellow: Quis contra nunc *Rhinthon* non dicit sua interesse, utrum iis piscibus stagnum habeat plenum, an ranis. Columella: Itaque Terentius Varro, Nullus est, inquit, uebulo ac *rhinthon* qui &c."

Rhōdōdaphnē, the rose-bay. *Ῥοδῶδαφνη*.

Rhombus, a reel or winder. Also, a rhomb. And a birt or turbot. *Ῥόμβος*.

Rhomphaea, a kind of lance. *Ῥομφαία*.

Rhonchus, snorting, snoring. *Ῥόγχος*. Also, noise through the nose made by way of jeer and scorn. It is applied also to the croaking of frogs.

Rhus, a bushy shrub called sumach. *Ῥοῦς*.

Rhythmus, harmony, proportion, metre. *Ῥυθμός*.

Rhytium, a kind of cup. *Ῥυτὸν, ῥυτίον*.

Rica: See Appendix.

Ricinium, *Ricinium*, *Recinium*, *Reicinium*: See Appendix.

Ricinus, —

Rictus, a scornful opening of the mouth in grinning; the whole part of the mouth thus open, the jaw, mouth, &c. Fr. *ringor*, *ringtum*, *rigtum*, *rictum*.

Rideo, I smile, laugh. Abbreviated from *renideo*, I smile; whence *reideo*, *rideo*. Horace has "DULCE *ridentem*." ¶ Al. from the North. "*Rütten*, (Germ.) a trembling. Franc. *rido*. *Rütten*, to tremble; Franc. *ridon*. *Rütten* is also to

shake." W. *Rideo* then would be called from the shaking or quivering of the limbs in laughter.¹

Ridica, the prop of a vine. Fr. *ῥεῖδω*,² to fix firmly. *Ica*, as in *Manica*. E dropt, as in *Lamina* from *Ἐλαμένη*; and in *Raber*, *Rufus*.

Ridiculus, worthy to be laughed at. Fr. *rideo*.

Rigeo, I am very chill, stiff or benumbed with cold. *Ῥιγῶ*.

Rigidus, stiff with cold; stiff, hard, firm, rigid; severe. Fr. *rigeo*. As *Frigidus*.

Rigo, I water, wet, moisten. Fr. *ῥέγω*, whence *brego*, (as from *ῥιχῶ* is *linCHO*; *linGO*), and *brigo*, as *Leber* became *Liber*, and *Pleco* *Plico*. Hence *rigo*, as perhaps B is dropt in *Rugio*; and Δ in *Ros* from *Ῥόσος*. ¶ Germ. *regen* is rain.

Rima, a cleft, fissure. Fr. *ῥήγμα*, whence *rigma*, *rimma*, *rima*. Compare *Remus*.

Rimor, I pry into, search narrowly. That is, I look into (*rimas*) chinks and crannies to find.

Ringor, I grin or show my teeth like a dog. Fr. *ῥιχνόμαι*, *ῥιχνόμαι*, I am wrinkled; transp. *ῥιχνόμαι*, whence *rincor*, *ringor*. Forcellini explains *ringor* "nares CORRUGO," and adds: "Translatè dicitur de plantis

¹ Al. from *μεῖδω*. Why R for M?

² Julius Scaliger makes the first I in *ridica* short, the second long. I know not on what authority. I have followed Ainsworth.

quam frigore astrictæ CORRU-
GANTUR et cortice finduntur.”

¶ Al. from *ῥίη*, the nose.¹

Rīpa, the bank of a river. From *ῥίψ*, *ῥίπς*, an osier. As planted with osiers. Livy: “Cum forte inter SALICTA innata ripis laterent hostes.” Or from *ῥίψ*, *ῥίπς*, a reed. Statius has “*ripæ ARUNDINÆ*.” Raleigh: “She caused it to be hidden among the high REEDS which grew on the BANKS of the lake.” Gray: “Beside some water’s RUSHY BRINK.” ¶ Al. from *ῥίπη*, impetus. From the violence of the waves beating against it. This would be well, if *ripa* were the sea-shore. Columella, it is true, uses it in this sense, but it is very rare. ¶ Al. from *ῥεῖνω*, *ῥεῖνω*, to break: as *λύκος*, lupus. Forcellini: “Lit-
tus depressum est atque humile: *ripa* altior et PRÆRUPTIOR.” Or compare Gr. *ῥήγμις* fr. *ῥήσσω*, *ῥήγγμαι*. ¶ Al. from *ῥέπω*, vergo.

Riscus, a coffer. *ῥίσκος*.

Risus, a laughter. Fr. *rideo*, *ridsum*, *risum*.

Rite, in due form. Secun-
dum ritum.

Ritus, rite, ceremony, usage, use, custom. Fr. *ῥήτος*, (as *ῥίμα* from *ῥήγμα*), agreed on, determined, specified. Or, to be spoken. In relation to certain prescribed forms of words. ¶ Al. from *ῥίβος*, custom, habit; transp. *ῥίβτος*. Hence *ritus*; somewhat as *ῥετμός*, *ῥετμός*,

remus. ¶ Al. from *ῥυρς*, from *ῥύω*, to flow, to flow on in a regular order. Whence *ῥυθμός*, arrangement of parts according to due order and proportion. Sō *ῥηγν*, frlgo. ¶ Or from *ῥυρς*, from *ῥύω*, to guard, preserve. Euripides: *Ῥητοδὸς ἀρχαῖον νόμον Σώζουσα*. ¶ Al. from Anglo-Sax. *riht*, law.

Rivalis, a rival in love. *Rivales* were, properly, persons who got water from the same (*rivus*) brook, and were liable to contentions about the carrying or using of it. Ulpian: “Si inter *rivales*, i. e. qui per eundem *rivum* aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquæ usu.” Or from the contentions arising from the changes of a river’s course, and its inroads on one person’s property to the detriment of another’s. Some refer it to wild beasts coming thirsty to a common fountain, and stirring up strife together. Homer: *Ὡς δ’ ὅτε σὺν ἀπάμαντα λίαν ἐβίησατο χάρμη, Τῷ τ’ ὄρεος κορυφῇσι μέγα φρονέοντε μάχεσθον Πίδακος ἀμφ’ ὀλίγης*. Nonius explains *rivales* “in unam amorem derivantes.”

Rivus, a stream, brook. Fr. *ῥίος*, poet. *ῥεῖος*, whence *rius*, *riVus*. ¶ Al. from *ῥύαξ*: *Ξ* changing to S, perhaps as *φλδΞ*, *φλοS*; *ἀλώπηΞ*, *vulpeS*.

Rixō, *Rixor*, I bicker, contend. Fr. *ῥίξω*, Æolic form of *ῥίσσω*, fut. of *ῥίζω*. E dropt, as in *Ruber*, *Remus*. ¶ Some derive *rixa* from *ῥήξις*, a rupture; and hence a schism. As *pausa* from *παῦσις*. ¶ Al.

¹ Al. from *ῥρυχάμαι*, I gnash my teeth.

from *ringor*, *ringsum*, *rinxum*, *rixum*.

Rōbigo, *Rūbigo*, rust, mildew. Fr. *robust*, red. Festus: "*Robum* rubro colore et rufo significari manifestum est." Johnson defines Rust "the RED desquamation of old iron." *Igo*, as in Origo. ¶ Al. from *ρύπος*, dirt, filth. ¶ Al. from *ῥωα*, to draw, attract, contract.

Rōbigus, a God whom the Romans invoked to keep off mildew from the corn. Fr. *robigo*.

Robius: same as *Robus*.

Rōbur, oak of the hardest kind. Hence anything hard and strong; hardihood, strength. Fr. *robust*, red. Haigh: "Because oak is full of red veins." ¶ If from *ῥάω*, (whence *ῥάννυμι*, *ῥάωω*, *ῥάμη*,) to give strength to, and in the middle, to be strong—then the senses must be reversed. From *ῥάω* might be *roür*, *roBur*. Or from *ῥάμος*, (same as *ῥάμη*, strength,) Æol. *ῥάμος*, we might have *romur*, *robur*.

Robur, a call for culprits. Dacier: "As being formerly made of strong oak."

Robus, red. Compare *Ruber* and *Rufus*. O for *υ*, as in *μῆλη*, *μόλα*; *φῆλλις*, *φῆλλις*. *Robus* was also the oak, like *Robur*. And a kind of red wheat.

Rōbustus, hard and strong like oak. Fr. *robust* same as *robur*. So *Augustus*.

Rōdo, I gnaw. By the omission of the first letter, from *βρώω*, *βρώδην*; (See *Rigo*), or

τρώω, (whence *τρώγα*,) *τρώδην*; or *γρώω*, (whence perhaps *γρώμφος* and *γρόσφος*,) *γρώδην*. Or, —supposing *rodo* to be put for *raudo*, as *Coda* for *Cauda*, —from *τραύω*, (whence *τραῦμα*), *τραῦδην*; or *χραύω*, *χραῦδην*. Compare *raDo*, *truDo*, *tenDo*, *morDeo*.

Rōgo, I ask, beg. *Rogare* legem, to propose a law, i. e. to ask of the people to let it pass. So *rogare* magistratum, to elect, i. e. to ask of the people permission to elect. Fr. *ῥηγάω*, *ῥηγῶ*, I desire earnestly; transp. *ῥογῶ*, *rogo*. As *Rapio* from *ῥαπία*. ¶ Al. from *ῥογῶ* pf. mid. of *ῥέγω*, whence *ῥέγομαι*, I long earnestly for. Whence a verb *ῥογέω*, *ῥογῶ*, 'roγῶ.

Rōgus, a funeral pile. Fr. *ῥῶξ*, *ῥωγός*, a cleft, split; and so applied to pieces of split wood raised for a pile. Euripides: *Οἱ δὲ πληροῦσιν πυρὰν, Κορραῖους φέροντες πευκίνους*. We have *fēra* from *φῆρς*, *fūris* from *φῆρς*. ¶ Al. from *ῥυγίω*, to raise; pf. mid. *ῥογῶ*, transp. *ῥογῶ*, (*ῥόγῶ*). ¶ Hall: "From *rogo*. Because, when a dead body was placed on a funeral pile, it was customary to CALL UPON the departed spirit by name."

Romphæa: See *Rhomphæa*.

Ronchus: See *Rhonchus*.

Rōrarii, light-armed soldiers. "Fr. *ros*, *roris*. Because these frequently preceded the regular troops, as dew or a dewy shower frequently precedes rain." F.

Rōrātio, a blasting of vines by the fall of a cold (*roris*) dew.

Rōro, I bedew. Fr. *ros, roris*,
Ros, rōris, dew. Tears,
 which fall like dew. Fr. *δρόσος*,
 whence *ρόσος, ρός*. ¶ Or from
ρόος, ρούς, a stream. ¶ Al. from
ρωῶξ, (*ρωῆξ*), dew. Fr. *ρωξ* is
ros, as perhaps *φλῶξ* makes
floS. ¶ Tooke: "*Ros* from
roris, and this from Anglo-Sax.
hror, dew; from *hryran*, to
 fall." Wachter: "So *δρόσος* is
 from Gothic *Driusan*, to fall."
 ¶ "From the Oriental *rasas*, to
 distil." Tt.

Rōsa, a rose. "From Celt.
rōs." Ainsw. "*Rose*, Anglo-Sax.
Rhos, Welsh. *Rosa*, Lat. Whence
 but from its color, from *rot*, red?"
 W. ¶ From *ρόδον*, says Varro. That
 is, from *ρόθον*, (as our murder,
 murTHER,) then *ρόσον*, as *δδΣ* for
δδθ i. e. *δδθ*, and our loveS for
 loveTH. But *rosa* is rather
 from *ρῳδέσσα, ρῳδεύσσα*, pertaining
 to a rose: cut down to *ρόσα*.

Roscīdus, dewy. Fr. *ros*.
Rosmārinus, Rosmārinum,
 rosemary. Horace separates
rosmarinus: "Coronantem mari-
 rino Rore Deos." Ovid calls
 it *ros maris*. Why then is it
 called the dew of the sea? Gregory:
 "These plants grow naturally on
 dry rocky soils near the SEA, where
 they thrive prodigiously, and per-
 fume the air so as to be smelt at a
 great distance from the land." It
 is then a marine plant: but what
 has *ros* to do with it? I half suspect
 that the word is a corruption.¹
 Is it for *rosa marina*?

Rostrum, the beak of a bird,
 snout of a fish. Fr. *rodo, ro-
 sum*, as *Clausum, Claustum*;
Rasum, Rastrum. Pliny has,
 "Corvi aratoria vestigia ipsa
rodentes:" where Forcellini
 notes: "Hoc est, *rostro* tun-
 dentes cibi exquirendi gratiā."
Rostrum was also the beak of a
 ship. And a pulpit in the Fo-
 rum where those who addressed
 the people stood. Because it
 was adorned with the BEAKS of
 the ships taken from the An-
 tiates.

Rōta, a wheel; a car; any-
 thing round, as the sun's disk;
 a course or revolution; a wheel
 or rack for criminals. "From
 Celt. *roth*." Quayle. "*Rad*,
 Germ. A Celtic word. Welsh
rhod, Armoric *rat*, Irish *rit*,
rtheta, Franc. *rad*. It signi-
 fies properly a runner or a foot
 running. For wheels are like
 feet by which a chariot (*ρῳθεῖ*)
 runs. [As *τροχός* fr. *τρέχω*,
τέρροχα.] Staden derives *rad*
 from Iceland. *rota*, to drive
 round." W. "*Ροθέω* [is to rush
 with a loud noise and impetu-
 osity. *Rota*, if from *ρῳθέω*, is for
rotha. ¶ "Plainly from Hebr.
ratah, rotavit, rotam gyrauit,"
 says Beaman.

Rōtundus, round like a (*rota*)
 wheel. Said also of periods
 well rounded, full or equable.
 Forcellini explains *Vestis ro-*

Because it smells like myrrh." It
 ought to be *συμπύλην*, cut down to *συμπύλην*.
 But *ρόδον συμπύληνον* could scarcely have
 been corrupted to *rosmarinum*.

¹ Turton says: "Quasi *rosa συμπύλην*.
Etym.

tunda "æqualiter ab omni parte fluxa et undanti ambitu composita."

Rübellio, a roach. Fr. *rubellus*, reddish. So Gr. ῥυβγῖ-*yo*s fr. ῥυβγός, red.

Rübeo, I am red; I blush. Fr. *ruber*. ¶ Or from ῥυθίω, (whence ῥύθιμα, redness, blush,) Æol. ῥυρῖω, whence ῥυφέω, *rubeo*, as ἄμφω, am Bo.

Rüber, red. For *rubrus*, whence *rubra*. *Rubrus* from ῥυθρός, Æol. ῥυφρός, whence ῥυφρός, and *rubrus*, as ἄμφω, am Bo.

Rübēta, a toad often found among (*rubos*) brambles. Pliny; "Sunt quæ in VEPERIBUS tantum vivunt, ob id *rubetorum* nomine."

Rubia, madder, a herb with a root which is red and used by dyers. Fr. *ruceo*.

Rübidus, of a deep swarthy red. Fr. *ruceo*. As *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Rübigo: See *Robigo*.

Rubrica, red earth, red ochre. Fr. *ruber*, *rubra*. *Ica*, as in *Amica*. Also, the title or head of a law or book, as written in red letters.

Rübus, the bramble or blackberry bush. Pliny says of it: "Ferens mora ante maturitatem *rubentia*: unde fortasse nomen." Turton: "Named from its red fruit." ¶ Rather from ῥώνψ, ῥωπός, a bramble: whence *rûpus*, (as φῥός, fûris,) then *rubus*.

Ructo, to belch. Fr. ῥευκται pp. of ῥεύγω: whence a verb ῥευκτώω, ῥευκτώ, ῥευκτώ. Or from ῥεύγω, ῥεύγω was *ru-*

go, whence *rugsi*, *ruxi*, *ructum*, thence *ructo*, as from *Motum* is *Moto*. Festus has the word *erugere*.

Rüeductus, full of rubbish. Fr. *rudus*. As *Humectus*.

Rüdens, a cable, rope. Properly, the participle of *rudo*, to make a great noise. Virgil: "Insequitor clamorque virum STRIDORQUE *rudentium*." Ovid: "Contentis TRIDUNT aquilone *rudentes*." *Rudo* is applied to *Cacus* by Virgil; and is said of lions and bears as well as asses. In *rudens* it is applied metaphorically.

Rüdimentum, first trial or instruction in a science. For in the first stage a learner is (*rudis*) inexperienced.

Rüdis: See Appendix.

Rüdis, a rod or soil for fencing with; a soil with which gladiators were presented when discharged from fighting in the arena. Also, a rod or spatula for stirring a liquid when boiling. "Virga IMPOLITA," says Forcellini. That is, virga *rudis*. ¶ Or from ῥάβδος, whence ῥάδος, and this changed to *rudis*, as *hUmus* from χαμὸς, *plUteus* from πλατίος, *cUlmus* from αλαμος, αλμος. ¶ Or it is a northern word. Wachter explains Germ. *rute*, "virga, surculus; femula; decempeda." Dutch *ræde*, Engl. *rod*.

Rüdo, I make a noise, as an ass, a lion, a bear, &c. It is applied to *Cacus* by Virgil. Fr. ῥυδόν, (*ρυδόν*), in a howling or roaring manner. Donnegan explains ὤρυγῃ "a bellowing, low-

ing, roaring, braying, howling."

Rūdus, *ēris*, unwrought ore. Prudentius has "æris rudere." For *raudus*, as *Caupa*, *Cupa*. *Rudus* vetus, is rubbish, shards and stone broken and shattered, and is traced to *ruo*, whence *ruidus*. "Fragmina minuta laterum vel lapidum et duratæ calcis ex ædificiis PROLAPSIS." F. *Rudus* novum, is new rubbish coming from stones hewn, &c. *Rudus* pingue in *Colu-mella* is compost, a mixture of various substances for enriching the ground.

Rūfus, reddish, tawny. Fr. *ἔρυθίω*, *ἔρυθῶ*, whence *ἔρυθος*, (same as *ἔρενθος*, redness,) *ῥύθος*, *Æol.* *ῥύθος*, as *οὐθαρ*, *Æol.* *οὐ-Φαρ*. See *Ruber*.

Rūga, a wrinkle. From a word *ῥυγή*, (*ῥυγή*) formed from *ῥυγα* pf. mid. of *ῥύσσω*, to dig. That is, a pit, trench, furrow. ¶ *Al.* from *ρύω*, I draw, contract, whence *ρυτίς*, a wrinkle, and *ρυτός*, wrinkled. Fr. *ρύω* then was *ρύζω*, *ξω*, pf. mid. *ῥύπυγα*. Wachter has "*ρυζά*, a wrinkling." ¶ Quayle notices *Celt. rag*.

Rūgio, I roar as a lion. Fr. *ῥυγή*, *ῥυγή*, a roaring. ¶ *Al.* from *βρύχω*, pf. mid. *βέ-βρυχα*, (*βρυχα*,) to roar, bel-low.¹

Ruīdus, rough. See *Rudis*, e.

Ruīna, a downfal, ruin, destruction. Fr. *ruo*.

Rūma, *Rūmen*, a teat, dug.

Fr. *ρύομαι*, to draw to myself,² and so suck; pp. *ῥέρυμαι*, whence a word *ρυμή*. ¶ *Al.* from *ρύμα*, a flowing.³

Ruma, *Rumen*, the gullet, throat. Fr. *ρύμα*, a flowing; or place of flowing. Where the liquid flows which we take into our mouths. ¶ Or from *ρυμή*, tractus, via. That is, a canal or passage for the food we take. ¶ *Al.* from *ρύω*, to draw; pp. *ῥέρυμαι*. Thus Festus derives *subrumari* hædi, "quia rumine TRA-HUNT lac sugentes." Turton explains it differently: "From *ρύω*. The hollow part of the throat DRAWN in by sucking in the breath." Forcellini explains *ruma*, "cavus gutturis locus."

Rumex: See Appendix.

Rūmina and *Rūminālis* fīcus, the figtree under which Romulus and Remus were found hanging (*ruminibus*) to the dugs of the wolf.

Rūmino, said of cows chewing the cud, i. e. bringing the food back (à *rumine*) from the throat to the mouth. Hence *rumino* is to bring back things past to remembrance, reflect, muse, ruminate.

Rumor, noise, murmur; common report, rumor. From Germ. *rum*, clamor, referred by Wachter to Anglo-Sax. *hryman*, clamare, and compared by him

² "ῥύομαι, primary sense, to draw to myself." Dn.

³ *Al.* from *ruo*, for *ruma*. "Quod inde cibus ruit in stomachum." Ainsw.

¹ *Al.* from *βρύχω*.

with Gr. ὠρύσμαι, to roar. Indeed *rumor* might come from ὠρυγμός, a roaring; Æol. ὠρυγμός, ῥυγμός. The Γ dropt as in *Rima* from Πῆγμα. ¶ Or fr. ῥεύμα, a flowing. Horace: "Frigidus a rostris MANET per compita *rumor*." But the sense of noise in general does not seem well deducible from this. ¶ On Virg. Æn. 8, 90, "Ergo iter inceptum celerant *rumore* secundo," Heyne notes: "*Rumor a ruendo : ruitur seu eruitur aqua remo, adeoque ex impulsu strepitus oritur. Inde de quovis strepitu et murmure, imprimis famæ.*" ¶ Ainsworth: "Quodd celeriter in omnes partes ruat." ¶ Al. from ῥύμη, a street. A noise in the streets. As Amo, Amor.

Rumpia, corrupted from *rhomphæa*.

Rumpo, ———

Rumpus: See Appendix.

Runa, a javelin. "Fortasse quodd rueret (i. e. sterneret) adversa." V. 'That is, for *ruina*.

Runcina, a plane. Fr. ῥυκίνη, whence ῥυγκίνη, and *runcina*, as μαχλινά, machlina; πατῖνα, patlīna. Hence I is short: and they are wrong who consider it long, as if it was the same as Colo, Culīna; Popa, Popīna." V. It is true, Varro derives *runcina* fr. ῥύγχος. But what has ῥύγχος, a snout or beak, to do here?

Runco, a weeding-hook, hedging-bill. Fr. ῥύγχος, a beak. As being curved.

Runco, I weed. See above.

Ruo. Forcellini has these

senses. "Active: I throw down, upset, pull down, overthrow, level; I pull up, root up, dig up." Neuter: I rush headlong, I tumble, fall; I rush forth furiously; I go with blind impetuosity, trip, err, make mistakes, incur loss; I rush forward or sally forth in a body." The latter part of these senses agrees with ὀρούω, which Donnegan translates, "to rush upon, to rush forward, to hurry forward;" and Brasse, "to hurry, rush, attack." Fr. ὀρούω, ῥούω, is *ruo*. The former part of these senses agrees with ῥύω, whence (from pp. ἔρρυσται) is ῥυστάζω, I draw, drag, pull, seize. *Ruo* in its neuter sense also might be referred to ῥύω or ῥύσμαι, whence is ῥύμη, the impetus of a moving body, violence, impetuosity. *Ruo* might mean to drag oneself on, and so to hurry forward, to hurry impetuously. As ἄγε is ἄγε σε, bring yourself on; and φέρε is φέρε σε. So 'To Withdraw supposes "one-self" understood, and the French Retirer similarly.

Rūpes, a rock, crag, cliff. Fr. *rupi* pf. of *rumpo*. Rocks were called by the Latins *Abruptæ* and *Præruptæ*.

Rūpex, a clown. Fr. *rupes*. One whose manners are as rough as a crag. So Petro from *Petra*.

Rūpico, same as *rupex*, icis.

Rūpīna, a place full (*rupium*) of crags.

Rursum, *Rursus*, backward; again. For *retroversum*, whence *retrorsum*, *rorsum*, *russum*.

Rus, rūris, the country. *Ruris* is fr. *ἄρουρα*, tilled ground: whence *ῥούρα, rura*. Donnegan translates *ἀρουραῖος*, “rural, rustic, relating to the country.”

Rusco, I weed. Fr. *ἔγω*, I draw, drag; whence *ἐρύσκω, ῥύσκω*. ¶ Some explain it, I take away the prickly shrub called *ruscum*.

Ruscum, Ruscus, a rough prickly shrub of which they made brushes. “Fr. *ruscus*. From the carnation color of its berries.” Tt. *Russus, russicus*, (as *Unus, Unicus*; Teter, Tetrica, Tetricus,) *ruscus*.

Ruspor, I scrape as a dog, or root in the ground as a pig. Fr. *ρύω*, I draw, draw up; whence *ρύπτω*, (as *Δύω, Δύπτω*,) fut. *ρύψω, rupso, ruspo*. Or from fut. *ρύψομαι, rupsor, ruspor*.

Russus, of a kind of red or carnation color, russet. From a verb *ῥεῖσθαι*, (allied to *ἔρυσθαι* and *ἐρύθημα*) to be red; pp. *ῥευσσας, ῥεῦσσαι*. Or from *ἔρυσθαι*, redness; by a dialectic pronunciation *ἔρευσσος, ῥεῦσος*.

Rusticus, pertaining to the (*rus*) country.

Rūta, rue. *Ῥούη*.

Ruta, ōrum, all things (*eruta*) drawn or dug out of the earth, as stone, sand, gravel, chalk, lead, coals. Moveable goods, opposed to fixtures. “*Ruta cæsa*, i. e. *res erutæ et cæsæ*, h. e. *avulsæ et separatæ ab ædibus vel fundo venali, ita ut amplius cum eo conjunctæ non sint, et excipi sibi que retineri a venditore possint*.” F.

Rutābŭlum, an instrument for stirring up the coals; and a ladle for stirring up things. Fr. *ruo, ruitum, rutum*, I dig up; or rather fr. *ruto, avi*, from *rutum*.

Rūtīlo, I am of a fiery red color, I shine. Fr. *rutilus*.

Rūtīlus, explained by Forcellini “*rufus, russus, ruber, flavus ad rubrum accedens, fulvus*.” Fr. *ἔρυσθαι*, redness; whence *ἐρυθύλος, ῥυθύλος, ruthulus, rutulus, rutilus*. Or from *ἐρυθρός* is *ἐρυθρύλος*, whence *ruthrilus, ruthilus, rutilus*. Compare *Rufulus* from *Rufus*. ¶ Wachter mentions the German “*rot, ruber; röte, rubor; rötel, rubrica*.”

Rūtrum, a mattock, pickaxe, spade. Fr. *ruo*, (i. e. *eruo*,) *ruitum, rutum*, to draw or dig up. Also, an instrument with which sand and lime are stirred up together to make mortar. See *Rutabulum*.

S.

Sabbātum, a sabbath. *Σάββατον*.

Sābŭlum, gravelly soil. For *satibulum* fr. *sero, satum*, as *Sto, Statum, Stabulum*. “*ARENA* is thin and barren; *SABULUM* is more thick and moist, and is more fit for producing seed.”¹ F. That is, it is more fit for *SOWING*. ¶ Or *sabulum* is a diminutive of *sabus* for *samus* fr.

¹ “*Est arena hinc inde jacta sparsaque et quasi SEMINATA.*” V.

ψάμος, ψάμμος, sand. ¶ "From Arab. zabel." Tt.

Sāburra, sand for ballast. Fr. *sabulum*. ¶ "From Celt. *sabr*." Ainsw.

Sacchārum, sugar. Σάκχαρον.

Saccus, a sack. Σάκος.

Sācer, sacred. Fr. ἄγιος, sacredness, whence ἄγρος, ἄγρως; hence *sagr*us, *sagra*, *sagrum*, and *sacrus*, *sacru*, *sacrum*. S as ἔξ, Sex.

Sācerdos, a priest. Fr. *sacer*. Compare Dulcedo, Viridis, Pallidus. ¶ Or fr. *sacra do*.

Sacrilegus, sacrilegious. Qui *sacra legit*. Virgil: "Vel quæ sublegi tacitus tibi carmina nuper."

Saculum, an age. For *seculum* or *sequulum* fr. *sequor*, from one age following or succeeding another. ¶ Or a diminutive of *sæcum* fr. αἰών, (an age) whence *æum*,¹ *æCum*, (as σπέος, *specus*), *sæcum*, as ἔρω, Sero.

Sæpe, often. Fr. αἰῶ or αἰέν, (αἰέ,) perpetually. Hence *æe*, *sæe*, (as Εἶ, Sei, Si,) whence *sæpe*, as δαίς, daPis. ¶ Al. from *sæpes* or *sepes*, a hedge. Scaliger: "A rustic word of ancient date; for, as (*sæpes*) a hedge is thick, they expressed OFTEN by *sæpe*, thickly." So πικνός is first thick, then frequent. So Rarò, seldom, is properly "thinly." ¶ "From Hebrew SPA, copia, affluentia." V.

Sæpes: See Sepes.

Sævus, cruel. "For *scævus*."

F. *Scævus* is, untoward, perverse; *sævus* was primarily applied to one of untoward, malignant, temper. A *scævum* fatum was also a *sævum* fatum. Vossius says on Dierectus: "Festo dici videtur dies minimè rectus, sed *scævus* ac *sævus*." ¶ "From σέω, I am furious." Ainsw. That is, σέυ Vω.

Sāga, a wise woman, witch. From *sagio*, (whence *præsagio*,) I have keen perception or discernment.

Sāgar, quick-scented. Applied to the mind, sagacious. Fr. *sāgio*. So dīco, dīcax.

Sāgena, a fishing net. Σαγήνη.

Sāgīna, meat for cramming animals. And the place where they are fattened. Fr. σάγω, fut. 2. of σάρω, I cram, stuff.

Sāgio: See Appendix.

Sāgitta, a dart. Fr. ἀκιστή, pointed, fr. ἀκίλω, *Acista*, *acitta*, (as πῆστις for πῆστις) *sacitta* (as ἔρω, Sero), *sagitta*. Vossius compares *Segesta* from Ἀκίστα.

Sagmen, vervain, herba pura. For *sagimen* fr. ἄγιος, pure. So Regimen.

Sāgum, Sāgus, a soldier's cloak. Σάγος.

Sal, sālis, salt. Fr. αἶλος, gen. of ἄλς. As ἔξ, Sex.

Sālācon, a poor man boasting of riches. Σαλάχων.

Sālāmāndra, a salamander. Σαλαμάνδρα.

Salar, a salmon peel; and salmo, for salimo, a salmon. Fr. *salio*. Our term, Salmon LEAP, agrees with this.

¹ Compare *æum* fr. αἰών.

Sālārium, a salary. Fr. *sal*.
 "A stated allowance of meat, of which SALT was a necessary part." F. "For nothing is a more necessary part of food than salt." Ainsw.

Sālar, lecherous. Fr. *salio*.
 Varro: "Cum equus matrem ut saliret adduci non posset."
 ¶ Al. from *σάλος*, motion of the sea. From libidinous motions of the body.

Sālēbra, *æ*, rough places.
 Fr. *salio*, as *Latebra* from *Lateo*. Over which it is necessary to leap perpetually.

Sālīi, priests of Mars. Fr. *salio*; from their LEAPING and capering as they carried the sacred bucklers. Livy: "*Salios* duodecim legit, ac per Urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis solennique saltatu jussit." Hence *Saliar*es Epulæ in Horace.

Sālīo, I leap. Fr. *ἄλλω*, whence *ἄλλομαι*, I leap. As *ἄλλος*, allus.

Sālīva, spittle. Fr. *σίαλον*, whence *σάϊλον*, *σάλιον*, *salia*, *salīva*. Or whence *sialīva*.
 ¶ Or fr. *sal*, *salis*, from its briny nature. As *Cado*, *Cadiva*.

Sālīx, a willow. Todd:
 "Salh Sax. The Sax. *sal*, black, is considered by Thwaites as the root. Morin remarks that *salix* is properly *selix* fr. *ἐλίκη*, signifying the same thing." That is, *salicis* is from *ἐλίκη*, and *salix* abridged from *salicis*. Or *salix* is fr. *ἐλιξ*, which Haigh says is the same as *salix*. E into A, as *μΕνέω*, mAneo. ¶

Quayle refers to Celt. *saileog*.
 ¶ "From Hebr. *tsala*." Tt.

Sāllo, I salt. Fr. *sal*.

Salmacidus, briny and sour.
 Fr. *ἄλμη*, brine; and *acidus*.

Salmo: See *Salar*.

Salōpygium, a wag-tail. Fr. *σάλος*, motion; *πυγή*, rump or tail.

Salpa, a stock-fish. *Σάλπη*.

Salpincta, *Salpicta*, a trumpeter. *Σαλπικτής*.

Saltem, at least. From *ἀλλ'* *ἀτάρ*, whence *allar*, *saltar*, (as *Ἀρτίω*, *Sartio*, *Sarcio*,) whence *sultem*, as *Autem* from *Αὐτάρ*.
 ¶ Al. for *sautem*, (as vice versâ the Cretan *αὐκά* for *ἀλκά*) *sin autem*: BUT IF NOT this, at least that. ¶ Donatus derives it from the cry of *Salutem* by captives: Spare my life, if nothing else.

Saltus, a wood; or, a lawn in a park. Fr. *salio*, *saltum*, from the leaping and frisking of animals in a lawn or open space in a grove. ¶ Or from *ἄλται* pf. pass. of *ἄλλω*, to cause to grow, whence *ἄλσος*, a grove. S added, as in *Sagitta*, *Si*, &c. Wachter notices a word *ἄλδος*.

Sālūber, healthful. Fr. *salus*.

Sālum, sea, deep sea, rough sea. *Σάλος*.

Sālus, safety, health. From *σάος*, safe.

Sālūto, I greet. I wish (*salutem*) health to.

Salvia, sage. Fr. *salvus*, from its salutary qualities. "Cur moriatur homo, cui *salvia* crescit in horto?" Schola Salentina.

Salvus, safe, whole. Fr. *salus*, whence *salivus*, like *Cado*, *Cadivus*: then *salvus*.

Sambūca, a sackbut ; a draw-bridge. Σαμβύκη.

Sambucus, an alder tree. Fr. *sambuca*, a sackbut, which was made of it.

Sāmia, a kind of cake. From the island *Samos*, where the best *samiæ* were made and used in the sacrifices of Juno.

Sancio, I decree, ordain. For *sacio* fr. *sacer*. Or fr. ἁγιάω, ἁγιάω, I consecrate. I CONSECRATE a law by the offering of a victim.

Sanctus, made sacred by decree or law ; sacred. Fr. *sancio*, *suncitum*, *sancitum*. "Deo aut rebus divinis *sancitus*, ut sunt tempora et loca." W.

Sancus: See Appendix.

Sandālium, a sandal. Σανδάλιον.

Sandāpila: See Appendix.

Sandārācha, a kind of red paint. Σανδαράχη.

Sandix, *Sandyx*, a kind of red pigment. Σάνδιξ, σάνδυξ.

Sanè, truly, of a truth, indeed. It seems properly to mean, fide integrâ et incorruptâ, integrè, omnino. Without any reservation. "Sanè dicitur quod sanâ mente dicitur, a cujusmodi dictis malus dolus abest." V. Or *sanè* may mean, soberly and discreetly speaking. Or *sanè* is wholly. Thus "Non sanè intelligo" means, I do not WHOLLY know. Terence: "Nempe ergo apertè vis, quæ restant, me loqui?—Sanè quidem." Yes wholly so, entirely so, unreservedly, &c.

Sanguinārius, blood-thirsty. Gaudens sanguine et cædibus.

Sanguineus, of the color (*sanguinis*) of blood.

Sanguis, *Sanguen*,—

Sānes: See Appendix.

Sanna: See Appendix.

Sāno, I heal. *Sanum* facio.

Sanquālis avis, an osprey.

As being under the protection of the God *Sancus* or *Sanguus*. So the pie was devoted to Mars, the eagle to Jove, the peacock to Juno, &c.

Santōnica herba, wormwood. From the *Santones*, a people of Aquitanian Gaul, where it vegetated.

Sānus, sound, whole, in a sound state of body or mind. For *saūs* fr. σάος. So Πλίος, PleNus.

Sāpa,—

Sāperda, some fish caught in the Euxine. Σαπέρδης.

Sāpiens, wise. Fr. *sapio*.

Sapinus, *Sappinus*: See Appendix.

Sāpio: See Appendix.

Sāpio, I am discerning, discreet, am judicious, sensible, or wise. Hill: "The mental talent is held analogous to the sense of taste, which, when exquisite, catches the slightest differences subsisting among its objects. Both are equally acute in apprehending and scrutinising their respective objects." ¶ Al. from σοφία, wisdom.

Sāpo, soap. A Gallic word. Pliny: "Prodest et *sapo*. GALLORUM hoc inventum." Wachter: "Anglo-Sax. *sape*, Suec. *sæpa*, Belg. *zeep*, Welsh *sebon*."

Sāpor, relish, savor, smack.

Wit or raillery, from its high zest or gout. See Sapiro.

Sapphicum carmen, a verse imitated from Sappho. Σαπφικόν.

Sapphirus, a sapphire. Σάπφειρος.

Saraballa, a Persian garment. Becman: "From the Chaldee *sarabalim*." *Sarabara* also exists in the same sense, and is found in the Septuagint. Daniel 3, 21: Καὶ τὰ σαραβαρα αὐτῶν οὐκ ἡλλοιώθη.

Sarcasmus, a sarcasm. Σαρκασμός.

Sarcina, a bundle, pack, baggage. Fr. *sarcio*. As made of pieces botched and patched together.

Sarcio, I patch, mend, repair; I make amends for, compensate. Fr. *ἀρτιῶ* fut. of *ἀρτίζω*, I repair. Hence *sartio*, *sarcio*.¹

Sarcophagus, a sarcophagus; a tomb. Σαρκοφάγος.

Sarculum, a hoe, rake. For *sarriculum* fr. *sarrio*. As *Verro*, *Verriculum*.

Sarda: See Appendix.

Sardinia, *Sardīna*, a kind of fish. "From the island of *Sardinia*." F.

Sardōnius risus, a sardonic grin. Σαρδώνιος γέλαος.

Sardonyx, a sardonyx. Σαρδόνυξ.

Sardōa herba, a herb resembling smallage. Σαρδώα.

Sargus, an Egyptian fish. Σάργος.

Sārissa, a Macedonian spear.

Σάρισσα.

Sarmadacus: See Appendix.

Sarmentum, the lopping of a vine, twig cut off. For *sarpimentum* fr. *sarpo*, I prune, lop. As *Moneo*, *Monimentum*.

Sarpo, I prune. Fr. *ἀρπη*, a sickle. Or fr. *ἀρκάω*, *ἀρκῶ*. Hesychius: Ἀρκῶμαι, δρεπάνῳ κέχρημαι.

Sarracum: See Appendix.

Sarrio, *Sario*, I weed, hoe, rake. Fr. *σαρῶω*, or *σαρῶ* fut. of *σαλρω*, explained by Donnegan, "to sweep, brush, or clean in general." That is, I clean or clear the ground.

Sartāgo, a frying-pan. Hence a motley mixture. For *sarco-tāgo*, from *σὰρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh; and *τίτᾱγα* Doric pf. mid. of *τήκω*, to melt. That is, a flesh-melter. ¶ Or for *sarmentago* fr. *sarmentum*, a twig. Somewhat as *Craticula* is a gridiron from *Crates*, a hurdle.²

Sartus, patched, repaired. Fr. *sarcio*, *sarcitum*, *sartum*.

Sas, for *Eas*. *Sos* for *Eos*. *Sum* for *Eum*. For *has*, *hos*, *hum*. *Has* and *hos* are the accus. pl. of *hic*, and *hum* may be for *humc*, *hunc*. As *Sic* for *Hic*. ¶ Or from *ᾶς*, *οὗς*, *ὄν*, whom. As *Homer* uses *ὅς* for *He*. ¶ *Jamieson* refers nom. *sa* to *Mæso-Goth*. *si*, *so*, *soh*, *Franc*. *sia*, *Icel*. *su*.

Sat, for *satis*.

Sātāgo, I have my hands full of business, *sat habeo quod*

¹ Al. from *σάω βάκκα*, I make good or repair rags; whence *saracio*, *sarcio*.

Etym.

² "Casaubon thinks it of Syriac origin." V.

agam. I am busily occupied, busy.

Satan, Satanas, Satan. Σατάν, Σατανᾶς.

Sätelles,——

Sätias, sufficiency, satiety. Fr. *satis* or *satio*. Or for *satiestas*.

Säties, Sätietas, satiety. Fr. *satis* or *satio*.

Sätio, I satisfy, satiate, cloy. Fr. σάττω, I stuff. The second T turned to I, as the second L in ἄλλος, Alius. ¶ Al. from *sätis*.

Sätior, better. Fr. *satis*. That is, more sufficient for any purpose, more adapted. Or, more satisfactory.

Sätis, enough. Fr. *satio*. ¶ Al. from ἄδος, satiety. For *sadis*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Goth. *sad* itan, is to eat to satiety, Matth. vii, 27." W.

Sätisdo, I give a sufficient security for the performance of anything, give bail. *Satis do*.

Satrāpes, a satrap. Σατραπῆς.

Sätur, stuffed, well-fed. Bearing a full crop, fertile. Well dyed, saturated. Fr. *satis*.

Sätūra i. e. lanx, a platter (*satura*) crammed with various kinds of fruits. Also, a law embracing various distinct particulars.

Sätüreia: See Appendix.

Säturnālia, festivals (*Saturni*) of Saturn.

Säturnus, Saturn. Jamieson: "The Saxons, a nation of Scythic origin, worshipped Saturn under the name of *Seater*. The same day of the week was con-

secrated to him, which bore his name in the Roman calendar. In the Anglo-Sax. version, Matth. xvi, 1, it is called *sæternes-dæg*. It has been deduced from the Phrygian word *sadorn*, strong or potent. But the *scythe* or reaping-hook given to Saturn, and the handful of ears at his feet, evidently refer to the cultivation of the soil, which men were supposed to be taught by this deity. Anglo-Sax. *sædere*, Goth. *sadur*, signify a sower, from *sæda*, to sow, whence *sæd*, seed. Varro assigns a similar origin to the Latin name: Ab *sātu* est dictus *Saturnus*." Wachter: "Baxter refers Turnus and *Saturnus* to the Celt. *teyrn*, tyrannus, king, and the Celtic article *sa*. The latter is not so plain. This I know, that *sa* is the Gothic, and so the Anglo-Saxon article." ¶ Jamieson states in a note: "Our fathers, says Macrobius, called Saturn *παρὰ τὴν σάθην*, virile membrum. Goth. *sater* is synonymous with *σάθη*."¹

Sätäro, I sate, fill full. Fr. *satur*.

Sätus, sown, planted. Fr. *sero*, say all. But *satus* and *sero* are not very like. Is *satus* for *setus*, as *rEor*, *rAtus*. *Setus* for *seritus*. Goth. *sæda* is to sow. Wachter mentions the Belg. *saat*, seed, Pers. *sade*, a son, Slavonic *siati*, to sow.

Sätÿra, a satire. "There

¹ Vossius refers *Saturnus* to Hebrew *STR*, to hide oneself: whence the god Latius.

were two kinds. The first was used for open reproof and censure of vices; the other consisted in the variety of things and measures of verse. The one is referred to the (*Satyræ*) Satyrs, from their wit and raillery; or because it treated of ridiculous and obscene subjects, like the topics chosen by the Satyrs; or because in the ancient satire the characters of the Satyrs or persons like them were introduced. The other to *satura*, a medley." F.

Satyrion, the herb ragwort. Σάτυριον.

Sătŷrus, a Satyr. Σάτυρος.

Saucius, wounded. From οὐ-
τις, formed from οὐτάω or οὐτίω,
to wound. Hence *autius*, (as
Οὐδ', Haud) and *saucius*, as
Sarcio from ἀρτίω. ¶ Wachter
notices the Scythian "*sak*, noxa;
saka, nocere." Whiter notices
the Scotch *seuch*, to cut.

Sävium, for Suavium.

Saxum, a rock, crag; a rock,
stone, flint. Fr. ἄξω fut. of
ἄγω, ἄγνυμι, to break: as Sar-
cio from Ἀρτίω. So Rupes from
Rumpo. ¶ Al. from σάξω fut.
of σάπτω, onero.

Scäbellum, a little bench. For
scamellum, (as hyBernus for
hyMernus,) from *scamnum*. As
Flagrum, Flagellum.¹

¹ " *Scabellum* est etiam instrumentum
musicum, quod a tibicine in scenâ pede
pulsabatur, dum manu et ore tibiam
inflaret: simile parvo suppedaneo ligneo
concano quod ligneâ itidem soleâ aut
ferreâ pedi inditâ percutiebatur, vel lig-
næ sculponæ altiori et fissæ quæ agita-
tione et ictu pedis strepebat, cærtisque

Scäber, rough, rugged, scaly;
of a rugged skin, and so scabby.
Fr. *scabo*, to scratch. Rough
as if scratched and clawed.

Scäbies, roughness; rough-
ness of skin, scab, scall, mange,
itch; and hence excitement, al-
lurement. See *Scaber*.

Scäbo, I scratch, claw. Fr.
σκαβῶ fut. 2. of σκάπτω, I dig.
As Fodico is allied to Fodio.
Germ. *schaben*.

Scäbres, roughness. Fr. *scar-
ber*, *scabra*.

Scæva, an omen. Fr. *scæva*,
left. *Scæva* was an omen bad
or good, but usually bad. The
ancients augured not always in
the same manner from the same
hand.

Scævitas, perverseness, unto-
wardness. Fr. *scævus*, left, and
hence awkward, untoward.

Scævus, left. For *scæus* fr.
σκαίος. As λαίος, hævus.

Scälæ, a ladder. For *scan-
dulæ*, *scandlæ*, fr. *scando*. ¶
Vossius thinks it a Gothic word.

Scälenus, uneven, scalene.
Σκαληνός.

Scälmus, a thowl, a round
piece of wood to which an oar
was tied. Σκαλμός.

Scälpo, I cut, carve. Fr.
γλάφω, σγλάφω, (as Σ is added
in Σμικρός, Σκάπτω, &c.) thence
scälpho, *scalpho*, *scalpo*. So
Sculpo is from Γλάφω, whence
Σγλύφω, Sculpho, Sculpho,
Sculpo.²

ictuum intervallis non ingratum sonitum,
semper tamen eundem edebat." F.

² Al. from σκάλλω, to dig.

Scambus, bowlegged. Σκαμβός.

Scāmilli, steps on the pedestals of columns. For *scamnilli* fr. *scannum*. So *Flagellum* for *FlagRellum*.

Scamma, ātis, the pit of a stage for wrestlers. Σκάμμα.

Scammōnia, scammony. Σκαμμωνία.

Scannum, a pair of steps for mounting a high bed; a stool. Stephens: “Σκάμνα, *scamna*, apud Isocr. Unde σκαμνία, apud eundem. Vulg. lex.” I do not find this word in the Index to Isocrates. ¶ Or perhaps from σκήπω, to lean or rest on; whence a word σκηπινόν, Dor. σκαπινόν, σκαπνόν, *scapnum*, then *scannum*, as daMnum for daPnum.

Scandālum, a stumblingblock. Σκάνδαλον.

Scandiāna māla. “Pliny says they are called from one *Scandius*, as *Manliana* from *Manlius*, *Matiana* from *Matius*, &c. Hence they are not to be heard who derive the name from *Scandia*, an island of the Northern Ocean.” F.

Scando, I climb. Fr. *scado*, (as *FraNgo* for *Frago*; and indeed the Greeks said σκάνδαλον from σκάζω,) fr. σκαδῶ fut. 2. of σκάζω, to limp. For one, who climbs, represents the motion of one who limps.¹

Scandūla or *Scindūla*, a lath, shingle. Fr. *scindo*, if we ad-

mit the latter writing. Those, who write it *scandula*, derive it fr. *scando*, from the notion of one lath mounting above another; in which case, says *Vossius*, it must have been first said of laths used for roofing houses.

Scāpha, a skiff. Σκάφη.

Scāphe, *Scāphium*, a chamberpot. A vessel to drink out of in shape like a boat; &c. Σκάφη, σκαφίον.

Scāpūla, a shoulder-blade.

For *scaphula* fr. σκάφη, considered as meaning generally anything hollowed or hollow. That is, a little hollow. Thus *Ainsworth* derives it “ob cavitatem.” Or σκάφη may be taken as a skiff. Thus *Turton* explains *Scapha* “the internal circumference of the ear: so called from its resemblance to the inside of a skiff.” *Gregory* indeed states the *scapula* to be a FLAT bone, and the Greeks call it ὠμοπλάτη. But I have before me at this moment a human shoulder-blade, the surface of which forms a little hollow or cavity, and may most justly be called a *scaphula*, a little boat or a little cavity. ¶ Al. from σκαπῶ fut. 2. of σκέπω, to cover, protect. ¶ “From *Hebr. schipha*.” Tt.

Scāpus, the stalk or stem of a herb. Anything in its form. From σκήπων, Dor. σκάπων; or σκήπος, Dor. σκάπος.

Scārābaeus, a beetle. Fr. χάραβος, σκάραβος, a beetle.

Scārīfīco or rather *Scārīfo*, I make an incision. Σκαριφῶ.

¹ Haigh: “Fr. σκαθῶ. Æolic for σκαθῶ, from σπάθη, a spattle, a comb, to which a ladder bears some resemblance.”

Scārus, a char fish. Σκάρος.

Scāteo, I bubble or flow forth like water from a spring. Transposed for *staceo*, as *Specio* for *Sceprio*. *Staceo* is soft for *stageo*, (as *misCeo* from *μισΓέω*,) from *σταγέω* or *σταγῶ* fut. 2. of *στάζω*, I drop, distil.

Scaurus, having projecting ankles. Fr. σκαῦρος, which word Donnegan has admitted.

Scāzon, a limping iambic verse. Σκάζων.

Scēlētus, a skeleton. Σκελετός.

Scēlus, wickedness. Fr. σκαλός, (σκελός,) perverse, allied to *σκολιός*, oblique. Compare the senses of *Pravus*.

Scēna, a bower; a stage shaded by foliage. Σκηνή.

Sceptrum, a spear, staff, sceptre. Σκήπτρον.

Sceptūchus, one who holds a sceptre, a ruler. Σκηπτούχος.

Schēda, a scroll or leaf. Σχέδη.

Schēdios, made in haste or at the instant. Σχέδιος.

Schēma, a habit, garb; figure of speech; &c. Σχήμα.

Schidiæ, chips. Fr. σχίδια: or a word σχιδίαι.

Schisma, *ātis*, scism. Σχίσμα.

Schænōbātes, a rope-dancer. Σχοινοβάτης.

Schænum, a rush. Σχοῖνος.

Schōla, a school; &c. Σχολή.

Sciatīcus, for *ischiadicus*.

Scīlicet, you may know; to wit; you may be sure, surely; &c. For *scire licet*. So *Illicet*, *Videlicet*.

Scilla, a squill, sea-onion. Σκίλλα.

Scimpōdium, a small couch. Σκιμπώδιον.

Scindo, I rend. For *scido*, (as *N* is added in *Lingo*,) fr. *σχιδῶ* fut. 2. of *σχίζω*. The Greeks themselves introduced the *N* in *σχινδαλμός*. Wachter notices Germ. *scheiden*.

Scindūla: See *Scandula*.

Scintilla, a spark. Fr. σκινθῆρ, a spark; Æol. σκινθῆρ, whence *scintherula*, *scintella*, *scintilla*, or *scintherula*, *scintherilla*, *scintilla*.

Scio, I know. From ἵσχω, σκίω.

Scīpio, a staff. Σκίπων.

Scirpus, a rush without a knot. Fr. σκάρπιφος, a reed, straw, &c. whence *σκιρτός*, *σκιρτός*, *scirphus*.

Sciscītor, I enquire. Fr. *scisco*, *sciscitum*.

Scisco, I know, learn, ascertain; enquire that I may know. So *Cognitio* is used for hearing that we may know and judge. Fr. *scio*, as *Hio*, *Hisco*.

Scisco, I vote, decree. That is, I know the merits of a case, and therefore give my opinion and vote on it. For voting and decreeing suppose the presence of information and knowledge, and the absence of ignorance, in the subject voted and decreed. Forcellini: "Quia non solet dici sententia, neque decerni, nisi de iis quæ planè sciuntur." So γινώσκω is both to know and to decree. Compare *Notio*. ¶ Al. for *sancisco* from *sancio*.

Scissus, for *scidsus*, from *scido* whence *scindo*.

Scītāmenta, dainties. Fr. *scitus*, fine, elegant, delicate.

Scītor, I enquire that I may know. Fr. *scio*, *scitum* or *scisco*, *sciscitum*.

Scītum, an ordinance. Fr. *scisco*, *sciscitum*, *scītum*.

Scītus, knowing, skilful, dexterous, clever; exquisitely or finely done; fine, elegant. Fr. *scio*, *scitum*.

Sciūrus, a squirrel. Σκίουρος.

Scobs, *scōbis*, sawdust, scrapings. From a verb σκόπτω, (formed from κόπτω, to hew: as from Σγλάφω for Γλάφω is Scalpo, and from Σγλύφω for Γλύφω is Sculpo,) fut. 2. σκοπῶ or σκοπῶ. Or for *cobs*, *cobis*, from κόπτω, κόψω. ¶ Al. for *scabs*, *scabis*. That which comes à *scabendo*.

Scōlōpendra, a scolopendra. Σκολοπένδρα.

Scomber, *ri*, a mackerel. Σκόμβρος.

Scōpra, ———

Scopio, *Scopus*, ———

Scōpūlus, a high rock. Σκόπιλος.

Scōpus, an end, design. Σκοπός.

Scordālus, swaggering, vaporing. For *scorodālus* fr. σκόροδον, garlic. Salmasius: "It is used for bold; for garlic was given to gamecocks to make them fight with greater boldness."

Scōria, dross. Σκαρία.

Scorpio, a scorpion. Σκorpionος.

Scortum, a skin, hide. Fr. κορτὸν, cut off or drawn off. See *Corium* and *Cortex*. S added as in *Scalpo*, *Sculpo*. ¶ Al. from γαρτυρὸν, γωρτὸν, a

quiver made of skin, supposed to have signified originally anything made of leather. Hence *sgortum*, *scortum*. See *Scalpo*.

Scortum, meretrix. Pro *scordum*, à σκορδῶ, (σκορδῶ,) coëo. ¶ Alii referunt ad prius *scortum*, ex variis causis. "Quodd, se prostituentes, PELLEM nudam ostentent." V. "Quodd solerent dicere se attulisse pro *scorto* [seu *scorted* veste] PELLICULAM," says Festus.

Screo, I hawk, retch. Fr. χρίω whence χρίμπτομαι. ¶ Al. from the sound.

Scrībīlita, a kind of tart. Fr. *scribo*. From marks or characters inscribed on it. But others read *striblita* and *strebilita* fr. στρεβλῆς, twisted. As our Tart is from Tortus.

Scrībo, I write. For *scripho*, (as ἀμφω, amBo,) fr. σκαριφῶ (σκραιφῶ), I make a scratch, trace or mark with a pencil, pin, &c. The Germ. *schreiben*, Belg. *schryfen*, are referred by Wachter to *scribo*.

Scrīnium, an escritoire, desk. For *scribinium* fr. *scribo*. ¶ Al. for *secernium* or *secernium* à *secernendo*. Or under the same notion for *crinium* from κρίνω.

Scrīplum, a scruple. Written also *scriptlum*, *scriptulum* fr. *scribo*, *scriptum*; as γράμμα from γράφω is so used.

Scrobs, *scrōbis*, a ditch, furrow. From the North. "Germ. *grube*, Goth. *grobs*, Anglo-Sax. *græf*, *græp*, Franc. *gruobo*, *kruopa*. With which agrees Lat. *scrobs*. All from *graben*,

to dig." W. *Graben* is much the same as γράβω. ¶ Or *scrobis* may be from a word γρόβω, γρόπτω or γρόφω, to cut, grave, furrow; whence appear to come γρόσφος, a javelin, and γρόμφος, a sow. Γρόω is allied to γράω, whence γράβω. *Scrobis* from Γρόφω, as *Sculpo* from Γλύφω. ¶ Or γράβω was written γρόβω, as Vossius states the Æolians said στρόβος for στράβος, &c. ¶ Al. for *scrabs*, *scrabis*, (as some think *Scobs*, *Scobis*, is put for *Scabē*, *Scabis*.) from γράβω, or from χαράω, (whence χαράσσω,) χράω, χράπτω, &c.

Scrōfa, a sow which has had pigs. Soft for *scromfa* fr. γρομφάς. See *Scalpo*. Or for *scromfa*, *scroffa*.¹

Scrōfūla, the king's evil. Fr. *scrofa*. Because swine are subject to it. So Gr. χοίρας fr. χοίρος.

Scrotum. Pro *scortum*, pelvis. ¶ Seu a γρωτὸς, (γρωτὸς seu γρωτὸς,) theca sagittarum. Sic *Sculpo* a Γλύφω.

Scrūpulus, a small stone; an obstacle; a doubt, difficulty. Fr. *scrupus*.

Scrupus, a rough stone or pebble. Σκυράδης is stony, rocky, from σκῦρος, a hard substance, and so a stone or rock. From σκῦρος might have been a word σκύραφος, as from σκίρος is σκίραφος, a die. From σκύραφος we should have σκυῖρος, *scruphus*, *scrupus*.

Scrūta, ōrum, old trash or

trumpery. Fr. γρότη. See *Scalpo*.

Scrūtor, I seek diligently. That is, I hunt after (*scruta*) the veriest minutiae.

Sculcātōriæ naves, ships of observation. From Goth. *skiolka*, to skulk.

Sculna, the same as *sequestris*; and for *seculna* or *sequulna*, fr. *sequor*, like *sequestris*. So *Ficus*, *Ficulna*. ¶ Al. from *seco*. "Quòd lites *secet* ac *dirimat*." W.

Sculpo: See *Scalpo*.

Sculpōneæ, wooden shoes or clogs. Fr. *sculpo*, somewhat as *Scribonius* from *Scribo*. Rustic shoes HOLLOWED out from solid wood.

Scurra, a buffoon. Fr. σκάρ, dung. Being as vile as dung, or jesting on low and filthy subjects. It was often applied, however, to men who entertained the rich with elegant wit and humour. ¶ Hence it is rather for *securra*, *sequurra*, from *sequor*. *Sequor*, i. e. colo, morem gero. Or *scurra* may be explained one who keeps close to the rich and amuses them with his conversation for the sake of good living. An *assecla*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *scheren*, illudo, subsanno.

Scūtāle, the thong of a sling. Σκυτάλη.

Scutella, a trencher or platter. From *scutra*, or *scutula*. ¶ Al. from Celt. *scutell*, scuttle.

Scūtīca, a leathern thong. Fr. σκυτική fr. σκύτος, hide.

Scutra, a chaffern, vessel to warm water in. "Perhaps from

¹ Al. for *scroba*. From the *scrobes* which it makes.

its being in the shape of a (*scutum*) shield." F. ¶ Al. from *χύτρα*, a pot made from earthenware.

Scūtūla, a rod; roller, cylinder. *Σκυτάλη*.

Scūtūla, from signifying a rod, signifies (like *ῥάβδος* and *Virga*,) a stripe or streak. Hence *scutulata vestis* is explained by Forcellini "streaked, striped, checkered like a cobweb." As in Virgil, "*Virgatis lucent sagulis*," he explains *Virgatis* "*distinctis maculis et plagulis in modum retis et cancellorum distiuctis*; diamonded, checkered." From this checkering in the form of cobwebs, nets, and balustrades, *scutula* were applied to little pieces of stone or marble inlaid in tessellated pavements and cut in the form of diamonds and lozenges. ¶ Al. from *scutra*. ¶ Al. from *scutum*. But the first U should thus be long.

Scutum, a buckler. As covered with (*σχύρος*) hide.

Scymnus, a lion's whelp. *Σχύμνος*.

Scýphus, a large cup. *Σχύφος*.

Scýtāla, a staff used by the Lacedæmonians in sending private orders to their generals. *Σκυτάλη*.

Se, himself. From *ê*, as *Sex* from *ἑξ*.

Se—, six, as in *Sejugi*. For *sex*.

Se—, privately. For *seorsum*.

Se—, half. For *semis*.

Sēbum, *Sēvum*, tallow, suet.

For *suebum*, *suevum*, fr. *sus*, *suis*. "*Quodd plus pinguitudinis hoc animal habet.*" Ainsw. We say, As fat as a pig or a hog. ¶ Welsh *sebon* is soap. See *Sapo*.

Secespita, a long knife used in sacrifices. A *secundo*. We may in some measure compare the termination *pitis* in *Cæspitis*.

Sēcious, more or less otherwise; not otherwise for that, not the less for that, nevertheless. Fr. *sēcus*.

Sēco, I cut. Fr. *ξίω*, i. e. *cseo*, transp. *seco*. On the other hand, *Scio* is from *ἴσχω*, *Σίω*. "Gr. *ξίσιν*, Lat. *seco*, Germ. *sægen*, Bohem. *sekam*, Engl. *saw*." W.

Sēcors, same as *Socors*. Fr. *seorsim* and *cors*. We have *secors* or *socors*, as we neglect the O or the E.

Sēcretus, separated; retired. Fr. *secretum* supine of *secerno*, to sift, separate.

Secta, an opinion, way; sect, party. Fr. *sector*, as we FOLLOW an opinion or party. Or for *secuta*, taken in a passive sense: That which is followed. ¶ Al. from *seco*, *sectum*. From the notion of splitting into parties.

Sector, I follow. Fr. *sequor*, *secutum*, *sectum*.

Sector. Adam: "If any one was indebted to several persons and could not find a cautioner within 60 days, his body literally according to some, but more probably his effects, might be CUT in pieces and divided among his creditors. Thus *sectio*

is put for the purchase of the whole booty of any place, or of the whole effects of a proscribed person; and *sectores* for the purchasers, because they made profit by selling them IN PARTS."

Secundum, immediately after, behind; just by, nigh; along; in conformity with, according to. For *sequundum* fr. *sequor*. That is, in that situation as to FOLLOW close with.

Secundus, second. For *sequundus*, (like *Gerundus*, whence *Gerunds*,) because one who is second follows the first.

Secundus, helping and assisting. As applied to things FOLLOWING us, going after us as we go, and coinciding with our wishes. See above.

Securis, an axe. Fr. *seco*.¹

Securus, careless; without care. Qui est *seorsim* a *curā*. So *Secors*. ¶ Quayle notices Celt. *sokair*. Wachter: "Germ. *sicher*, Anc. Brit. *sicer*, Belg. *zeker*, *sæker*. All from *securus*."

Sæcus, the same as *secundum*, and for *sequus* fr. *sequor*, whence *secundum*. "In this sense it occurs in *intrinsecus*, *extrinsecus*." V.

Sæcus, in another way, otherwise. Also, otherwise than what could be wished, unsuc-

cessfully, in vain, as Gr. *ἄλλως*. Fr. *ixàs*, far. That is, far differently. ¶ Al. from *seco*, to cut, divide, separate.

Sæcus, a sex. Fr. *sæcus*, otherwise. The sexes having their formation different from each other. "Quia ALITER se habet corpus fœminæ ac maris." V.

Sed, *Set*, but. Scaliger: "For *se*, apart from, diversely, and *et*. Thus, 'Tu curris, *sed* ego sedeo' is: You run, and I, differently from you, sit." ¶ Or from *δὲ*, transp. *id*, whence *sed*, as from *Ei* is *Sei*, *Si*. ¶ Al. from *sēd-eo*, for *se-eo*, i. e. *seorsim-eo*, as in *Seditio*.² ¶ Jamieson refers to Suio-Gothic *sæt*, *satt*, truly; as the Latin *Verum* is used for *But*.

Sēdeo, I sit. Fr. *ēdos*, a seat; as *ἔξ*, Sex.

Sēditio, dissension, broil. For *se-itio* (as *proëo*, *proDeo*), a going separately or in diverse ways.

Sēdo, I allay, settle. Fr. *sēdi* pf. of *sedeo*. I make to sit. Virgil: "Cum venti posuere omnisque repente *resedit* Flatus."

Sēdulus, attentive. Fr. *sedi* pf. of *sedeo*, like *Assiduus*. ¶ Some translate it also, faithful, honest: for *sē-dolus*, apart from deceit. So *Securus*, *Secors*.

Sēges, land fit for sowing; land sown, a cornfield; corn; crop. For *seriges* fr. *sero*: Compare *Strages*.

Sēgestre, a straw-mat, coarse

¹ "Al. for *semi* and *curis*, a spear (though *se* for *semi* is long, and *cu* in *curis* is short): from its being on one side sharp, on the other fit for digging with; whereas, if it is sharp on both sides, it is called *Bipennis*. Or, because it has a hilt half as short as that of a spear." F.

Etym.

² Haigh refers *sēd* to *sedo*, so as to make it a qualifying participle.

coverlet. Soft for *stegestre* fr. *στέρυστρον*, by which it is explained in Vett. Gloss. That is, from *στέρω*, as Teges from Tego. ¶ Al. from *seges*, as made of chaff or straw, the refuse of corn.

Segmen, a cutting, shred. For *secmen*, *secamen* fr. *seco*. So Nomen, &c.

Segmentum, a band, fringe, flounce. Fr. *segmen*, as *Momen*, *Momentum*. A particle cut off from gold, silk, &c.

Segnis, slothful, cowardly. Fr. *ὄκνος*, sloth, fear; or, as Haigh observes, from an adjective *ὄκνός*. Hence *sognis*, (as *Signum* is from *ἵκνος*;) then *segnis*, as *vEster* for *vOster*, *dEntes* for *dOntes* from *ὀδόντες*. ¶ Al. for *se-ignis*, without fire and ardor of mind.

Seliquastrum, an old-fashioned seat. For *sediquastrum* fr. *sedeo*. As *ἀδυσσεύς*, *uLysses*. Or from *sella*.

Sella, a seat, chair, sedan; close-stool. For *sedula* fr. *sedes*.

Sembella, for *semilibella*, half a libella.

Semel, at once, once. Allied to *simul*. "Things, which are effected with one effort, are done *simul* and *semel*." V.

Sēmen, seed. For *serimen* fr. *sero*; or for *sevimen* fr. *sevi* pf. of *sero*. See Nomen. ¶ Al. from the North. "Franc. *samo*, Polon. *siemie*, Bohem. *semeno*, Russ. *seime*, Germ. *same*, *samen*." W.¹

Sēmestris, half yearly. For *se-menstris*, fr. *sex-mensis*.

Sēmi—, half. Fr. *ἡμι*, as **Eξ*, Sex.

Sēmīs, half. **Ημιου*.

Sēmīssis, the half of an as. *Semiassis*.

Sēmīstertius: See *Sestertius*.

Sēmīta, a narrow path. Fr. *semis*, as *Navis*, *Navita*. That is, half a way. Martial: "*Jussisti tenues, Germanice, crescere viços; Et modò quæ fuerat semīta, facta via est.*" ¶ Al. from *semi*, and *eo*, *itum*.

Sēmo, a man transferred to the gods or deified. For *semi-homo*. So *Ne-homo*, *Nemo*.

Semper, continually, always. For *samper*, (as *grEssus* for *grAssus*;) fr. *ἀμπερēs*, *διαμπερēs*, continually. S added, as in *Sagitta*, *Signum*, *Sidus*. Or *ἑσαμπερēs* existed, whence *ῥαμπερēs*.¹

Sempiternus, continual. For *semperiternus* fr. *semper*. ¶ Al. for *semper-aternus*.

Sēnācūlum, a Senate-house. For *Senaticulum* from *Senatus*.

Sēnātus, a Senate. Fr. *senex*. From being composed of old men. Ovid: "*Nomen et ætatis mite Senatus habet.*"

Sēnecta, old age. Fr. *senicis*, the old gen. of *senex*. As *Carrecta* from *Carex*, *Caricis*.

Sēnex, old. Fr. *ἔνος*, a year. One in years or full of years. So *Vetus* from **Eros*, *Annosus*

¹ Scaliger: "*Semper* is *semi-opere*, as *Toper* is *Toto-opere*. *Toper* is *expeditiously*, so that the whole is finished. *Semper* is only half-done, and so in a state of continuation."

¹ Wachter gives a refined northern derivation in *voc. Same*.

from Annus. Wachter notices Celt. *hen*, old. ¶ Al. for *seminex*, gen. *semi-necis*.

Seni, six. Fr. *sex*, as Bini from Bis.

Senica, a hag, beldam. Fr. *senicis*, the old gen. of *senex*. See Senecta.

Senium, old age. Fr. *senex*, *senis*.

Sensim, by little and little. Fr. *sentio*, *sensum*, as Rapiō, Raptum, Raptim. By small degrees, so that we only just PERCEIVE it. We however say In-sensibly: and Forcellini explains *sensim* "paulatim et quasi motu *sensum* FALLENTE."

But this would be *insensim*. *Sensim* is rather leisurely, slowly, and so by little and little. Priscian: "Quia ea maxime faciunt *sensum*, quæ morantur."

Sensus, the faculty of perceiving. Fr. *sentio*, *sentsum*, *sensum*.

Sententia, sentiment, feeling of the mind, thought, opinion, judgment; and hence a giving of our opinion by a vote. Also, what is meant, meaning, signification, sense. Also, a sentence as conveying a thought or sentiment. Fr. *sentio*. For *sentientia*, fr. *sentiens*, *entis*.

Sententiōsus, full of pithy (*sententiæ*) sentences.

Sentina, the bottom of a ship where the bilge-water is. Fr. *σενος*, dung; whence a word *senthis*, as Sagnis from *Ορνος*; then *senthina*, *sentina*.

Sentino, I work at the *sentina*. Also, I avoid danger. A naval metaphor, taken from

sailors in a storm emptying the sink of the ship to preserve themselves from impending danger.

Sentio, I discern, perceive. "For *syntio* fr. *συντιω* fut. of *συντιζω*, I make to understand." Ainsw. In Donnegan we have "*συντιω*, to perceive or remark." ¶ "It is properly said of hearing, if it is fr. *sonitus*."

V. As Audio from *Αὐδῶ*, a voice.

Sentis: See Appendix.

Sentus, prickly. Fr. *sentis*.

Seorsum, apart. For *se-vorsum*, i. e. *vorsum* ad *seipsum*, et ab aliis. So Quorsum is *Versum-quod*. ¶ Or, as Priscian thinks, *se* is for *secus*. *Vorsum secus*, turned in a contrary direction, in a direction contrary to others.

Sēpar, *āris*, separate, apart. That is, *seorsim par*. Compare *Impar*.

Sēpāro, I sever. Fr. *separ*, separate. That is, I make separate. ¶ Al. from *se* and *paro*.

Sēpēlio: See Appendix.

Sēpes, a hedge. For *sekes*, (as *λύκος*, *luPus*,) fr. *σηκός*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *sepio*, i. e. *sæpio*, fr. *αἰπός*, high." ¶ "From the oriental *SB*, to surround." Ainsw.

Sēpia, a cuttle-fish; ink from it. *Σηπία*.

Sēpio, I hedge in. See *Sepes*.

Sēplasia, perfumes. From *Seplasia*, a street or marketplace of Capua. Festus: "*Seplasia*, forum Capuæ, in quo plurimi UNGUENTARIJ erant."

Seps, *sēpis*, an eel or small

serpent whose bite causes the limbs to putrefy. Fr. *σήπω*, to make to putrefy.

Septem, seven. Fr. *ἐπτά*, whence *heptem*, (as *δέξα*, *decEM*.) then *septem*, as *ἑξ* makes *Sex*.

September, September. Fr. *septem*. The seventh month, reckoning from March.

Septentrio, *ōnis*, the seven stars forming the constellation of the Bear. Fr. *septem triōnes*, as resembling seven yoked oxen. The Seven-ox. Others consider *trio* a termination.

Septiciāna libra, the Septician pound weight. Forcellini: "Dicta creditur a *Septis*, quo loco Romæ negotiatores versabantur, et ad pondus vendebant." ¶ Unless it was from one *Septicius*.

Septicus, putrefactive. *Σηπτικός*.

Septum, a place hedged or fenced in, an inclosure; an inclosure for selling merchandise; a damstake. Fr. *sepio*, *sepitum*, *septum*.

Sēpulcrum, a tomb. Fr. *sepelio*, *sepelitum*, *sepellum*, then *sepultum*, as *pElló*, *pUlsum*. So *Fulcrum* from *Fultum*.

Sēquester, *ris*, *re*, an umpire, referee; one in whose hands anything agreed between parties is deposited. Fr. *sequor*. One whose decision either party FOLLOW. ¶ Al. from *ἔπω*, I say, speak; as *seQUor* fr. *ἔπομαι*.

Sēquestro, I deposit, put down, put by, lay aside. See above.

Sequior, worse, inferior. Fr. *sequor*. For the worse follows the better, as a servant, &c. ¶ Al. from *secus*, otherwise, i. e. otherwise than it should be, like *ἄλλως*.

Sēquor, I follow. Fr. *ἵκμαι*,¹ *ἵκομαι*, whence *hequor*, (as *λείπω*, *linQUo*.) then *sequor*, as *ἑξ*, *Sex*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *secan*," says Tooka.

Sēra, a bar, bolt. Fr. *συσρά*, a chain, rope; which is defined also by Scapula "*sera et obex forium: eò quòd antiquitus FUNE communire januas sole-rent.*" Or *sera* was a door-chain.

Sērēnus, fair and dry, serene. For *xerenus* fr. *ξηρὸς*, dry. Virgil: "*Serenas Ventus agat nubes.*" ¶ Al. from *sero*, as applied to weather fit for sowing.*

Sēresco, I grow dry. For *xeresco* fr. *ξηρὸς*, dry. ¶ Al. for *serenesco*.

Sēria, a jar, cag, pot. For *selia* fr. *σηλία*, a meal tub, &c. So *βαλίδς*, *varius*.

Sērīcus, silken. As exported by the *Seres*, a people who dwelt in the eastern parts of Asia.

Sēries, a row, order, course. Fr. *sero*, to connect.

Sērīus, grave, in earnest, se-

¹ "Between *ἵκμαι* and *sequor* there is an extraordinary disagreement in syntax. It is to be remarked in explanation of this that the Greek verb governed the accusative in the dialect of the language from which the Latin was derived. Pindar: γένος ἑλβος ἵκωρο." *Classical Journal*, No. 70, P. 288.

² Haigh: "Fr. *εἰρήνη*, peace, tranquillity."

rious. Abbreviated from *serius*, (as perhaps Abstemius for Abstemius,) fr. *se* and *risus*. Being without laughter. Compare *Securus*.

Sermo, discourse, talk. Fr. *ἐρμός, σίγμός*, a connexion, series i. e. of words and sentences. Gr. *ἔρω*, to speak, is from *ἔρω*, to connect. So *ἔπω* and *ἀπύω*, to speak, are nothing but *ἔπω* and *ἀπύω*, to join. And *λέγω*, to speak, is *λέγω*, to collect. ¶ Or for *serimo* fr. *sero*, to connect. As *Salio*, *Salmo*. ¶ Or from *sero*, to sow, plant; as in the expression *sero sermones*. Virgil: "Multa inter sese vario sermone serebant." ¶ Al. from *ἔρω*, to speak; pp. *ἔρμαι*.

Sero, I connect, join; knit, plait. Fr. *ἔρω* or *ἔρω*, I connect.

Sero, I sow, plant. Fr. *σείρω*, fut. *σπερώ*, transp. *πασεῶ*, *psero*, whence for softness *sero*. ¶ Or from *sero*, to join in a row. From the notion of a row, series, or continuation of things in one line one after the other as observed in sowing. ¶ Jones: "*Sero* is the Hebr. *zaro*, to sow."

Sērōtīnus: See *Annotinus*.

Serpens, a serpent. Fr. *serpo*. A creeping thing. Forcellini explains *serpo* "ANGUIUM more incedo." And Donnegan explains *ἔρπω* "to wind along like a SERPENT."

Serpērastra, *ōrum*, —

Serpo, I creep. Fr. *ἔρπω*, as *Sex* from *ἔξ*.

Serpyllum, wild thyme. *ἔρ-πυλλον*.

Serra, a saw. For *secerra* fr. *seco*. Or thus: from *seco* is *secera*, (like *Patera*,) then *secra*, *serra*.

Serta, a rope. As being (*serta*) plaited or twined. See *Sero*.

Serta, *ōrum*, wreaths. As being (*serta*) plaited.

Serum, whey. Fr. *ἔρως*, whey; whence *sorum*, (as *ἔρω*, *Sero*), then *serum*, as *γόνυ*, *genu*. Gender changed, as in *vinUM* from *οἶνος*.

Servo, I save, preserve. Fr. *ἔρύω*, whence *ervo*, (as *solVo* for *solUo*,) and *servo*, *S* being added as in *Signum*, *Sidus*, *Sagitta*.

Sērus, late. Fr. *ὀψήρως*, whence *Ψηρὸς*, *psērus*, (as *Dentes* is from *ὀδοντες*), and for softness *serus*.¹

Servus, a slave. Fr. *servo*. A captive PRESERVED in war. ¶ Al. à *servando* res heriles. ¶ Or from *ἔρος*, (as *arVum*, *sylVa*,) whence *ἔρεον* and *εἰρεον*, slavery.

Sēsānum, sesame. *Σήσαμον*.

Sescenāris bovis: See Appendix.

Sēsēlis, hartwort. *Σίσελις*.

Sesqui, as much and half as much more. "For *semisqui* i. e. *semisque*," says Vossius. That is, (a whole) and a half. The reason of the *I* for the *E* seems to appear in the compounds. Thus *sesquipes* might become

¹ Haigh: "Fr. *θῆρος*, (in the time) of wild beasts: because they begin to prowl in the evening." ¶ "Fr. *ὄρος*, an end. For *serum* is that which regards the end. As Livy speaks of *serum diei*." V.

sents, especially by parents to their children.

Sigillatim, individually. For *singillatim* fr. *singuli*.

Sigillum, a little image or figure. For *signillum* fr. *signum*. As *Tigillum* from *Tignum*.

Sigla, *ōrum*, short notes, ciphers. For *sigilla* fr. *signum*. Little signs or notes.

Sigma, *ātis*, a couch for reclining on at supper, in the form of the Greek letter (*Sigma*) Σ or C.

Signinum opus, a kind of plastering made with shreds and tiles beaten to powder, and tempered with mortar, resembling our plaster of Paris. As made at *Signia*, a city of Latium.

Signum, a mark, sign, trace, vestige; token; figure, image; seal; standard; &c. Fr. *ἵχνος*, a trace; whence *sicnum*, (S added as in Si and Sidus), then *signum*, as cyGnus for cyCnus. ¶ Al. for *sicnum* fr. *εἰκόνος* (*εἰκὼς*) gen. of *εἰκὼν*, an image.¹

Sil, —

Silānus: See Appendix.

Silēnus, the fosterfather of Bacchus. *Σιληνός*.

Sileo, I am silent. Fr. *σιγαλέος*, silent, whence *σιγαλεῖω*, or *σιγαλεῶ*, *σιγαλεῶ*, I am silent; contr. *σιλειῶ*. But I in *sileo* should thus be long. Rather then from *σιγαλεῶ*, contr. *σιγλειῶ*, thence *sileo*, as *Igmitor*,

Imitor; *Stigmulus*, *Stimulus*. Or from *σιγηλός*, silent; contr. *σιγηλός*, whence *sigleo*, *sileo*.

Siler, —

Silex, a flintstone. Fr. *χάλιξ*, transp. *χίλαξ*, whence *silar*, as Seta for Cheta. ¶ “For *secilex*, i. e. *lapis sectus*,” says C. Scaliger. ¶ “From Hebr. *selag*.” Tt.

Silicernium: See Appendix.

Siligo: See Appendix.

Siliqua, the husk of a bean. Soft for *xiliqua*, *xyliqua*, fr. *ξύλιχη*, wooden; as properly applying to a kernel. So from Example, Xample, we say Sample.

Sillogrāphus, a writer of lampoons. *Σιλλογράφος*.

Silo: See *Silus*.

Silurus, the shadfish. *Σιλουρος*.

Silus, *Silo*, having the nose turned upwards, snubnosed. Fr. *σιλός*, which Donnegan explains “having a cocked nose, flattened towards the root.”

Sima, the blunt part on the top of a pillar. From *simus*. “*Instar nasi caprarum, unde nomen*.” F.

Simia, an ape. From its being (*sima*) snubnosed.²

Simila, *Similāgo*, fine meal of corn. For *simidala* fr. *σεμιδαλις*.

Similis, like. Fr. *ὁμαλός*, whence *somalis*, (as **Εξ*, Sex,) *somilis*, (as *μαχλανά*, machlana,)

¹ Al. soft for *stignum* (See Segestre) fr. *σιγῶ* fut. 2. of *σιγῶ*, to make a prick or mark. ¶ Al. from *seco*.

² “Ex omnibus brutis nullum est quod ad speciem humanam magis accedat, aut facta hominum magis imitetur quam simia. Hinc fortasse *simia* a *Scythiam*, *similis*.” W.

then *similis*, as *ὁμοίς*, *cōnis*; *Ὀυβρος*, *lumbis*. ¶ “From *Mæso-Gothic samaleiks*,” says Jamieson. The Germ. *sam* is like, like as.

Simitu, at the same time, at once. For *simitu*, *simitus*, contracted from *similitus* fr. *similis*, as *Funditus*, *Radicitus*.

Simplex, *icis*, single, simple. From *sine plicā*, without a fold.

Simpulo, one who indulges in potations. Fr. *simpulum*.

Simpulum, a cup used in sacrifices. For *sipulum*, (as *τόμαρον*, *τόμαρον*,) soft for *siphulum* (as *scaPula* for *scaPHula*,) diminutive fr. *σῆψαν*, a vessel for tasting wine. Dacier: “Fr. *σῆψαν*, whence *simpo*, and *simpulum*.” ¶ “From Hebrew *sephel*, any wine vessel.” V.

Simpuvium, ———

Simul, together. For *simule* or *simile* fr. *similis*, as *Facul* from *Facilis*. Said of persons using LIKE efforts in doing the same thing.

Simulacrum, an image. Fr. *simulo*, as *Lavo*, *Lavacrum*. That is, a fictitious appearance.

Simulo, I feign. Fr. *simulis* or *similis*. I make LIKE the reality.

Simultas, grudge, malice. Fr. *simulo*, for *simulitas*. Properly, a dissembled or disguised malice. ¶ Al. from *similis* or *simulis* (whence *Simulter*,): as founded on likeness of pursuits. Hesiod: *Καὶ κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ κότεν καὶ ἀοιδὸς ἀοιδῷ*.

Simulter, in like manner. For *simuliter*, *similiter*.

Simus, flatnosed. *Σιμός*.

Etym.

Sin, if not; if not this, but that; but if. For *si-ne* or *si-non*.

Sināpi, mustard. *Σίναπι*, *σίναπι*.

Sincērus, genuine, pure. Fr. *sine cerā*, as honey without wax. As *Simplicis* from *Sine-plicis*. ¶ Or fr. *σὺν καρί*, with the heart.

Sinciput, one half of the head. Fr. *semi-caput*, *semicaput*, *simciput*, (as *tlngo*,) then *sinciput*, as *priNceps* for *priMceps*.

Sindon, fine linen. *Σινδών*.

Sine, without. Butler: “The imperative of *sino*, I let alone, [do without a thing]. It signifies privation or being without a thing.” So *Ponē* from *Pono*. ¶ Al. from *ἀνω*, as *Sino* fr. *ἀνώ*.

Singlārīter, for *singulariter*.

Singultus, a sobbing. As made *singulatim*, (*singultim*,) one by one or at intervals.

Singulus: See Appendix.

Sinister, left. Fr. *sino*; as *Minor*, *Minister*. So *Martini* derives German *Link* (left) from *Linquo* (“*commode et ingeniosè*,” says *Wachter*), and so *Tooke* derives the *Left hand* from the participle of *Leave*: “The *RIGHT hand* is that which custom and those, who have brought us up, have ordered or directed us to use in preference, when one hand only is employed. And the *LEFT hand* is that which is *LEAVED*, *LEAV'D*, *LEFT*; or which we are taught to *LEAVE out of use on such occasions*.” ¶ Al. for *sinisterus* for *siristerus* fr. *ἀριστερός*, as *Sino* fr. *ἀνώ*, *Sicharbas* from *Ἀχάργας*.

sesquipes, as *anlmus* is for an *E-mus*, *prolmus* for *protEnus*, &c. ¶ “Fr. *semis-aquum*, i. e. *semis-totum*, ἡμι-όλιον,” says Scaliger.

Sessio, a sitting. Fr. *sedeo*, *sedsi*, *sessi*, *sessum*.

Sestertius, a sesterce, two asses and a half.² For *semis-tertius*. The first an as, the second an as, the third half an as. So Gr. *τρίτον ἡμι-τάλαντον* is two talents and a half. *Sestertius* was used also in mensuration for two feet and a half.

Sēta, bristle. Fr. *χαῖτα*, *mane*: whence *chēta*, *chēta*; then *heta*, (as *Hyems* for *Chy-atus*), and then *seta*, as *Heptem* became *Septem*. Forcellini explains *seta* by *χαῖτα*.

Setania, *Setanium*,——

Sētānius, *Sītānius*, of three months' growing. Σητάνιος. See *Donnegan*.

Seu, or. For *sive*, as *Neu* for *Neve*. *Sive*, *Siue*, *Sieu*, *Seu*. Virgil: “*Sive errore viæ, seu tempestatibus acti.*”

Sēvērus, grave, rigorous. For *sēberus* fr. *σεβηρός*, *august*, fr. *σέβω*, to venerate.

Adam: “The Romans usually computed sums of money by *sestertii* or *sestertia*. *Sestertium* is the name of a sum, not of a coin. When a numeral noun is joined with *sestertii*, it means so many sesterces, as *Decem sestertii*. When joined with *sestertia*, it means so many thousand *sestertii*. Thus, *Decem sestertia*, 10,000 sesterces. When a numeral adverb is joined to *sestertium*, it means so many hundred thousand *sestertii*. Thus *Quadrages sestertium* is the same with *Quadrages centena millia sestertiorum* nummorum, or *Quater millies mille sestertii*, four millions of *sestertii*.”

Sēvum: See *Sebum*.

Sex, six. Fr. *ἕξ*, as *E*, *Se*.²

Sextans, the sixth part of an as. Fr. *sextus*. ¶ Or for *sextas*, from *sextus* and *as*.

Sextārius, the sixth part of a congius. Fr. *sextus*.

Sextilis, August. Fr. *sextus*. The sixth month from March.

Sexus, a sex. Fr. *ἕξ*, habit or constitution of body. ¶ “Fr. the ancient supine *sexum* for *sectum*; (i. e. *seco*, *sectum*; *serum*), for animals are divided into male and female.” V.

Si, if. Fr. *si*, whence *sei*, the ancient form of *si*. S added; as in *Sidus*, *Signum*.

Sibi, to himself, to themselves. Soft for *sbi*, *sphi*, σφί. As *Mina* from *Mvā*. Σφί, says *Matthiæ*, is used in the Poets as a dative singular. ¶ Al. from *ēoi*, whence *seī*, *se Bi*, *si Bi*.

Sibulum, a hiss. From the sound of S. Or rather fr. *σῆω*, fut. 2. of *σίω*, to hiss; whence *sigibulum*, *sibulum*. As *Venabulum*.

Sibylla, a Sibyl. Σίβυλλα.

Sibyna, a hunting pole. Σιβύνη.

Sic, thus, so. For *hic* i. e. *hoc*, as *Qui* is the same as *Quo*. As *Hic* “here” is “in *hoc* loco;” so here *sic* is “in *hoc* modo;” as *οὕτως* is fr. *οὗτος*. S is put for the aspirate, as *ἕξ*,

² “Hebr. *shesh*, Pers. *ses*, Goth. *sais*, Germ. *sechs*, Anglo-Sax. *six*, Succ. *sex*.” W.

Sex. ¶ Or from ἥκε, ἥκ, ἥκ',
heic, whence *seic*, *sic*.¹

Sica, a dagger, poniard. Wachter refers it to Germ. *sægen*, *scindere*, and *sæge*, omne secandi instrumentum. And he notices Germ. *sichel*, a sickel. ¶ But *sica* is rather fr. *seco*, whence *secica*, (as *Manica*, *Unica*, *Tetrica*,) then *seica*, and *sica*, as *Sei* became *Si*.

Siccus, dry. Quayle refers to Celtic *sich*. Wachter: "*Sych*, dry, remains among the Welsh." ¶ Or it is from *sitio*, whence *siticus*, like *Unicus*, *Tetricus*; then *sileus*, *siccus*.²

Sicera, strong drink. Σικέρα.

Sicilicus, two drams, the fourth part of an ounce. Hence the fourth part of anything. Fr. σίκλος, the Heb. *shekel*. *Faciolati*: "Scaliger rightly thinks that *sicilicus* may be deduced from the *sichus* of the Jews, which equalled half an ounce: and that the half of the *sichus*, the fourth part of an ounce, was called in the diminutive form *sicilicus*."

Sicilio: See Appendix.

Sicilis, *is*, or *Sicilex*, *icis*, the broad head of a javelin. *Sicilex* appears to be put for *secilex* fr. *seco*. *Sicilis* appears to come from *sica*, a dagger: so as to mean that which cuts like a dagger.

Sicilisso, I ape the manners of the (*Siculi*) Sicilians. Or fr. σικελίζω, σικελίδσω, σικελίσσω.

Sicinnium, a kind of funeral-dance. Σικιννίς.

Sicubi, if in any place. For *sialicubi*. So *Sicunde* for *Sialicunde*.

Siderātus. See *Sidus*, the dog's-star.

Siderites, a loadstone: as attracting (σίδηρον) iron.

Sido, I settle; settle to the bottom, sink. Fr. ἰδῶ (whence ἰδρύω) fut. 2. of ἵζω, I make to sit. So *Sedeo* from Ἔδος.

Sidus, *ëris*, a constellation, or cluster of fixed stars. Fr. ἑδος, a form or figure. S added, as in *Signum*. Ovid calls the stars forms of the Gods: "ASTRA tenent cœleste solum FORMÆQUE DEORUM." *Crispinus*³ defines *Sidera* "signa cœlestia, pluribus stellis FIGURATA." And *Vossius*, "FORMÆ sive FIGURÆ cœlestes et stellis." Or ἑδος is an appearance. That is, a heavenly spectacle.

Sidus, specially *Sirius* or the Dog's star. Whence "*sidere percussus*" is, blighted or blasted. And *sideratus*.

Sigalion, Harpocrates. Fr. σιγή, silence. For he was represented as pressing his lips with his fingers to command silence.

Sigillaria, um, a festival at which (*sigilla*) little images or puppets used to be sent as pre-

¹ Haigh: "Fr. εἰκός, fr. εἶκω, to be like."

² Al. from ψίχω, to dry. ¶ Al. from σικωός, a Syracusan word for dry. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. σικχός, troublesome, weak, thin."

³ Ad Ov. Met. 1. 71.

Sino, I suffer; suffer to be, let alone. *Sino* is for *sio*, whence *sivi*; and *sio* is fr. *ῥω*, or *ῥω*, whence *ῥημι*, “mitto, permitto, dimitto, omitto.” ¶ Others derive *sino* from *ἀνέω*, *ἀνῶ*, as *Sicharbas* from *Ἀχάρβας*.

Sinōpis, a stone called sino-per or ruddle. From *Sinope*, a city of Pontus. Hence it was called *Rubrica Pontica*.

Sinus, *Sinum*: See Appendix.

Sinus, a bosom, lap; any cavity or winding. Also, a bay or creek, as *κόλπος* is used in Greek. “*Velut sinum præbens aquis incurrentibus*.” F. Fr. *σιφνός*, (explained by Hesychius *κενός*, hollow; whence *σιφνεύς*, the mole,) whence *siph-nus*, for softness *sihnus*, (as *veCHO* became *veHo*,) then *sinus*. ¶ Or from *ινάω*, *ινῶ*, to empty, make hollow: whence *Inanis*. S added, as in *Sero*, *Si*, &c.

Siparium, the veil or curtain of a theatre. For *sipharium* fr. *σίφαρος*, a sail. ¶ “From *φάρος*, an outer garment; whence *separium*, (i. e. *semiparium*, *ἡμισφάριον*) or *siparium*.” Hemsterh.¹

Sipho, a tube, pipe. *Σίφων*.

Sipo, *Süpo*. See *Dissipo*.

Siquidem, since, seeing that. That is, *si-quidem*, since indeed. *Si* is fr. *σι*, since.

Sirbēnus, one who talks confusedly. Fr. *σύρβη*, tumult.

Sirēdōnes, Sirens. *Συρήδονες*.

Siremps, *Sirempse*, quite alike, the same. For *sireps*, *sirepse*: abbreviated fr. *similis re ipsā*. *Pse*, as in *Eapse*. ¶ Or for *similis secundum rem ipsam*.

Siren, a Siren. *Σειρήν*.

Sirim, for *siverim* fr. *sino*, *sivi*.

Sirius, the dogstar. *Σείριος*.

Sirpe, laserwort. For *silpe*, *silphe*, fr. *σίλφι*. We say *tuR-ban* for *tuLban*.

Sirpea, a mat made (e *sirpis*) of twigs. Or fr. *sirpo*: *Quæ sirpatur virgis*.

Sirpo, I bind or hoop with twigs. Fr. *sirpus*, a twig; for *hirpus* (as *ἔξ*, *Sex*) fr. *ἰρπός* transposed for *ῥιπός*, gen. of *ῥιψ*, a twig. As *Sorbeo* from *ῥορέω*. ¶ Al. from *εἶρω*, I bind.

Sirpus, a net made of twigs. See *Sirpo*. Also, a riddle; either from the involutions of a net, or from its entangling men as a net entangles fishes.

Sirus, a subterraneous granary. *Σειρός*.

Sis, if thou wilt. For *si vis*.

Siser, the white carrot or yellow parsnip. *Σίσραγον*.

Sisto, I 'cause to stand still, stop. Fr. *ιστάω*, *ιστῶ*, as *ἔξ*, *Sex*.

Sistrum, a timbrel used in the rites of Isis. *Σίστρογον*.

Sisurna, a common coverlet. *Σίσουρνα*.

Sisymbrium, water-mint. *Σισύμβριον*.

¹ Vossius derives it from *sipo*, to cast, as *Dono*, *Donarium*. As being cast before the spectators to prevent them from seeing what is going to be done within. But the I in *Sipo* is short, and the A in *Donarium* is long.

Silānius: See *Setanius*.

Sitarcia, provisions for a voyage. Σιταρχία. ¶ Others read *sitarchia* from σιταρχία.

Sitella. A little *situla*.

Sitīcines, persons who used (*canere*) to sing mournful songs among (*sitos*) the dead and buried. *Situs*, as in the epitaph by Ennius: "Hic est ille *situs* cui nemo" &c. ¶ "From Icel. *syta*, to wail, *sut*, mourning. *Sitīcines* are *Luctīcines*." W.

Sītis, thirst. Fr. *īdos*, which Wachter explains "heat and sweat." Wachter notices Germ. *sieden*, to be hot. And *eiten*, to be burnt or hot. ¶ Al. from *śīdos*, transp. ψιδος, whence *psitis*, as niTeo for niDeo, and muTus from μύδος, uTerus from ὀδρος. Then *sitis*, as the Greeks said Σίττα, Σάγδας, for Φίττα, Ψάγδας. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *īdūs*, violent impulse; from *īdūa*, to be carried with violence." S added, as in *Sidus*. But the I should thus rather be long. ¶ "Fr. *situs*. The *situs* of fields is *αύχμος*, drought. Hence fields are said *sitire*." Isaac Voss.

Sītōnia, the office of provider. Σιτανία.

Sittŷba, the covering of a book. Σιττύβη.

Sītŷla,——

Sītus, situation. Fr. *sino*, *situm*. For everything is there placed where it was (*situm*) suffered to be or where it was left.

Sītus, filth or mouldiness arising from things which are

(*sila*) suffered to be left alone, and neglected.

Sive, whether. That is, *ve si*, or if.

Smāragdus, an emerald. Σμάργδος.

Smāris, some small fish. Σμάρις.

Smecticus, abstersive. Σμηκτικός.

Megma, *ātis*, a washball. Σμῆγμα.

Smintheus, Apollo. Σμινθεύς.

Sōbōles, *Sūbōles*, an offspring. *Soboles* is soft for *suboles*. Fr. *sub* and *oleo*, to grow. *Sub* is, from under, up. That which grows up. We speak of children grown up. Tibullus: "At tibi succrescat proles, quæ facta parentis Augeat." Vossius: "*Suboles* propriè vocantur stolones seu pulli arborum stipitibus accrescentes."

Sōbrīni, *Consōbrīni*: See Appendix.

Sōbrius, sober. Fr. *seorsim* and *bria*. Apart from wine vessels. ¶ Or for *sobibrius*. See *Ebrius*. ¶ Al. from *σώφρων*.

Soccus, a sock, kind of low-heeled shoe. Fr. *σύνχος*, a Phrygian shoe. Todd: "*Sock*, Lat. *soccus*, Sax. *socc*, Teut. *socke*, Icel. *sockr*. A word common to most languages, very ancient, and of Phrygian origin." Vossius: "From Hebr. *SKK*, *texit*, *operuit*."

Sōcērus, *Sōcer*, a husband's father, &c. *Socer* is for *secer* fr. *ἐκυρός*. We have *vOmo* for *vEmo*, *nOvus* for *nEvus*, *vOveo* for *vEveo*.

Socius, a partner, fellow. Haigh: "Fr. ζυγίος, yoked, united." Hence for softness *sugius*, then *sogius*, (as *sOboles* for *sUboles*,) and *socius*, as *misCeo* from *μισΓίω*. ¶ Or from *οικῆσιος*, (*οἰκίος*,): Saddled, as in Sagitta, &c. We have *Familiaris* from *Familia*. ¶ Al. from *ἵπομαι*, to follow, pf. ἔπα, ἔσολ. ἔκα, whence *socius*, as ἔξ, Sex.

Socors, heartless, lazy; dull, heavy, senseless, stupid. *Socordis* is from *seorsim* and *cordis*. Without heart or soul.

Sodālis, a comrade, companion. Fr. *sodus* fr. ὁδός, a way. One who is the companion of another's way. *Alis*, as *Æqualis*, *Lethalis*.

Sodes, I pray you, I beseech you, as Dic *sodes*. For *si audes*, if you can prevail on yourself.

Sol, *sōlis*, the sun. Wachter: "Hell, (Germ.) light, is allied to the most ancient tongues. Hebr. *halal* is Splenduit; *helel* is Lucifer. ἥλιος is the sun, ἔλα is the splendor and heat of the sun. [Σῆλας is splendor.] Goth. *vil* is the sun; and Welsh and Armoric *haul*, Pers. *el*. Hence too Lat. *sol*, the aspirate being changed to S." Rather, *sol* is from ὁ ἄλιος, (Doric of ὁ ἥλιος,) the sun: contr. ἄλιος. So *Solus* is perhaps for *Solius*. ¶ Jones: "Σόλος, a round plate or quoit. Hence *sol*, the sun, a plate of fire." Σόλος is a quoit or discus; and we speak of the sun's disk.

Solānus, the east wind. Fr. *sol*, *solis*, as ἀπὸ ἡλίου from ἥλιος.

Solārium, a sundial. Fr. *solaris* fr. *sol*.

Solātus, sun-struck. Fr. *sol*, *solis*. Also, desolate. Fr. *solus*.

Soldurii among the Gauls were retainers devoted to the service of some great men. Caesar: "Cum sexcentis devotis quos illi *soldurios* appellant." Wachter: "These *soldurii* were in truth *holdurii* from the German *hold*, devotum." As we say Held i. e. bound from Hold.

Soldum, the whole. For *solidum*.

Sōlea, a kind of slipper covering only (*solum*) the sole of the foot and laced on. Also a sole, a fish plain like the *solea*. In German Plateis, which Wachter explains "piscis latus et planus."

Sōlennis, *Sollennis*, performed at certain times with certain rites. Fr. *sollus* fr. ὅλος, whole, entire, and *annus*. That which is done every year, no year being omitted, as opposed to biennial, triennial, &c.

Sōleo: See Appendix.

Sōlers, *Sollers*, ingenious, dexterous, shrewd, quick. For *soll-ars* fr. *sollus* (See *Solennis*) and *ars*. "Qui omnem integramque artem novit." V. Or, qui *artem* INTEGERE novit.

Sōlidus, massive, solid. Fr. *sōlus*, (as *Vivus*, *Vividus*,) fr. ὅλος, whole, entire.

Solistimum tripudium, an omen taken from the feeding of chickens when they ate the corn so greedily that some of it fell

from their mouths and struck (solum) the ground. ¶ Al. from *sōlus* fr. ὅλος, whole.

Solitaurilia (festa), a sacrifice of victims. "Quod iis *sola* i. e. solidæ, non castratæ, præberentur hostiæ, inter quas principem locum obtinet *taurus*." V. ¶ Others write *su-ove-aurilia*, as made (per suem, ovem, et taurum) by a sow, a sheep, and a bull.

Solitudo, a lonely place. Fr. *sōlus*. So Multitudo.

Solium, a regal seat. Fr. *sōlus*, fr. ὅλος, as made of one entire or solid piece of wood. See Solennis and Solidus. ¶ Al. for *sodium* (as ὀδυσσεύς, uLys-ses,) fr. ὀδίων formed from ὀδᾶ pf. mid. of ἵκω, to seat.

Sollicito, *Sollicito*, I displace, disturb, harass. "That is, à solo cito, I move from the ground. So that the first syllable will be long from the concourse of short vowels. [As in Ἀθάνατος, Italia.] Or fr. *sollum cito*, I move [or disturb] another entirely or completely. See Solennis. Or for *sullicito*, [as sOboles for sUboles,] *sublucito* fr. *sub* and *lacio*." Thus Vossius, who adds: "Sanè *sollicitare* dicuntur qui *allicunt* spe aliquâ aut metu." *Sollicitus* may be the prior word; from *sollum* or *solum*, entirely, and *citus*, moved. And hence *solicito*.

Sollus: See Solennis.

Solacismus, a solecism. Σολαισμός.

Solor, I comfort, solace. Fr. *sōlus* or *sollus* fr. ὅλος, (See So-

lennis) whole. I make whole, I refresh.¹

Solax, applied to a sheep with its wool whole and entire, as it is by nature, unshorn and uncombed, and so thick and coarse. It is applied also to coarse wool. Fr. *sōlus*, fr. ὅλος, whole.

Solstitium, the solstice. Fr. *sol*, *solis*; and *sto*, *statum*. The standing still of the sun.

Solum, the ground. For *holum* (as ἥξ, Sex) fr. ὅλος, whence is Solidus. That which is entire, solid, firm. By a metaphorical transition *solum* was applied to that on which anything rests as a foundation. Servius: "*Solum* navis est mare; et *solum* avium est aer." Hence it was applied to the sole of the foot. ¶ Al. from the north. "Germ. *saul*, *seul*, Welsh *sail*, Anglo-Sax. *syl*." W.

Solvo, I loose. For *soluo*, (as Voluo, Volvo,) whence *solutum*. So as in Socors for *Seorsim*, and *luo*, λύω, I loose.

Sōlus, alone. For *so-alus* from *seorsim* ab *aliis*; or from *seorsim* and *alis*, which was anciently used for *alius*; or at once for *so-alius*, whence the genitive Solius. So—, as in Socors, Solvo (i. e. Soluo), Sobrius. ¶ Al. from ὅλος, whole. "For, as long as anything is whole, so long it is (*solum* unumque) alone and one;

¹ Al. from *solus*. As properly applied to comforting persons (*solos*) bereft and forlorn.

by division it becomes many."

V.

Somnium, a dream. Fr. *somnus*. As taking place during sleep. Gr. ἐνύπνιον.

Somnus, sleep. Fr. ὕπνος; whence *sympnus*, *sopnus*, (as ντκ-τὸς, nOctis,) for softness *somnus*, as *suPremus*, *suPmus*, *suMinus*.

Sonivius, making a sound. Fr. *sonus*. *Vius*, as *Bix* in *Manubix*.

Sono, I sound. *Sonum* facio.

Sons, *sontis*, hurtful, noxious; guilty. Fr. σίντης, hurtful. We have *promOntorium* from *promIntorium*.

Sonticus morbus, a noxious or noisome disease. Fr. *sons*, *sontis*. *Sontica* causa is a sufficient excuse for absence from the courts of justice, &c., when a person was afflicted with the *sonticus* morbus.

Sonus, a sound. For *tonus*, fr. τόνος. In Greek σὺ and τὸ, πλήσσω and πλήττω, σήμερον and τήμερον, σῆτες and τῆτες are interchanged. ¶ Or for *thonus*, (as Dor. ὁρΣὸς for ὁρθός,) fr. τίθονα pf. mid. of θέλνω, to strike. ¶ Al. from στόνος, a lamentation. T dropt for softness.

Sōphia, wisdom. Σοφία.

Sōphisma, a sophism. Σόφισμα.

Sōphista, a sophist. Σοφιστής.

Sōphos, *Sōphus*, wise. Σοφός.

Sōpio, I lull to rest. Fr. *sopor*. Or allied to it.

Sōpor, a deep sleep. For *supor*, (as μτλη, mOla,) fr. ὕπαρ, a dream.

Sōrācum, a basket or chest. Σάρακος.

Sorbeo, I sup up. Fr. βοφίω, transp. ὀρφίω, whence *sorpheo*, then *sorbeo*, as ἀμῶ, amBo.

Sorbus: See Appendix.

Sordes, filth. Fr. σύρδην (as ντκτὸς, nOctis,) fr. σύρω, to sweep or brush into a heap. Sweepings. ¶ Al. from σάρδην, fr. σαίρω, to sweep. ¶ Al. from σαρῶω, to sweep. ¶ Al. from ἄρδα, filth. ¶ "Fr. σωρός, a heap. That is, the filth of a house collected into a heap."

V. So *Cænum* is explained by Forcellini "variarum sordium collectio."

Sōrex, a fieldmouse. For *sur*, from ὑρεαξ.

Sōrītes, an argument where one proposition is accumulated on another. Σωρείτης.

Sōror, a sister. Wachter: "Græcis εἶρω est necto, copulo: unde recentioribus ἔρος, connexus sive propinquus." In a feminine sense, ἔρος would mean "connexa sive propinqua," and would apply well to a sister. From ἔρος might be *soros*, as *Socer* or *Socerus* is from ἔκωρος. Then *soror*, as we have *arboS* and *arboR*. ¶ Or from ὄρα, pf. mid. of εἰρω, to connect. Hence ὀρός, as Σκορός from Σκείρω. ¶ Al. for *seror* fr. *sero*. As before, connected as a sister to a brother. "Quidam à sero, quodd eodem mecum semine S A T A ac genita sit." F.¹

Sororiculāta: See Appendix.

¹ "From Hebr. SARH, caro, aut secundum carnem propinqua." V.

Sors, sortis, a lot, die, or anything used to determine chances. Fr. *ῥος*; whence *hors*, (as *Móros*, *Mors*.) then *sors*, as *Ἐξ*, *Sex*. Ainsworth here explains *ῥος* "FINIS qui res dubias definiat." From *ῥος* is *ὀρίζω*, to determine, settle.

Sās, the same as *eos*. See *Sas*.

Sospes, safe and sound. *Vosaius*: "Fr. *σῶς*, safe and sound. But whence is *pes*? Is it fr. *πούς*, (*Æol.* *πῆς*), *pes*, the foot? *Sospes*, one who can go whither he pleases." *Salvis pedibus præditus*. Rather, *PES* is a termination here as in *cæsPES*. *Cæsipes*, *Cæspes*: *Sosipes*, *Sospes*.

Sōtadēum carmen, a poem composed after the model of those of *Sotades*, an obscene poet.

Sōter, a preserver. *Σωτήρ*.

Spādix, a palm branch with the fruit on it. Also, of a bright bay color. *Σπάδιξ*.

Spādo, a eunuch. *Σπάδων*.

Spargo, I scatter. Fr. *σπαργῶ* (*σπαργῶ*) fut. 2. of *σπαράσσω*, I tear in pieces, same as *Discerpo*, which is used in the sense of *spargo*. Virgil: "Multa patri portanda dabat mandata, sed auræ Omnia DISCERNUNT." ¶ Or from *ἵσπαρκα* pf. of *σπείρω*, I scatter. See *Mergo*.

Spargo, spray. From the verb.

Sparta. The expression "*Spartam sortitus es, hanc orna*," is from the Greek, *Σπάρταν ἔλαχες, ταύταν κόσμη*.

Sparteoli, a name of contempt given to the soldiers appointed

by Augustus to watch the city by night for fear of fire. "Either from their using shoes made of *spartum*, or from the ropes of *spartum* which were much used in quenching fires." F.

Sparti, a race of armed men said to have sprung up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus. *Σπαρτοί*.

Spartum, a kind of Spanish broom. *Σπάγρον*.

Spārus, *Spāra*, a missile weapon. Fr. *σπαίρω*, *σπαρῶ*, to quiver, vibrate. Wachter mentions Germ. *sper*. ¶ *Al.* from *πείρω*, *ἔπαρον*, to pierce; *Σ* being prefixed.¹

Spasma, a spasm. *Σπᾶσμα*.

Spasticus, afflicted with spasm. *Σπαστικός*.

Spātha, a ladle, scummer; broadsword; branch of a palm-tree, &c. *Σπάθη*.

Spāthālium, *Spatialium*, a bracelet. Fr. *σπατάλη*, luxury. An instrument of luxury.

Spāthālium, a branch of palm-tree, with the dates hanging on it. *Σπαθάλιον*.

Spātiōr, I rove, range. That is, I traverse a *spatium* with my feet.

Spātium, a raceground; a place to walk in; any place of extent; space, room; size, &c. For *spadium* fr. *σπάδιον* *Æol.* form of *στάδιον*, a raceground.²

Spēcīālis, particular, peculiar. Fr. *species*, a sort, species.

¹ Varro: "It is called from its likeness to the fish called *sparus*, Gr. *σῦδος*."

² Haigh: "Fr. *σπιδὼν*, wide, thick."

Species, an external form seen by the eye; form, figure, shape, appearance; vision, image, likeness; pretty form, beauty. And, because objects seen by the eye are not generals but individuals; therefore it is said of any thing individual, and means, a sort, species. It is applied also to articles or pieces of plate or of workmanship; to any sorts of spices, drugs, &c. It is also an idea as seen by the mind. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcillum, a surgical instrument for looking into or searching wounds and ulcers. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcimen, an instance, specimen, pattern. Fr. *specio*, as Regimen. As in buying wares (*specimus*) we look at particular articles in order to estimate the whole.

Spécio, I see, view. For *scepio* fr. *σκέω* (whence *σκέπτομαι*), I view. So the French *Estincelle*, i. e. *Estincelle*, *Stin-celle*, is for *Scintelle* from *Scintilla*.

Spēciosus, beautiful to the sight, sightly; showy. Fr. *species*. Somewhat as *Formosus* from *Forma*.

Specio, I view frequently or much. Fr. *specio*, *spectrum*.

Spectrum, the form or image of a thing represented to the mind, an idea, phantom. Fr. *specio*, *spectrum*.

Spēcūla, a small hope. Fr. *spes*, as *Res*, *Recula*.

Spēcūla, a high place for viewing things from. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcūlāris lapis, a kind of

transparent stone used for glass. Fr. *specular*, as being seen through. Or fr. *speculum*.

Spēcūlum, a lookingglass. Fr. *specio*.

Spēcus, a den. Soft for *spēs* fr. *σπίς*. So Decet for Deet. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *σπίς*, a covering, protection; transp. *σπίς*."

Spēlaum, a den. *Σπήλαιον*.

Spelta, a kind of corn. Anglo-Sax. and Germ. *spelt*. "Martini derivat a *spalten*, *findere*, ob geminos utriculos. Geminos negat esse *Frischius*, et a divisione atriculorum nomen arcessit. Mihi videtur *gramen* fissum denotare." W.

Spēlunga, a den. For *spe-lunga* fr. *σπάλυξ*, *σπάλυγγος*.

Sperma, *ātis*, seed. *Σπέρμα*.

Sperno, I despise. For *pterno* (as *ΠΤένω*, *SPuo*.) fr. *σπέρω*, the heel. That is, I tread on, insult. ¶ Al. from *σπύον*, the ankle and the heel. ¶ "From *σπερῶ* fut. of *σπείρω*, I scatter; as fr. *σπέρω* or *σπέρω* is *σπινῶ*. So that is properly said *sperni*, which is scattered in the way, as *Temno* is derived from cutting off. Or for *separino* fr. *separo*, as from *Nato* is *Natino*, whence *Natiatio*. Ennius uses *sperno* in this sense: 'Jus atque equum se a malis spernit procul.' Or for *separno* fr. *separ*." V. No in *separno*, as in *Orno*. *Sparno* into *sperno*, as *grAssus* into *grEssus*, &c.

Spēro: See Appendix.

Spes, hope. Short for the ancient *speres*, which is allied to *spero*.

Sphæra, a sphere, ball. Σφαῖρα.

Sphæromachia, a tennis-match. Σφαίρομαχία.

Sphinx, the Sphinx. Σφίγξ.

Sphragitis, a mark, impression. Σφραγίτις.

Spica: See Appendix.

Spicio, I view. Short for *specio*. ¶ Pezronius refers it to Celt. *spi*, an eye; whence our *spy*.

Spiculum, the point of a dart. Fr. *spica*.

Spina, a thorn. Fr. *spica*, whence *spicinus*, *spicina*, *spina*. ¶ Al. for *spiculina* from *spiculum*, which is from *spica*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. στίνα, Æol. στίνα." Whence is στίνα? Fr. στίξω, to prick, fut. 2. στιγῶ, whence σπινγός, contracted στίρος?"

Spinter, a bracelet. Soft for *sphincter*, σφιγκτήρ, a clasp.

Spinthria: "Repertor monstrorum libidinis novique concubitus. A σπινθήρ, scintilla. A monstrosarum libidinum ardore." F.

Spinturnix, a monstrous bird. Dacier: "Avis incendiaria, σπινθήρ, a scintilla, quæ Græcè σπινθήρ. Plinius: 'INCENDIARIAM avem alii spinturnicem vocant.' Dicta quod de busto nudem tectis inferret, atque ita INCENDIUM faceret." Compare Coturnix.

Spīnus, a sloe-tree or black thorn. Fr. *spina*.

Spionia, ———

Spīra, a curve, wreath, fold. Σπείρα.

Spīro, I breathe. Fr. σπείρω, I pant, breathe hard. ¶ Tooke: "From the Anglo-Sax. *spirian*."

Spissus, thick. Scheide says, "From the same root as πίσσα, pitch." That is, from πλω, πίπισσαι, to make thick. Or at once from πίσσα: that is, as thick as pitch. S added as in Scalpo, Sculpo, and in Gr. σκιδνημι, σπάζω, σμικρός, &c. ¶ Al. for *sepius*, fr. *sepi*, a hedge.

Spithāma, a span. Σπιθαμή.

Splen, the spleen. Σπλήν.

Splendeo, I shine. For *spladeo* (as Frango, &c.) fr. σπληδέω, I burn. Σπληδός was a lighted cinder, or hot ember.

Sp̄lenium, a patch, plaister. Σπλάνιον.

Spōdium, dross. Σπόδιον.

Spōliārium, a place where persons going to bathe (*spoliabant*) stripped themselves of their clothes; and where gladiators, who had died in the arena, were brought and (*spoliabantur*) stripped.

Spōlium, the skin stripped off a beast, a prey, spoil. Fr. σκύλος, a spoil: whence σκυλίζω, to spoil, fut. σκυλίσω, σκυλιῶ, Æol. σκυλιῶ, (as λύκος, Æol. λύπος, whence lupus,) whence *spolio*, as *folium* is for *fulium*. ¶ Al. from σπολή, Æol. for σπολή, a garment. ¶ Tooke refers it to Sax. *spillan*, to deprive.

Sponda, a bedstead. From the North. The Germ. is *beddsponde* and *sponde*; and

3 K

¹ Al. from στείνω, to stretch out. "Quia in acumem extenditur." V.

Etyim.

spond is a board or beam; and *spünden*, to plank together. ¶ Vossius says: "Properly a bed-room fr. *σπονδή*, a treaty, or *spondeo* whence *sponsa*, a spouse." Hall: "The *sponda* was a couch for married persons. Fr. *spondeo*, to assure or engage."

Spondæus, a spondee. *Σπονδαῖος*.

Spondaulæ, men who sang in sacrifices. *Σπονδαῦλαι*.

Spondeo, I pledge my word, promise, engage. Fr. *σπονδή*, a treaty, engagement.

Spondeum, a chalice used in making libations. *Σπονδεῖον*.

Spondylus, a joint of the spine; &c. *Σπόνδυλος*.

Spongia, a sponge. *Σπογγιδί*.

Sponsa, a spouse. Fr. *spondeo*, *spondsum*, *sponsum*. One engaged or betrothed.

Spontis, *Sponte*, of one's own free will. *Spontis* is soft for *spondis* (as *sporTa* for *sporDa*), from *σπονδῆς*, as *Dicis* from *Δίχης*. And *sponte* is from *σπονδῆ*. *Σπονδῆς* and *σπονδῆ* being considered as meaning by engagement, agreement. Thus "*sponte meâ*" means "*pasto meo*, i. e. *me promittente et obligante me ipsum pactis, te non cogente me et obligante me minis*." ¶ Or *spontis* and *sponte* are from *spondeo*, *sponditum*, *sponutum*.

Sporta, a basket. Soft for *sporda* (as *stulTus* for *stulDus*), fr. *σπυρίς*, acc. *σπυρίδα*, *σπυρδα*, whence *sporda*, as from *ντκτὸς* is *nOctis*.

Sprētus, participle of *sperno*,

spernitum, *spernitum*, *sprētum*, *spretum*.

Spuma, foam. Fr. *spuo*, whence *spūma*, *spuma*. Compare *Gluma*, *Gemma*.

Spuo, I spit. Hesychius has *ψύττει πτύει*. Supposing that a word *ψύα* produced *ψύτω*, by transposition we have *σπύα*, *spuo*. ¶ Al. from *πτύει* transp. *πτύω*, whence *σπύω*, *Σ* and *T* being commuted in *Σθ*, *Tθ*; *Σήτες*, *Tήτες*: and *Sonus* being perhaps put for *Tonus*. Rather, from *εσπύω*, I spit into or upon: whence *σπύω*, for softness *σπύω*. ¶ Al. from the North. Anglo-Sax. *speowian*, Goth. *speiwan*, Germ. *spewen*, Eng. *spew*.

Spurcus, foul, nasty. Fr. *σκαῶς*, dung; whence a word *σκαρικὸς*, Æol. *σκαρικὸς*, as from *σΚύλος*, Æol. *σΠύλος*, is *sPo-lium*. Hence *sporcus*, *spurcus*. ¶ Al. from *πόρκος*, a hog: *Σ* being prefixed. That is, hog-gish.

Spūrius: See Appendix.

Spūtum, spit. Fr. *spuo*, *spūitum*, *sputum*.

Squāleo, *Squalleo*, I am foul or dirty from neglect, am rough or horrid. Hill: "*Squalor* comes from *squama*, and supposes different masses, resembling the scales of fishes, creating the dirt, and defiling the body. Gellius says: In corporibus incultis *squamosisque ALTA CONGERIE sordium, squalor appellatur*." From *squama* then is *squamilus*, *squamilius*, *squalilis*, then *squalleo* and *squalor*. ¶ Al. from *σσχάλλω*, *σχάλλω*, to

siccus: Cicero: "Erat in luctu Senatus, *squalebat* civitas." ¶ **Al.** from σκίλλω, to dry up. Lucan: "Oraque projectâ *squalent* AERENTIA: lingua." Silius: "*Squalebat* tellus vitiato PERVIDA dorso." Dacier says: "Α σκαλλός, aridus, squalidus." ¶ Haigh: "Fr. σκάλλω, to rake, harrow."

Squalus, a skate or ray. Fr. *squalor* or rather *squales*. From the roughness of its skin. Pliny thus mentions the Squatina, which is the same as the *squalus*: "ASPERA cute ut squatina, quâ ligna et eborâ poluntur."

Squāma, a scale. Fr. *scaber*, *scabra*, whence *scabrima*, (as *Victima*, &c.,) whence *squabrima*, *squama*. From *squabrima* we have also *squabma*, whence *squamma*, as it is also written. ¶ **Al.** from *squaleo*, to be rough: whence *squalima*, *squama*. ¶ **Al.** from σκάμμα, an excavation.

Squarza, roughness of skin. Fr. *squama*, whence *squamera*, (as *Patera*, *Arcera*,) then *squamra*, *squarra*. ¶ **Al.** from ισχαρά, crust adhering to hollow ulcers.

Squatina: See Appendix.

Squilla, a sea-onion. For

skilla fr. σκίλλα.

St, hush, hush. From the sound.

Stābilis, firm. For *statibilis* fr. *statum*.

Stābūlum, a stall, stable. Fr. *sto*. A place where cattle stand. Homer has στατός ἵππος. Nepos has "STANS iumentum."

Stacta, an oil or gum distilling from trees. Στακτή.

Stādium, a place where they contended in wrestling and in the race. Also, 125 paces. Στάδιον.

Stagma, *stamma*, a drop. Στάγμα.

Stagno, I stiffen. Fr. στεγνῶ. As *magnus* for *magnus*.

Stagnum, a lake, pool. Fr. στεγνόν, which keeps shut in that which otherwise would flow out. Dacier: "Α στεγνόν, quod minimè rimosum est et fideliter continet, a στέγω, tego." ¶ **Al.** from *sto*. Standing water. But how shall we account for the termination? Abieguus, &c., do not apply.

Stalagmia, ὄrum, earrings. Σταλάγμια.

Stāmen, yarn, spun wool. Fr. στάμων, yarn. Or fr. *sto*, like *Flamen*; as στάμων fr. στάω, σῶ.

Stannum: See Appendix.

Stātārius, steady, fixed. Fr. *sto*, *statum*.

Stātāria Pigna is an engagement in which the combatants do not change their place, but keep **STANDING** in one place. Gr. σταδία μάχη.

Stāter, a weight. And a coin. Στατήρ.

Stātēra, a steelyard. Fr. στατήρ, acc. στατήρα, the word by which Cyril explains ζυγός, the beam of a balance. *Statera* and *στατήρ* may be both from ἵσταται pp. of στάω, to weigh. ¶ **Al.** from *στατηρή*, firm.

Stāticūlum, a little image

or statue. For *statuicium* fr. *statua*. ¶ *Al.* from *sto*, *statum*.

Stātūculus, a kind of stationary dance, in which the dancers remained on the same spot. Forcellini explains it, “*genus saltationis statarise, ὄρχημα στάσιμον.*” Fr. *sto*, *statum*.

Stātim, firmly, constantly. Fr. *sto*, *statum*, like *Sensim*. In the manner of one standing firm.

Stātim, immediately. Fr. *statum*. In the place or in the position in which we stand, without leaving the spot or the position in which we stand, on the spot. See *Illico*.

Stātina, the Goddess who presided over children on their first beginning to stand firm. Fr. *statum*.

Stātio, the act of standing; a place of standing, station, post, place, &c. Fr. *statum*.

Stātiva castra, a standing camp, station, quarters. Fr. *statum*.

Stātor Jupiter. Livy represents Romulus as thus addressing Jupiter: “*Tu pater Deūm hominumque, demē terrērem Romanis, fēdam fugam siste. Hic ego tibi templum Statori Jovi voveo.*” Seneca opposes this derivation: “*Et Jovem illum optimum ac maximum rite dices et tonantem et statorem: qui non, ut historici tradiderunt, ex eo quōd post votum susceptum acies Romanorum fugientium stetit; sed, quōd stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator stabilisque est.*”

Stātua, a statue. Fr. *statuo*,

to set up. Plautus: “*Stātū decet statum statui ex statu.*”

Stātūmina, *um*, props of a vine; ribs of a ship; coating of a floor. Properly, things which (*statumē*) fix others or keep them firm.

Stātuo, I make to stand up, set up, raise; I make to stand still, stop; I hold fixed in my mind, am steadily resolved, am of firm or decided opinion; resolve, decree, &c. From *sto*, *statum*.

Stātūra, size or bigness of body. Fr. *statum*. Compare *Status*, state or condition.

Stātus, a standing still; a standing up, standing position or posture; posture, attitude, manner, air; posture of affairs, state of affairs; size of body, as shown by a standing posture, &c. Fr. *statum*.

Stātus, fixed, settled, stated, determined. Fr. *sto*, *statum*, or from Gr. *στατός*. That is, made to stand still, fixed. *Status* is also presented, shown: i. e. made to stand before another.

Stēga, the deck of a ship. Fr. *stēga*.

Stēla, a pilaster. Fr. *stēla*.

Stella, a star. Fr. *ἀστήρ*, *ἀστέριος*, whence *asterula*, *astella*, *stella*.

Stellātūra, a fraudulent gain made by tribunes who appropriated to their own use a part of the pay or the provisions allotted to the soldiery. “Fr. *στέλλω*, to dismiss. Temporary dismissal of the soldiery being the plea they held out for the fraud. [Or fr. *στέλλω*, to contract; and

so diminish.] Or for *stellionatura* fr. *stellionatus*, crimen *stellionis*." V.

Stellio, a lizard having its back variegated with spots like (*stellæ*) stars. Ovid: "Aptumque colori Nomen habet variis *stellatus* corpore guttis." Gr. *ἀστράλιος*.

Stellio, a knave. For the skin of the *stellio* was thought to be beneficial in curing the Morbus Comitialis; and the animal was fabled to eat it when it had cast it off, lest it should fall into the hands of men and heal that disorder. Pliny: "Opere pretium est scire quomodo præripiatur, cum exiit membrana hyberna, aliis devoranti eam, quoniam nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt: inde *stellionem* nomen aint in maledictum translatum." ¶ Al. from the northern *stelan*, *stela*, to steal, rob.

Stemma, *âtis*, a garland. *Stippa*. Also, a pedigree. For with garlands the Romans used to intertwine the images and names of their forefathers. The Swedish term for pedigree is *stämman*, the German *stamma*.

Stëra, matrix. Ab *στρίφα*, *στρίφα*.

Stercus, dung. Fr. *στρίππας*, dung, in Hesychius; cut down to *στρίππος*, or to *στρίππας*, *στρίππας*, (See Grus,) whence *stergus*, *stercus*. ¶ Al. for *sternicus*, fr. *sterno*, to strew, to scatter. Forcellini explains *Stercoro* "*stercus per agros SPARGO*." ¶ Al. from *στρίπος*, or a word *στρίππος*, hard, firm.

Sterilis, barren. Fr. *στέρης*, same as *στρίγος*, barren.

Sternax equus, a horse which (*sternit*) throws or casts its rider. As Vivo, Vivax.

Sternax, one who (*sternit*) strews himself on the ground in fear or supplication.

Sterno, I strew, spread; strew on the ground, lay flat, overthrow, &c. Fr. *στροπνύω*, cut down to *στροπνέω*, whence *storno*, and *sterno*, as *vOster* became *vEster*. Or from *στροπνύω* might be *sterno* by transposition.

Sternuo, I sneeze. Soft, as *somesay*, for *pternuo*, fr. *στροπνέω*. Rather, from a word *σισταπνέω* or *ισταπνέω*, to sneeze into or upon; whence *σσταπνέω*, for softness *σσταπνέω*, whence *sternuo*, as *pEssulus* and *grEscus* for *pAssulus* and *grAssus*.

Sterquilinium, a dunghill; a stinking fellow. For *sterculinium* fr. *stercus*, dung.

Sterto,—

Stibadium, a kind of couch. *Στιβάδιον*.

Stibi, *Stibium*, antimony. *Στίβι*.

Stica allii, a clove of garlic. Vossius asks: "Num *stica* ex *στική*, ut propriè sic dicatur *χρῆσιν κατὰ στικτάς*, tunica notis variegata: atque inde generatim de quâvis tunica cœperit usurpari, et tractatum ad tunicas cœpæ?" *Stica* might thus be deduced from *στικέ*, *στικτός*. See *Sticha*. But Forcellini remarks that Pontedera defends with justice the old reading *spica*.

Sticha, a kind of grape. Fr.

στῖβος, *στῖβος*, a row. From its bearing raisins striped with lines or little veins.

Stigma, *ἄλῃς*, a puncture, brand. *Στίγμα*.

Stigmātias, a slave branded. *Στιγματίας*.

Stigo, (whence *instigo*) I prick. Fr. *στρυῶ* fut. 2. or *ἔστρυα* pf. mid. of *στίζω*, I prick.

Stilla, a drop. Fr. *stiria*, whence *stiriola*, *stirila*, *stilla*, as *Asterula*, *Astella*. ¶ Or from *στίλη*, a minute particle, and a drop. Hence *stilula*, *stilla*.

Stillicidium, water falling in drops. For *stillicadium*, fr. *stilla cado*.

Stilus, *Stylus*, a stalk; a sharp pointed pencil made of iron or brass; writing; style of writing. *Στύλος*.

Stimulus, a goad; instigation. Soft for *stigmulus* fr. *ἔστρυμαι* pp. of *στίζω*, to prick.

Stinguo, I erase. For *stiguo* (as *Pago*, *Pango*), fr. *στρυῶ* fut. 2. of *στίζω*, I prick. For *exstinguo*. As *Molior*, *Populor*, are used for *Demolior*, *Depopulor*. "Pungendo deleo." V.

Stipa, the same as *Stypa*, *Stupa*.

Stipātōres, the bodyguard of a king. For (*stipant*) they crowd his person.¹

Stipendium, the pay of soldiery. For *stipipendium*. A *stipe pendendā*. For, before brass was stamped, it was weigh-

ed and not counted out. Hence *stipendium* was used for a campaign. And for tribute, for at first tributes were imposed to obtain (*stipendium*) pay for the soldiery.

Stipes, *Stypes*, a stake fixed in the ground. *Στύπος*.

Stipo, I stuff, cram; throng, encompass. Fr. *stibo* fr. *στίβω*. Or fr. *στυφω*.

Stips or *Stipes*: See Appendix.

Stipula, the stem, stalk, or blade of corn. Fr. *στύρας*, a stem.

Stipulor, I make a bargain or contract in a set form. Fr. *stipula*. For in their contracts, which were chiefly about land, the ancients used to hold a *stipula* in their hand as a representation of the whole estate. ¶ Al. from *stips*, *stipis*, money. "Quod *stipem* posceret creditor, debitor sponderet; quod erat *stipulari* et *restipulari*." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *stiptulor* (somewhat as *Stimulus* for *Stigmulus*), fr. *stiptulum*, fr. *στειπών*, taken actively as that which binds fast.

Stiria, a congealed drop of water, an icicle. Fr. *στειγος*, hard, solid. As *Gloria* from *Φλαυγός*. ¶ Al. for *stilia*, (as *βαλιδός*, *vaRius*; *σηλια*, *seRia*), fr. *στίλη*, a minute particle.

Stirps is thus explained by Forcellini: "Radix, et imus truncus arboris quā hæret radicibus: item totus ipse truncus ex quo rami exeunt." In each sense *stirps* may be from *στειφρός*, (*στειφρός*, *στειφός*), or *στιβαν*

¹ Al. from their receiving (*stipem*) pay.

ρῆς, ὀ(στιβῆς, σσιβῆς, στιβῆς,) firm, solid. ¶ Al. from στε-
γέπους, firm-footed.

Stīva, the plough-handle. As from σπῆγω is frigo, from στυ-
φή, Dor. στυφά, firm, hard,
solid, is *stīpha*, whence *stīva*.

Stlāta (navis), a kind of
broad pirate vessel. Festus :
“ Genus navigii *latum* magis
quān *altum*, et a *latitudine* ap-
pellatum, eā consuetudine quā
Stilicum pro Locum, Stilem
pro Litem dicebant.”

Stloppus, the sound made by
blowing up one's cheeks and
striking them. From the sound.

Sto, I stand. Fr. στάω, στῶ,
I make to stand.

Stōici, the Stoics. Στωϊκοί.

Stōla, a matron's robe. Fr.
στόλα, a garment.

Stōlidus, senseless, dull, sott-
ish. Fr. *stolo*, a useless suckler.
As Gelu, Gelidus. Hence *sto-
lidus* is as useless as a *stolo* ;
good for nothing, insipid, sense-
less, dull, &c. Some read in a
passage of Ausonius, “ Sed jam
non potes, O *stolo*, doceri :” but
the reading is disputed. ¶ Al.
from στόλος, a pillar, as mOla
from μτλη. As senseless as a
pillar.

Stōlo, a shoot or scion spring-
ing out of the root or side of the
stock of a tree ; a useless sucker.
Vossius : “ Ab Hebr. *STL*,
plantare, surculos aut stolonem
inserere. Vel a στόλος a στόλλα,
mitto : quia emititur a radici-

bis aut caudicis lateribus.”
Wachter says of a sprout,
“ Proprie est id quod motu na-
turali a frutice protruditur, et
quasi ejaculatur. Græcis βλασ-
τὴς a βάλλω, jacio.” Donnegan
explains στόλος “ a stalk” in
Aristotle Part. Anim.

Stōmāchor, I am greatly dis-
pleased, out of humor. Pro-
perly, afficior *stomachum*, I am
ill in the stomach, loathe, am
displeased with particular foods.
Hence it is applied to persons
who loathe or are disgusted with
particular persons. Forcellini
says : “ In the manner of the
stomach which loathes food, or
because the *stomach* is the seat
of the bile.”

Stōmāchus, the gullet ; sto-
mach. Στόμαχος.

Stōmātice, a medicine for
sores in the mouth. Στοματική.

Stōrea, anything spread on
the ground ; a mat. Fr. στε-
ρίω, to strew.

Strābo, squinteyed. Στρα-
βών.

Strāges, a scattering here and
there of things fallen and broken ;
havoc, carnage. For *straviges*
fr. *stravi*. See Seges.

Strāgŭlum, a cover or cover-
let for a couch. For *stravi-
gulum*. See Strages.

Strāmen, anything spread or
strewed on the ground for rest-
ing on ; straw, litter. For *stra-
vimen* fr. *stravi*. So Nomen
for Novimen.

Strangŭlo, I choke, strangle.
Στραγγαλῶ.

Strangŭria, a strangury.
Στραγγουρία.

¹ Ainsworth says : “ From שָׁחַח.”
And Turton says : “ From Hebr. שָׁחַח,
stille.”

Stratagem, a stratagem. *Στρατήγημα*.

Stratagus, a general. *Στρατήγος*.

Strator, one who saddles and bridles a horse for his master to mount. Fr. *stratum*. Qui *sternit* equum *stratis*.

Stratum, a horsecloth, blanket, packsaddle, &c. As being strewed or spread. See Stravi.

Strātūra, the paving of causeways, &c. Fr. *stratum*. *Sternendi opus*.

Strāvi, *stratum*, I have strewed, &c. From a verb *στράω*, *στρᾶ*, whence *στρατός*, a camp: shortened from a verb *στοράω*, which was allied to *στορέω*.

Strebūla caro, the flesh about the hips. "Fr. *στρεβλός*, *curvus*: from the curvature of the hips. Varro says: 'Græcum est ab hujus loci *versura*.' Whence Turnebus concluded it is fr. *στρέφω*, to turn. But analogy favors the former derivation." V.

Strēna, a new year's gift. Fr. *στῆνος*, luxury. From the costliness of these gifts. Adam: "At first presents were but rarely given among the Romans; but afterwards, upon the increase of luxury, they became very frequent and costly."

Strēnuus, stout, active, ready, valiant. Fr. *στῆνής*, which Hesychius explains (inter alia) by *ισχυρός*. So Mutuus, Arduus. ¶ Al. for *sternuus* fr. *sterno*.

Strēpo, I make a harsh sound. Fr. *στρέφω*, to turn. From the notion of a door turning on its

hinge. Fr. *στρέφω* is *στροφός*, a hinge.

Stria, ———

Stribligo, a solecism. Fr. *στρεβλός*, crooked, "a recto deflexus."

Striblita: See *Scriblita*.

Strictim, closely, tightly, concisely. Fr. *stringo*, *stringtum*, *stringtum*, *strictum*.

Strictūra, a mass of iron in the furnace. Fr. *strictum*. Because (*stringitur*) it is pressed hard or beaten close by the hammer.

Strictūra, a flake or spark which flies from a piece of iron while (*stringitur*) it is pressed hard with the hammer. Persius: "Et *stringere* venas *Ferventis* massæ *crudo* de *pulvere* *jussit*."

Striculus: See *Hystriculus*.

Strideo, I utter a shrill or grating sound. Fr. *στρίδω* fut. 2. of *στρίζω*.

Striga, a hag. The same as *strix*, *strigis*.

Striga is explained an interval between the ranks of an army, in which the horses (*stringuntur*: Compare *Strigilia*.) are rubbed down, or are suffered (*strigare*) to rest. Hence also a furrow drawn at length in ploughing, and a row or rank of things laid at length. But Wachter refers *striga* to Germ. *streichen*, to draw, to draw out at length; whence Anglo-Sax. *strice*, a line, Germ. *strick*, Engl. *streak*, Belg. *streek*.

Strigilia, a currycomb used in baths for rubbing off filth from the body. Fr. *strigo*, *stringo*. ¶ Wachter derives it from Germ. *streichen*, *fricare*.

... *Strigmentum*, filth scraped from the body. Fr. *strigo*, *stringo*.

... *Strigo*, a sorcerer. See the second *Strix*.

... *Strigo*, as, "is the same," says Porcellini, "as *stringo*, and is said of horses or oxen when they rest between while and (*stringuntur*) are rubbed down to give them time to stale and to recover their strength." That is, from *strigo*, whence *Strigilis*. Hence *stringo* is to pause or rest generally. ¶ Gr. *σπεύρωμα* is to delay.

... *Strigōsus*, one who hesitates and shifts or shuffles. Fr. *strigo*, to rest or pause.

... *Strigōsus*, lean, lank. Forcellini: "Said of beasts whose bodies famine or toil (*stringit*) pinches and makes thin." That is, from *strigo*, *stringo*. Vossius: "It is said properly of animals which (*strigant*) take breath in ploughing. And, because this is done chiefly through leanness or meagreness, hence *strigosus* is used of oxen badly fed."

... *Stringo*, I draw tight or close, grasp, pinch; grasp, clinch. I unsheath a sword by grasping the hilt firmly. I strip off the bark of boughs by grasping them firmly. I scrape off, graze, brush; I skim along; &c. I wound slightly. Also, I lop off, prune. This sense is perhaps derived from that of passing over a tree superficially or slightly, and cutting off the least important branches. That is, *leviter vulnero arborem*. *Stringo* is for *strango* from the obsolete *σπάγ-*

Etym.

γω, which Donnegan explains, to squeeze; same as *σπέρυλλω* and *σπέρυλλω*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *strengen*; allied to which is Anglo-Sax. *streng*, Engl. *string*. Wachter notices the connection here between the German, Greek, and Latin.

Strix, *strigis*, a channel, furrow or flute on a column. See the second *Striga*.

Strix, a screechowl. *Στρυξ*.

Strix, a hag, witch. "For it was supposed that hags changed themselves into the ill-omened bird, the (*strix*) screechowl." V. "Quia in eas aves figurantur. Quare et Volaticæ dictæ sunt." Dacier. Perhaps too, because they uttered their shrieks in the night-time to terrify and alarm.

Strōma, *ātis*, a mattress. *Στρώμα*.

Strōpha, a strophe. A shift, trick. *Στροφή*.

Strōphium, a girdle, belt; a garland. *Στροφίον*.

Stropus, *Stroppus*, *Struppus*, a strap. Fr. *στροφός* or *τροφός*. Sax. *stropp*.

Structor, a provider of victuals, caterer. Fr. *struo*, *struxi*, *structum*. One who piles up food.

Strūma, a wen or glandular swelling. "Fr. *struo*, to heap up." Tt. For *struima*. ¶ "From *στρώμα*. Quod gutturi *substrata* sit." Ainsw.

Strumea, a species of *ranunculus*. "Quoniam medetur *strumis*," says Pliny.

... *Struo*, I pile up, heap; raise up, build; build up schemes, plot. Fr. *στένω*, I strew, and

3 L

so I heap up by strewing one thing on another. It is certain that *struo* very nearly agrees with *στρέω* and *Sterno* in some of its senses. Thus *Strues* is like *Strages* used of a carnage, which is defined by Todd **HEAPS** of slain. *Struxi*, as *Fluo*, *Fluxi*. ¶ *Al.* from *στεινῶ*, *στεινῶ*, I make firm or solid.

Struppus: See *Stropus*.

Strūthea māla, quince pears.

Στρουθία μῆλα.

Strūthio, an ostrich. *Στρουθίων*.

Stūdeo, I pursue, attend to, study. *Fr.* *σπυδιῶ*, *σπυδῶ* fut. 2. of *σπείδω*. We have *Pavonis* from *Ταῖνος*.

Stultus, foolish, silly, sottish. *Fr.* *stolidus*, whence *stoldus*, *stoltus*. Thus *Soldān* (*Paradise Lost*, I, 764,) we call *Sultan*. ¶ *Tooke* refers *stultus* to *Sax. styltan*, "obstupesce-re."

Stūpeo, I am stupid, torpid, motionless. *Fr.* *στυπός*, a trunk, stock. I am like a stock. *Terence*: "In me quidvis harum rerum convenit, quæ sunt dicta in stultum; caudex, **STIPES**, **ASINUS**."

Stuppa, *Stūpa*, tow. *Στύπη*, *στύπη*.

Stūprum: See *Appendix*.

Sturnus, a stare or starling. "Anglo-Sax. *staer*, *staern*, Germ. *star*. Is it from *sturnus*? Be it so, since *Martini* thinks so. But whence is *sturnus*? Perhaps from *torno*: as turning or whirling round with its companions. *Pliny* says of starlings 'quodam pilæ orbe circumagi.'" *W.* ¶ Or possibly, from

ψάρ, *ψαρός*, whence *ψαρινός*, *παρινός*, transp. *σπαρινός*, whence *σταρινός*, (as *sTudeo* from *σπυδιῶ*,) *starnus*, and *sturnus*, as *mUlceo* from *μυλακῶ*, *cUlcita* from *cAlco*. *Vossius*: "*Σάρκας* was in *Æolic*. *σύρκας*."

Stylōbāta, the pedestal of a pillar. *Στυλοβάτης*.

Stylus: See *Stilus*.

Stypticus, astringent. *Στυπτικός*.

Styrax, the tree storax. *Στύραξ*.

Styx, *Stygis*, the river *Styx*. *Στύξ*.

Suadeo, I advise. *Fr.* *αὐδάω*, I speak, speak to. *S* added, as in *Signum*, &c. And *A* and *T* transposed. Or from a word *εἰσαυδάω* or *ἰσαυδάω*, 'σαυδάω, 'σuaδάω. ¶ *Al.* from *suavis*: i. e. *suavi* more aut *suavis* alioquo inducere tento. But how *suadeo* from *suavis*?

Suāsum and *Insuāsum* are applied to that which has thoroughly imbibed some color and has been saturated. *Salmasius*: "Quæ ἐπιπταμένως colorata sunt et saturata, Græci πεπαισμένα dicunt; Latina *suasa*. Epigramma: *Σχοῖνος βάμματι πιθόμενος*. (Yielding to.) *Strabo*: *Πεπαισμένως ἐπικαυῶσθαι τὴν χροάν*." The expression then is taken from the Greek. *Festus* explains it "quod quasi *permandetur* in alium colorem ex albo transire."

Suāvis, ———

Suāvillum, a kind of cheese-cake. *Fr.* *suavis*. From its sweetness.

Suāvium, a kiss. *Fr.* *suavis*. From its sweetness.

Sub, under, &c. Fr. ὑπὸ, ὑπ', whence *hub*, as *Ab* from Ἀπὸ; then *sub*, as *Sex* from Ἑξ.

Sub in composition is used, like ὑπὸ, for privately; privily; from under; close to, just by; in the place of; somewhat, in some little degree, &c.

Subdo, I place under. See *Abdo*.

Süber, the cork-tree. Vossius: "For *suiber* from *suo*, as *Facio*, *Faber*; *Tumeo*, *Tuber*. Pliny says that it was used in the winter shoes of females. They used it not only in winter time for purposes of health, but in summer time to make themselves appear taller. Alexis the Comedian says: 'Is any girl little? Cork is sewed in her shoes.' Or *suber* is from εὐθαρά, which is used of the outer skin, as of the cast off skin of a serpent, &c. Thus the tree is called *suber*, like φάλλος, which properly means the bark of the tree, but is used for the tree, because it has entirely the nature of bark. Whence Pliny says: 'Non infacetè Græci corticis arborem appellant.' Scaliger derives it from *subeo*: because it cannot sink, but (*subit*) mounts up in water." According to the last derivation *sub* should be short.

Subgrunda, the eaves of a house which protect the walls from the rain. For *subgerunda*, *subgerenda*. From its being added or annexed. "*Suggestus terræ*" is a mound of earth.

Sübices nubes humidæ defum, the clouds. Fr. *subjicio*, as

Obices from *Objicio*. As being cast under the Gods. Festus explains it *Subjectæ*. ¶ *Al.* from *subeo*, to ascend.

Subicūlum, that which is cast under. For *subjiculum*.

Subidus: See Appendix.

Sūbinde, close after that, consequently on, thereupon, upon that, afterwards; upon occasion, consequently on particular emergencies, from time to time, now and then. *Sub* is close to, just by. Compare *Deinde*.

Sūditus, sudden. Fr. *subeo*, *subitum*. That which comes privily and unexpectedly. See the second *Sub*.

Subjunctivus modus, the subjunctive mood. So called, because it is necessary (*subjungere*) to subjoin something to it, to complete the sentence. Thus of the sentence "*Cūm clamem, quare me tacere dicis?*," the words "*Cūm clamem*" are of no meaning, if the latter part is not *SUBJOINED*.

Sublātus, lifted up. Bornæ (*sub*) from under.

Sublestus, thin, slender, weak, infirm. Dacier: "Scaliger admirably supposes it put for *sublepnis*, (as *STudium* for *SPudium*), fr. ὑπόλειπτος, rubbed."

Sublica, a stake or pile of wood driven into the ground for building on. Fr. ὑποδέχω or ὑποδέχομαι, to receive. Whence a word ὑποδοχή, *subdōca*, (See *Sublestat*,) then *subdica*, as *terminus* from τέρμνος; then *sublica*, as *uLysses* from ὀδυσσεύς, a *Lacris* from δάκρυς. Forcellini explains it, "Trabs erec-

ta ad **SUSTINENDUM**." Something as *δοξός*, a beam, is fr. *δέξω* same as *δέχομαι*. ¶ Dacier: "Placet quod monet Scaliger, *publicam* dictam ut *obliquam*, et intelligi *Trabem*. Vetus auctor: 'Omnem summitatem metiendi observationes sunt duæ: *enormis* et *liquis*. *Enormis*, quæ in omnem actum rectis angulis continetur: *liquis*, quæ minuendi laboris causâ, et salvâ rectorum ratione angulorum, secundum ipsam extremitatem subtenditur.'" But would not thus the I be long? ¶ Al. for *subliga* from *subligo*, to bind together and keep (*sub*) up.

Sublimis, high, exalted. Fr. *limus*. *Sub* is from under, up. Horace: "UDAM Spernit humum fugiente pennâ." Where UDAM is explained by the Delphin Editor "cœnosam et lutosam." ¶ Al. from *sublimen*, an upper threshold.

Submissus, low, lowly. Fr. *mitto*. Placed under. See *Committo*.

Submōveo, I move to a private place, out of sight, remove, &c.

Sūbo, i. q. *καπῶω*. Et est à *sus*, *suis*, ut *καπῶω* a *κάπρος*. Aut à *subus* dat. pl. ¶ Al. a *οὔβαξ*, libidinosus.

Sūboles: See *Soboles*.

Sūborno, I bribe, suborn. Fr. *orno*. I furnish with secret instructions, equip for underhand purposes.

Subrigo, I raise up. *Sub* is from under, up. Compare *Eri-go*.

Subrōgo, I put in the place

of, substitute; I add to. A senatorial term. For "*rogare legem*" was used of introducing a law. See the second *Sub*.

Subscas, *ūdis*, a form of joining two pieces of wood together, when that, which is inserted, has the form of a wedge reversed; a dovetail. Fr. *subs* (like *Abs* and *Obs*), and *cudo*. The wood being beaten in with a hammer as in forging. Turnebus: "Quodd fit *cutendo* scalpris malleo percussis." *Sub* perhaps means here, close to.

Subscīvus or *Subsīvus* is applied to spare time or leisure hours, considered as (*subsectum*) cut off privately from more important ones. Also to land cut off from the territory which was assigned to the centuries: "Sive," says Vossius, "quia non expleret modum centuriæ, eoque extra *subsecantem* lineam in extremis assignationis finibus relinquere; sive quia in medio quidem centuriarum esset, et fortassis explere centuriam posset, assignari tamen nulli posset; idque ob maciem soli et sterilitatem."

Subsideo, I sit or lie privately or in ambush. Fr. *sedeo*.

Subsidium, a body of troops in reserve; help, assistance. Fr. *sedeo*. As sitting still and in a retired situation against a moment of need.

Substantia, the essence or foundation of anything, as standing under and supporting it. So Gr. *ὑπόστασις*. Also, subsistence, goods, &c., as the basis of supporting life.

Substantivum nomen, a noun substantive, a word which (*substat*) stands firm by itself or supports itself, as opposed to an adjective which requires the aid of a substantive.

Substituo, I put under; I put in the place of. Fr. *statuo*, to place, fr. *sto*, *statum*, I make to stand.

Substo, I stand firm, stand my ground. Properly, I stand from under, I stand up.

Subtēmen. Adam: "The threads inserted into the warp; the woof or weft. For *subteximen* or *substamen*." Forcellini unites both derivations: "Filum molle et parū tortum quod transversum in telā *sub stamine* textitur." Varro: "*Subtemen*, quod *subit stamini*." It is written also *subtegmen*, i. e. *subteximen*, *subtexmen*, *subtegs-men*, *subtegmen*.

Subter, under. From *sub*. Compare *Inter*, *Præter*.

Subtilis, thin, fine, small. Fr. *τίλαι*, minute particles. *Sub*, as in *Subdulus*. ¶ Al. for *subtelis*, fr. *tela*. Scaliger: "It is so called from the finer threads which in a well woven (*tela*) web are almost invisible." Or cut down from *subtextilis*.

Subtus, underneath. Fr. *sub*. Like *Intus*.

Sūbūcula, an under tunic or garment worn near the skin. For *subducula*, (as *Exduo*, *Exuo*,) fr. *subduo*. See *Induo*.

Subverbustus, a slave. Fr. *sub verber*, (as *Augur*, *Augustus*,) one who is under the scourge.

Sūbūla, a bodkin, awl. For *suibulā* fr. *suo*. An instrument of sewing.

Sūbulcus, a swineherd. Fr. *sus*, *suis*. See *Bubulcus*.

Sūbūlo: "Dicitur pædico, quasi *subulā* perforans." F.

Subūlo: See *Appendix*.

Sūburra, *Sūbūra*: See *Appendix*.

Succēdo, I come or go under, into, &c. See *Accedo*.

Succendo, I light up. See *Accendo*.

Succenseo, I am angry. Irā sum *succensus*.

Succidia, bacon or lard. As kept for frequent use and so wont (*succidi*) to be cut as occasion required. See *Subsecivus*.

Succinum, amber. Pliny: "Arboris succum prisci nostri credidere: ob id *succinum* appellantes."¹

Succurro, I run up to another's assistance. So *Subvenio*.

Succussātor, a horse which trots and jolts. Fr. *succutio*, *succussum*.

Sūcerda, swine's dung. See *Muscerda*.

Sūcula, a little sow. For *suicula* fr. *sus*, *suis*. The Latins called the Hyades *Suculæ*; erroneously supposing that the Greek *ὕαδες* came from *ὕας*, *ὕαδος*, a sow. Cicero: "Has Græci stellas *ὕαδες* vocitare suerunt a pluendo: *ῥεν* enim est pluere. Nostri imperitè *sucu-*

¹ Wachter refers it to Welsh *cynae*, to burn; and translates *succinum* "lapis ustilis."

lasi, quasi a *suibus* essent, non ab imbris nominatæ.”¹

Sūcus, *Succus*, juice. For *sugus* or *sugicus*, fr. *sugo*. That which we suck. Or for *suctus*, That which is sucked. ¶ Al. from *σῦς*, *σῦς*, *σῦς*. ¶ “From Hebr. *sakah*.” Tt. Others refer it to the Celtic.

Sūdarium, a cloth for wiping off (*sudorem*) the sweat, handkerchief, napkin.

Sūdes, a thick stake. Fr. *σῦδος*, (transp. *σῦδος*,) Æolic form of *ῥῥος*, a branch. “*Τῶδος* is used by Sappho. ¶ “From *σῦδην*, impetuously: for with these stakes they formerly rushed impetuously to battle.” V.²

Sūdo, I sweat. Fr. *ῥῥος*, moisture. Hence a word *ῥῥῶς*, *ῥῥῶς*, *sudo*. ¶ Al. from *sudor*, which thus is referred to *ῥῥος*, water. But *sudo* produces *sudor*, as *Amo Amor*.

Sūdor, sweat. See *Sudo*.

Sūdus, fair and dry. Fr. *se-udus*, i. e. *seorsum* ab *udo*,

without wet. ¶ Al. from *σῦς*, fine weather.

Sueo, *Suesco*, I am wont. Isaac Vossius: “From *σῦς*, *σῦς*, Æol. form of *ῥῥ*, I put on.” Isaac Voss. Compare *Habit*, a custom, from *Habeo*, to wear. ¶ Al. from *sumo*. To be made one’s own by habit, to be made familiar. ¶ Rather, from *soleo* was *solesco*, abbrev. *soesco*, *suesco*. Then *sueo* was from *suesco*, or it was from *soleo*, *soëo*.

Sufes, a Carthaginian chief magistrate. A Punic word.

Suffertus, stuffed. From *suffercio* i. e. *suffarcio*. Compare *Refertus*.

Sufficio, I substitute. Fr. *facio*. I make to be in the place of another. See *Substituo*.

Sufficio, I afford, or furnish. That is, I MAKE to be UNDER another’s power; or I place under or by him.

Sufficit, it does or suffices. Vossius: “*Facit* seu valet *sub* eâ conditione de quâ actum.” Or is *sufficit* short for *superficit*?

Suffio, I perfume. For *subfio*. *Fio* (i. e. *fyo*) is fr. *φύω*, Æol. form of *θύω*, (whence *θύος* and *Thus*,) originally, I perfume.

Sufflāmen, a catch to hold a wheel on steep ground; a drag-chain. Vossius: “Properly said of anything rushing with impetuosity and stopped (*flando*) by blowing in a contrary direction.” Or it is properly said of that which causes us to stop and

¹ *Sucula* is also a winch or windlass, and is thus explained and accounted for by Budæus: “*Sucula* est machina tractorii generis. Constat tereti ligno, duobus aut pluribus vectibus trajecto utrinque, æquâ extantibus longitudine. Hæc dum versatur, funis, qui ductarius dicitur, circa eam obvolvitur. Sic vocata est a *σχορῆ* similitudine. Nempe quod etiam hæc machina suum *porculum* haberet. Nam in mediâ circiter *suculâ* batillus aut uncus, qui figebatur, ut teneret funem, qui, dum versabatur, *suculâ* circumplebatur, *porculus* vocabatur.” Wachter explains *sucula* “machina tractoria,” and refers it to Germ. *zug*, instrumentum trahendi.

² Al. from *σῦδην* fr. *εῖω*, to burn; or fr. *σῦρος*, burnt; transp. *σευρός*. Virgil has “*PRÆSTÆ sudes*.”

(*sufflare*) take breath. ¶ Or is *sufflamen* for *subblamen* (as ἀμφο, amBo,) fr. ὑββλημα, (i. e. ὑπόβλημα,) Dor. ὑββλᾶμα, one thing cast under another? ¶ Or for *suffragimen*, whence *sufframen*, for softness *sufflamen*? From breaking underneath the force of the wheel.

Suffoco, I choke, suffocate. For *suffauco*, (as Plaudo, Explodo,) fr. *sub* and *faux*, *fau-cis*, the windpipe. I put my hand under another's throat and press it close. So our Throttle from Throat.

Suffrāgo, the joint of the hinder leg of a beast. Fr. *sub*, below; and *frugo*, *frango*. For the continuation of the leg is there divided and appears there to be broken. "Natura, plicandi et vertendi pedis causā, in medio cruris FRACTURAM fecit, quam Græci a flexu καμπή, Latini a *frangendo* *suffraginem*, Saxones ab incidendo sectionem vel incisum vocant." W.

Suffrāgor: See Appendix.

Suggero, I afford, furnish. That is, I carry under or close by another. See Sufficio, I afford. Also, I put in mind, prompt. That is, I carry or bring under another's observation. Also, I add, annex, heap. That is, I carry or bear one thing close under or close by another.

Suggillo, *Sūgillo*, I make livid by a bruise; I beat, insult, affront. For *succillo* from *sub*, and κῦλον, the hollow part under the lower eyelid. The Greeks say ὑπωπιάζω from ὑπὸ and ᾤψ. ¶ Scaliger says: "From *sub*;

and *cinnus*, ciliū, palpebra; diminutiv. *cillus*." But Forcelini observes that *cinnus* is not yet supported by the use of a Latin writer. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *ocellus*, whence *subocello*, *subcello*, *subcillo*. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *cilium*. I strike under the eyelid. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *collum*. A blow under the neck. Hence *succollo*, then *succillo*, as convicia, illico, inqullinus, for convicia, illoco, incOlinus. ¶ Al. from *sub* and *cello*, I strike.

Suggrunda: See Subgrunda.

Sūgo, I suck. Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *sucan*." Wachter notices "Germ. *saugen*, Anglo-Sax. *sycan*, *sugan*, *succan*, *sucian*. Suec. *suga*, Franc. *sugan*." ¶ Al. from ὕω, to let fall rain; whence a word ὕζω, to make drop moisture, and hence to suck; fut. 2. ὕγῶ, (*sugo*,) whence ὕγρὸς, moist.

Sui, of himself, &c. Doubtless allied to οἶ or ἴο, S being put for H, as in Sex from Ἑξ: but, how exactly it was formed, it is not easy to say. Perhaps,—as for σϋ, Æol. τοῦ, was said τϋοῖο, (ll. Θ, 37, 468,)—so for οἶ was said ἴοῖο, ἴοῖ, contr. οῦῖ, whence *hui*, *sui*. So perhaps from τϋοῖο, τϋοῖ, contr. τοῦῖ, is *Tui*.

Suile, a hog-sty. Fr. *sus*, *suis*. So Bovile.

Sulcus, a furrow. For *solcus* fr. δλκός.

Sulphur, *Sulfur*. From ἁλό-πυρον, taken in the sense of allfiery; whence ἁλπυρον, *solpur*, *solphur*. ¶ Al. from ἅλς, ἅλός, salt, and πῦρ, πυρὸς, fire. As

composed partly of fossil salt, and as being fiery. Hence *salpur*, and *solpur*, as perhaps cOrdis for cArdis. ¶ Al. from ἔλκος, (in Hesychius,) oil, Æol. ἔλπορ; for sulphur is bituminous. U for E, as in Ulcus.

Sultis, if you wish. For *si vultis*.

Sum, I am. Fr. ἐμῆ, ἐμῆ'. S added as in Si or Sei from El. And E changed to U, as in Ulcus from ἔλκος. Or, as Valpy in his Grammar states εὔντι to be an Æolic form of εἶσι, perhaps for εἶμῃ or ἐμῇ the Æolians said εὔμι, εὔμ', whence *sum* would more immediately flow. ¶ Some suppose that *esum* was the old form, and refer it to ἔσομαι, ἔσομ', I will be.¹

Sum, him. See Sas.

Sūmen, a sow's belly with the paps on it; a sow's udder cut off and dressed for food. For *sugimen* fr. *sugo*. As being sucked.²

Summa, the sum or aggregate of anything. Fr. *summus*. For that must be the highest number which comprehends the whole. ¶ *Summe* Germ., *summa*, Lat. Each from the obsolete *samen*, to collect. For what is a sum but a collection of numbers? The Welsh and Armorics also say *som*, *summ*." W.

Summāgo, I snatch away or devour greedily. Properly as greedily as (*Summanus*) Pluto. "Omnia rapio ac devoro Plutonis instar." F. But Carey rejects this sense of *summano*, and understands it of gently flowing, from *mano*, as.

Summānus, Pluto or Orcus. For *summimanus*, i. e. *summus Manium*.

Summus, topmost, highest, greatest. For *supimus* superl. of *superus*, as *Inferus*, *Infimus*. Hence *supmus*, and then *summus*, as soPnus became soMnus.

Summus, last, opposed to *Primus*. Cicero: "Ad summam senectutem." That is, ad maximam. Virgil: "Venit summa dies." The last day, because the day of death to each man is the highest in computation of those he has lived. See *Summa*. So "Æstate summā" &c. Hence *summus* is directly opposed to *Primus*. Lucan: "In fluvium primi cecidere, in corpora summi."

Sūmo, I take up, take in hand, take; take for granted or for certain, presuppose, assume; I take to myself, arrogate, vaunt. For *subemo* or *subimo*. *Sub* here is from under, i. e. up. *Emo* is, I take. Compare *Adimo*.

Sūmo, I lay out, buy, spend; I waste. That is, I take up and use, I take up money and lay it out. See above.

Sumtuōsus, costly, expensive. Fr. *sumtus*, expense; fr. *sumo*, *sumtum*, to spend.

¹ "The ancients thus declined the present: *esum, esis, esit, esumus, esitis, esunt*. Whence by contraction *sum, es, est, sumus, esis, sunt*." V.

² "Nonius Lucillium pro mulieris uberibus usum docet. Sed proprie est ea pars auilli ventris quā ubera continentur." V.

Sunt, they are. Fr. *εὔντι*¹ an Æolic form of *εἰσι*. Hence *εὔντι*, and *sunt*, as *Sei* from *Ei*. ¶ Or from *ἔοντι* for *ἔουσι* from *ἔω*, (whence *ἔσω*, *ἔσομαι*, &c.) as *λέγοντι* for *λέγουσι*. From *ἔοντι*, contr. *οὔντι*, might be *sunt*. ¶ Al. from *ἔσονται*, (*σονται*), they will be. See *Sum*. ¶ Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *synt*.

Suo, I sew, stitch. Fr. *σῶα*, whence *κασούω* for *κατασῶω*.

Sūpellex, *sūpellectilis*, household furniture or stuff, moveables, chattels, in which plate and raiment are not counted. "As being let, says Labeo, to ambassadors [or simply, as being used by ambassadors] as necessaries (*sub pellibus*) under their tents. But it is as much taken from the soldiery as from ambassadors: for the soldiery wrapped in skins what they took on their march. Turnebus supposes that it first meant what was placed (*super cubiculares vel tricliniaries lectos*) on beds or couches, as coverlets, counterpanes, &c., and that it afterwards assumed a more general sense." V.

Sūper, above, over, upon, &c. Fr. *ὑπέρ*, as *Sex* from *Ἑξ*.

Sūperbus, proud, haughty; distinguished, illustrious. Fr. *super*. Being or carrying oneself above others. We have perhaps *Acerbus* from *Acer*. But, as from *Cado* is *Cadivus*, so from *supero* or *supereo* might be *superivus*, whence *supervus*,

superbus. ¶ Al. from *ὑπερβὰς*, going above others. ¶ Al. from *ὑπέρβιος*, violent.

Sūpercīlium, the ridge of hair (*super cilia*) above the eyelids; eyebrow; pride, gravity as exhibited by the eyebrow.

Sūperficiāria ædes, houses built on another's ground, whose property by civil right they are, as being the master of the ground: See *Superficies*.

Sūperficies, the surface, outside, or top of anything; houses, plantations, &c. as placed on the surface of the ground and raised above it. For *super-facies*, the upper or outward face of anything.

Sūpĕrintendo, I superintend. *Super aliquid animum intendo*.

Sūpĕro, I surpass, exceed, excel. That is, I am (*super*) above others. *Supero* is used also like *Supersum*.

Sūpersĕdeo, I omit doing a thing. That is, I sit over it negligently, I loiter and leave it undone. "*Super aliquā recunctor et sedendo nihil ago*." F.

Sūperstes, *stītis*, present. Fr. *sto*, *statum*. One who stops or stays over or over against another.

Sūperstes, surviving. One who stays or remains over the time that another dies. See above.

Sūperstītio, false worship, a groundless dread of the Gods. Fr. *supersto*, *superstitum*. "A worship which (*superstat*) exceeds the due bounds, or in which any one exceeds the due bounds." V. So Wachter:

¹ Valpy, Gr. Gr. p. 186.
Etym.

“*Super* aliquid superfluum denotare videtur, quod modum rectum excedit, et quasi *superstat*.” Isaac Vossius understands it otherwise: “He is *superstitiosus* who (*subsistit*) stands still and remains fixed in the same place, fearing where no fear is.”

Supersum, I am (*super*) beyond another, I surpass, am superior to; I survive, remain behind. See *Superstes*. *Superest* is said of any thing remaining or left behind, remaining to be done (*super*) over and above what has been already done; and of any thing being over and above, superabounding.

Supervacuum, very idle, needless, unprofitable. *Super* is “*satis superque*,” over and above.

Supervenio, I come on another unexpectedly; surprise; &c.

Sup̄erus, upper. Fr. *super*.

Sup̄inus, with the face turned upwards, lying on the back; indolent. Why *Amatum*, *Vissum*, &c. were called *supina*, *supines*, I must leave to the acuteness of the reader to discover.¹ *Supinus* is from *supus*

or *suppus*, which last *Lucilius* uses. *Inus*, as in *Libertinus*. *Dacier*: “*Suppus* is from Gr. *ὑπιος*, whence *ὑπιος*, *ὑπὸς*, *supus*, *suppus*.” Or from *ὑπιος* was *ὑπιος*, *ὑπιος*, *suppus*. ¶ *Lennepe* says: “*ῥπιος* is from the obsolete *ῥπιος*, Lat. *supinus*.” ¶ *Al.* for *subinus* from *sub*, from under, upward, as in *Suspicio*, &c. Or for *superinus* from *super*. ¶ *Al.* from *supo*, to cast, and so to cast prostrate, to lay flat.

Supo: See *Dissipo*.

Supp̄arum, *Sup̄arum*, *Sup̄arum*: See *Appendix*.

Supp̄edito, I furnish, supply. That is, I place (*sub pedibus*) under or by the feet of another. So in the *Acts*, “the possessors of lands sold them and brought the price of the things which were sold, and laid it down at the Apostles’ feet.” ¶ *Al.* from *pedito sub aliquo*. As applying to lackeys, who, while they are on foot themselves, supply their masters, who are on horseback, with what they want. ¶ *Al.* from the notion of furnishing (*peditem*) infantry for a campaign, which was afterwards applied in a general way.

Supp̄etia, aid, succour. *Quæ suppetunt*, which are present to us in distress. *Hill*: “Fr. *suppeto*. The simple verb denotes keenness to get at the object to be relieved: and *sub* suggests

¹ *Lyne* says: “A *Supine* is a noun, so named from its being always UNDER [In Greek *ὑπὸς*, whence *ὑπιος*, *supinus*,] government, having no nominative; as a Preposition is so named, because it always precedes or governs in construction.” Or we may thus say that *supines* are so far (*supina*) inactive and quiescent, as they depend on other words for their use. But, if *supines* are substantives, how do we account for an accusative after an active *supine*: “*Vidimus Tiberim*

Ire DEJECTUM MONUMENTA regis.” *Priscian* says that *Supines* are formed from participles passive, which are called *supina*.

the nearness necessary to give being present or at hand. Horace: "Pauper enim non est, cui rerum *suppetit* usus." Livy: "Quibuscunque vires *suppetebant* ad arma ferenda." Cicero: "Scribentur plura, si vita *suppetet*." Ammianus: "Architectus, cujus nomen non *suppetit*:" An architect, whose name is not present to my memory, does not occur to me. Nepos: "Pecunia deesse cœpit, neque quò manus porrigeret *suppetebat*." Nor did it occur to him, Nor did it suggest itself to him. Vossius: "Because, what is sought for, is often obtained, *suppetit* is put for Adest, i. e. quod *petendo* sit impetratum." It is observed by Scaliger that Peto comes nearer in sense to Nanciscor, than Volo does. Peto, I aim at, arrive at; sub, close to. ¶ Or may *petit* be from *πίρω*, to fall, *πίρει*, it falls?

Supplanto, I trip up one's heels. That is, I upset (*plantâ suppositâ*) by putting my foot under another's.

Suppleo, I fill up or completely. Fr. *sub*, from under, up; and *pleo*.

Supplex, icis, suppliant. Fr. *supplicio*, I entreat. That is, I fold my knees under, bend the knees.

Supplicium, entreaty, prayer. See above.

Supplicium, condign punishment. Scaliger: "Cum sacrum fieret pro eo, cujus caput de-

votum esset; quo [sacro] *supplicarent* Diis et deprecarentur τὸ νουθετηθῆναι, quia interficerent civem; propterea *supplicium* dici cœptum pro pœnâ capitali. Sanè ariete aut vervece solebant amoliri piaculum contractum ex nece alicujus."

Suppono, I put one thing or person in place of another, substitute; counterfeit; bring up another's child for my own. See Substituo.

Suppus, Supus: See Supinus.

Supra, above, over. For *superâ* parte, fr. *superus*. See Infra.

Supræmus, highest, greatest. Also, last: See Summus. For *superrimus, supremeus*, superl. of *superus*. As *Exterrimus, Extremus*.

Sûra, the calf of the leg. For *sura* cruris. *Sura* is fr. *οὐρά*. The hinder part of the leg. Κατ' οὐράν is, à tergo, at the back, behind. ¶ "From Hebr. SAR, flesh. As being a fleshy part." V.

Syrçulus, a small branch or sprig. For *suriculus* fr. *surus*. ¶ "A *surgo*. Latinis omnia vegetabilia, quæ se sponte suâ tollunt in luminis auras, *surgere* dicuntur." W.

Surdus, deaf. "For *sordus* fr. *sordes*. From the notion of

¹ Hill: "From denoting supplication, *supplicium* has been transferred to punishment, probably from the person exposed to it begging for mercy, or bending under its severity."

the ears being filled with dirt. Hence Horace represents an ear which hears well as cleansed from dirt: ‘Est mihi PURGATAM crebrò qui personat AUREM.’ Or for *seoridus*, i. e. sine ore or aure, whence *oricula*, *oricilla*. Horace has *Auritas quercus*.” V. *Se-auridus*, *Se-uridus*, *Surdus*.

Surgo, I raise or lift up; I lift myself up, rise. For *sur-rego*, (whence *Surrexi*,) fr. *sub*, from under, up; and *rego*, whence *rectus*. I raise right up. See *Erigo*.

Surio, libidine prurio. A *sueris*, apud antiquos in usu pro *suis* à *sus*. Aut rectè à *suis*, ut *νός*, *ναῖος*.

Surpīte, for *surripite*.

Sursum, *Sursus*, upwards, on high. For *subversum*, *subversus*. So *Retroversum*, *Rursum*. *Sub* is here from under, up, as in *Suspicio*, *Surrexi*. ¶ Or *sursum* is for *superiversum* fr. *superus*.

Surus, a stake. Isaac Vossius quotes the gloss of Hesychius: Σύαρον, τὸν κλάνα, a branch. *Surus* then is for *suarus*.¹

Sus, a swine. Σὺς.

Susque deque, up and down. For *sursumque* (or *sursusque*) *deorsumque*. “*Susque deque fero* or *Susque deque habeo* is nothing but, I care not a jot

whether a thing goes up or down.” V.

Suscipio, I take up, take in hand, undertake; bear up, sustain; take up another's words, reply. For *subcipro* fr. *cipio*. *Sub* is from under, as *Under* in our *Undertake*.

Suscito, I rouse up. For *sub-cito*.

Susinus, made of lilies. For σόσινον, a lily.

Suspensus, in doubt, anxious. Fr. *pendeo*. As hanging or suspended between hope and fear. Livy: “Tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos.”

Suspicio, I look from under, I look up. For *subspecio*.

Suspīcor, I suspect, mistrust; I suspect, imagine, conjecture. Fr. *sub* and *specio*. The Greeks use ὑπονοῶ, ὑποβλέπομαι, &c. in the same sense of mistrusting.

Suspīrium, a sigh. For *sub-spirium*. A breathing up heavily from the heart.

Sustento, I hold up, support, sustain, maintain; hold up against, resist, check; &c. Fr. *substeneo*, *substantum*.

Sūsum, upwards. Fr. *sursum*, or *subversum*.

Sūsurreo, I whisper. From the sound. Or perhaps the Greek ψίθυρος, whisper, may have led the way: *psithirus*, *sisirus*. “Hesychius explains σασσαρὸν by ψιθυρόν.” V.

Sūtēla, guile, craft. Fr. *suo*, *sutum*, to stitch, stitch together. Plautus has *Consutis dolis*. So *Medela*, *Tutela*.

Suus, one's own. Fr. *sui*.

¹ Isaac Vossius adds: “Apud Dionem legas θέατρον ἐκ σὺρων, ex palis aut trabibus.” But here σὺρων or σὺρών is understood by others in the sense of σισυρών.

Sycāmīnus, a sycamine or sycamore tree. Συκάμινος.

Sycōphanta, a false informer, calumniator; knave, cheat. Συκοφάντης.

Syllāba, a syllable. Συλλαβή.

Syllābus, a compendium. Σύλλαβος.

Syllogismus, a syllogism. Συλλογισμός.

Sylva, *Silva*, a wood. Fr. ὕλα, whence *syla*, (as ἱξ, Sex,) *sylsa*, as arVum fr. ἀρῶ. Or fr. *syla*, whence *sylīva*, *sylva*. ¶ Or from ξύλον, wood; whence *xyliua*, (as Cado, Cadiva,) *xylva*, *sylva*, as Siliqua for Xiliqua, and our Sample for Xample, and Spend for Xpend.

Symbōla, one's share in a reckoning. Συμβολή.

Symbolum, a ring, ringseal, signet; impression, type. Fr. σύμβολον, a sign, mark.

Symmētria, proportion. Συμμετρία.

Symphōnia, harmony of mingled sounds. Συμφωνία.

Sympinium: See Simpuvium.

Sympōsium, a drinking together. Συμπόσιον.

Synæresis, the contraction of two vowels into one. Συναίρεσις.

Synāgōga, a synagogue. Συνάγωγη.

Synanchē, a quinsey. Συνάγχη.

Synchysis, a confused order of words. Fr. σύγχυσις, a confusion.

Syncōpa, a cutting off in words. Συγκοπή.

Synēdrus, a senator. Σύεδρος.

Syngrāpha, any written obligation or contract between two or more parties. Συγγράφη.

Synōdus, a synod. Σύνοδος.

Synōnŷma, synonyms. Συνώνυμα.

Syntaxis, syntax. Fr. σύνταξις, an arrangement.

Synthēsis, σύνθεσις, a composition of several ingredients as in medicines; a set or suit of wearing apparel; a supping robe; a set of vessels or plate.

Sŷrix, a pipe; a subterraneous passage. Σύριγξ.

Syrma, a loose flowing robe with a long train. Σύρμα.

Syrtis, sands, quicksands. Σύρτις.

Sŷrus, a broom. Fr. σύρω, to draw. From its drawing the dirt together.

T.

Tabānus, a gadfly. "From *tabeo*, to grow thin. From its taper shape." Tt. "Quod corpore *tabeat*, gracilis sit." Ainsw.

Tābella, a little plank, tablet, board; writing tablet; a billet or tablet used in giving votes, hence a ballot, vote; also a writing on a tablet, bill, bond, will; any writing, letter. Fr. *tabula*.

Tābellārius, a letter carrier. Fr. *tabella*.

Tābeo, I melt away, waste away, am dissolved, rot. Fr. τακίω Doric of τηκίω. (whence τηκεδαν,)

same as *τήκω*. Hence *tapeo*, (as *λύκος*, *luPus*; *σηκός*, *sePes*,) *tabeo*. ¶ Or fr. *tabes*, and this from *τήκω*, Dor. *τάκω*, whence *tacibes*, *tabes*, somewhat as *Facio*, *Faciber*, *Faber*.

Täberna, a stall, shed, hut, shop, tavern, &c. From *tabula*, whence *tabulerna*, like *Caverna*, then *taberna*. As made of planks or boards. ¶ Al. soft for *traberna* fr. *trabs*, *trabis*.

Täbernäcūlum, a tent, pavilion. Fr. *taberna*.

Tübes, a melting, flowing, wasting, dissolution; rotting, corruption, disease; corrupt or corrupting moisture, gore, poison; wasting, consumption. See *Täteo*.

Tablīnum, a place where (*tabulæ*) records or pictures were kept. Also, a walk on the top of a house covered over (*tabulis*) with planks. For *tabulinum*.

Täbūla, a board, plank, table. Fr. *τάω*, to stretch out, stretch out in length. Forcellini defines *tabula* "lamina arboris in longitudinem et latitudinem secta." Hence *tabula*, as from *For*, *Faris*, is *Fabula*. Or from *τάω* was *ταολή* or *ταϋλή*, extended, whence *taola*, *taBola*, *tabula*. Or from *τανῶ* fut. of *ταίνω* (whence *ταινία*) was *tanibula*, *tabula*, as *Figo*, *Figibula*, *Fibula*. Thus from *τάω*, *ταελός*, *τήλος*, is *τηλία*, a board, stand, table, &c. Some refer *tabula* to *θάω*, to make to sit, to place, whence *θαάσσω*, *θῶκος*, a seat, &c. The Germ. *tafel* Wachter

refers to Lat. *tabula*.¹ *Tabula* is also a gaming-table, dice-board; tablet, tablet covered with wax for writing on; tablet for painting, a picture; tablet for accounts; tablet or plank fixed up to advertise sales, &c.; prescription-table; a tablet used in giving votes. Also, what is written on tablets, a law, edict, register, will, bill, bond, deed, vote, &c. *Tabula* was also a square measure of land, from the form of the *tabula*. *Tabulæ* was drapery. "Quia instar *tabularum* aliæ rugæ et plicaturæ in vestibis super alias insident et superpositæ sunt." F. *Täbülārius*, an accountant, registry. Fr. *tabula*.

Täbülātum, a boarded floor, story in a building; a deck; a layer or row. Fr. *tabula* or *tabulo*.

Tābum, gore, poison. See *Tabes*.

Täceo, I am silent, still. Fr. *στάω*, I stand, stand still; pf. *ἔστακα*, whence *στακίω*, then *τακίω* (as *Στέγω*, *Τέγω*,) *täceo*. ¶ Or from *θακίω*, I sit. As from *ἡμαι*, *ἦσαι*, is *ἥσυχος*, quiet. ¶ Al. from *ἀκίω*, whence *ἀκίαν*, quiet. Hence *κατακίω*, *τακίω*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *tagen* and *decken*, Goth. *thahan*, Franc. *thagan*, Icel. *thaka*.

¹ Wachter: "Similius nos a Latinis hanc vocem accepisse, quam illos a nobis." But Wachter elsewhere seems to refer *tabula* to the Armoric *taul*, a plank. Martini: "A Chaldaico TBLA, conjungens, connectens: quia ad coassationes ejus usus est."

Tăcĭturnus, silent. Fr. *taceo*, *tacitum*.

Tăda, the pitch tree from which torches are made; a torch, brand; nuptial torch; the plank of a ship, as made of the pitch tree. Soft for *dădu* fr. *δαῖς*, *δαῖδος*, acc. *δαῖδα*; which is not only a torch, but the torch tree.¹

Tădet, it irks or wearies. Fr. *ἀδείω*, I am satiated; whence *διαδείω*, and *δαιδεῖ*, it satiates; transp. *δαιδεῖ*, hence *dădet*, and *tădet* as *Tăda* from *Δαῖδα*. ¶ Or from *καταιδεῖ*, it shames or repents. Hence *catădet*, and *tădet*, as *Laxo* from *Χαλαξῶ*, *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*. The ideas of repenting and being weary of, are not remote. Cicero: "*Tădet* ipsum Pompeium, vehementerque PŒNITET." ¶ Or from *δαιζω*, to distress, cause anguish; fut. 2. *δαῖδῶ*.

Tănia, a woollen fillet or riband; a long bar of white rocks in the sea; a tape-worm. *Tănia*.

Tăgar, thievish. Fr. *tango*, *tago*. That is, apt to touch, light-fingered.

Tăgo: See *Tango*.

Tălăria, the parts round (*talos*) the ankles. Also, sandals covering the ankles.

Tălăssus, *Tălăssius*, *Tălussio*, a name pronounced aloud on nuptial occasions. Martial: "Nec tua defuerunt verba, Ta-

lasse, tibi." Livy on the rape of the Sabine women: "Unam longè ante alias specie ac pulchritudine insignem a globo *Talassii* cujusdam raptam ferunt. Multisque sciscitantibus cuinam eam ferrent, identidem ne quis violaret, *Talassio* ferri clamitatum. Inde nuptialem hanc vocem factam." ¶ Al. from *ταλάσιος*, one that spins wool.

Tăleo, the branch of a tree sharpened like a stake and planted in the ground, a cutting, set, slip, graff. Also, a branch, stake, pile, &c. "*Tăleo* dicuntur graciliores trabes quibus murorum compages connectitur: quia *talearum* instar sunt rectæ et teretes." V. *Tălea* is fr. *θαλλῶς*, a sprig, branch, sprout, sucker; or fr. *θάλος*, *θάλεος*, the same; or fr. *θαλλία* or *θαλεία*, which seem to mean the same. ¶ Al. from *θαλεία*, flourishing. ¶ "From Germ. *teilen*, Goth. *dailjan*, to divide, to cut." W.²

Tălentum, a talent. *Τάλαντον*.

Tălio, retaliation. Fr. *talis*. Like for like.

Tălis, such. Fr. *τηλίκος*, Dor. *ταλίκος*, whence *ταλίκς*, *ταλῖξ*, and *talis*, as *άλωνήξ*, vulpeS. Or fr. *ταλίκος*, by omitting *κο*, is *ταλῖς*, *talis*. See *Qualis*.³

Tălitrum: See *Appendix*.

Tălpa, a mole. Fr. *τυφλή*,

¹ "A *tali* similitudine." Perott.

² "Δάφνους, made of pine-wood. Δάδοφερέω, to produce the wood fit for making torches." Dn.

³ Al. from *tam*, for *tamilis*, as *Agilis*: somewhat as *Tantus* is from *Tam*. Then *Qualis* would be from *Quam*. ¶ Al. from Goth. *thalik*, *tholic*, *tolic*.

τυφά, blind; transp. τυφά, *tulpha*, *tulpa*, whence *talpa*. We have *cAnis* from *κἄνός*, *cAlix* from *κἄλιξ*. Virgil: "Aut oculis capti fodere cubilia *talpa*." ¶ "From the Chal-daic *TLP*, to cleave. As Virgil applies *Fodere* to them." V.

Talus, the pastern-bone of an animal. The human ankle. "From its likeness," says Forcellini. Also, a game in which four pastern-bones properly marked were thrown like dice. From *taxillus*, as *Vexillum*, *Velum*.

Tam, so, so much. Fr. *τήν*, Dor. *τάν*, whence *tam*, as *μοῦσαν*, *musaM*. *Τήν*, for *κατά τήν*, used like *τῇ*, which Donnegan explains "in this way or manner." So *οὕτως*; and so *Sic* is nothing but *Hic*. *Quam* seems to be the accus. feminine like *Tam*. ¶ "From Hebr. *dam*, likeness," says Jones.²

Tāmārix, *Tāmāricē*, *Tāmā-riscus*, the tamarisk. "From Hebr. *tamaric*, abstersion. From its properties of cleansing and purifying the blood." Tt.

Tāmen, notwithstanding. From *τὰ μὲν*, i. e. *κατὰ τὰ μὲν*, *κατὰ ταῦτα μὲν*, i. e. *οὕτως μὲν*. *Mēn* being considered the same as in *μῆντοι*. ¶ Al. transposed from *μίντε*, i. e. *τε μίν*.

Tāmetsi, although. For *ta-menetsi*.

Tamīnia uva: See Appendix.

Tandem, at length, at last. For *tamen demum*, or *tam demum*. ¶ Al. for *dandem* fr. *δὴν*, a long time, Dor. *δάν*; *dem* added, as in *Pridem*. ¶ Al. from *tam* and *δὴν*: or *τάν* (whence *Tam*) and *δὴν*.

Tango, I touch. For *tago*, as *Pango* for *Pago*. *Tago* fr. *ταγῶ* fut. 2. of *τάζω*, I stretch out, I stretch out my hand, I stretch out my hand to touch or take. Homer has *ποδὸς τεταγών*, laying hold of by the foot. From *tago* is *tetāgo*, *tetigo*, (as *μαχάνα*, *machina*), whence *tetigi*. ¶ Others suppose *tago* put for *tigo* fr. *θίγω*. Then *tetigi* is for *tethigi*. ¶ "From Anglo-Sax. *tekan*," says Tooke. Whence our *take*. Wachter refers to Suec. *taga*, which is near to *tago*. He refers also to Gr. *δέχομαι*, I take. The fut. 2. of *δέχω* might be *δαχῶ*, which might produce *tago*. But the sense of touching is prior to that of taking.

Tango, I steal. *Tango* is here to take. (See above.) Hence to take away, carry off.

Tango, I trick one out of, chouse. Plautus: "Istis te *tetigi* triginta minis." Perhaps from *tango*, I steal, steal from, rob. After the Greek construction *ἀφαιρούμαι* σι. Forcellini deduces this sense from the expression *Tangere* aves. Petronius: "Volucres quas tectis arundinibus peritus artifex *tetigit*." Secondly from *tango* in

¹ "From *θάλλω*, to dig," adds Vossius, and Forcellini repeats. Excellent: if *θάλλω* were but used in this sense.

² See a northern origin of *tam* in *Quam*. ¶ Al. for *tantiūm*. But *tantus* is from *tam*.

the sense of Ferio. Ovid has *tangere* chordas, to strike or sweep. That is, *tango*, I sweep one out of. Somewhat like Emungo. Or, as Forcellini explains *tetigit* in the passage of Plautus, "*Tetigit calicem clanculum*," by Exhaustit, *tango* may be here to drain or empty.

Tanquam, just as, as it were, just as if. That is, *tam*, so, *quàm*, as.

Tantisper, for so long. For *tantis* temporibus. *Per* added as in Parumper, Nuper. So Paulisper.

Tantopere, so earnestly, to such a degree. Plautus: "Hoc erat quod me vir tanto opere orabat meus."

Tantum, only. Sallust: "*Tantum illud vereor ne*," &c. That is, I fear so much and no more.

Tantus, so great. For *tam-tus* fr. *tam*. As *Quam*, *Quantus*.

Tāpanta, a factotum. *Tā* πάντα.

Tāpes, *Tāpētum*, tapestry. *Tāκης, ητος*.

Tāpinōma, a sinking or lowering expression. *Ταπεινωμα*.

Tarandus, a Scythian animal. A Scythian word.

Tārātalla, a pun in Martial on Homer's words *Μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα*.

Tardus, slow. Fr. *βραδύς*, whence *τραδύς*, (as vice versâ *libra* from *λίτρα*: and somewhat as *Trans* is perhaps for *Prans*.) transp. *ταρδύς*. ¶ *Al.* from *τάρδην*, in a tired manner; from *τέταρται* pp. of *τείρω*. See *Tar-Etym*.

mes. ¶ *Al.* from *ταρβῶδης*, dismayed, timorous, from *τάρβος*, as *Τάραχος*, *Ταραχῶδης*. *Ταρβῶδης* cut down to *ταρδης*. Gr. *ὄκνος* is both timidity and sluggishness.

Tarmes, a woodworm. Fr. *τίταρμαι* pp. of *τίρω*, to wear out, fret. So Gr. *τετηδών*.

Tartārus, Tartarus. *Τάρταρος*.

Tasconium: See Appendix.

Tata, papa, daddy. *Τάτα*. "The Germ. *tatte* is, pater, tutor, nutricius." W.

Tatæ, strange! wonderful! Imitated from *babæ* and *papæ*, *βαβαί* and *παπαί*.

Taura, a barren cow. *Ταύρα*.

Taurea, a leathern thong. As made from the hide (*tauri*) of a bull.

Taurii, *Taurilia*: See Appendix.

Taurōbōlior, I make a (*ταυροβόλιον*) sacrifice of bulls.

Taurus, a bull. *Ταῦρος*. Also, a bull-fly or bull-bee.¹

Tax, the sound of a stroke with a whip. Plautus: "*Tax tax tergo meo erit: non euro*." Formed from the whim of the poet. "*Vox fictitia*," says Forcellini. ¶ *Al.* from *tari* pf. of *tago*, whence *tango*, to touch or strike. Horace: "*Sublimi flagello Tange Chloen*."

Taxillus, ———

¹ "*Taurus* est item pars ea quæ est inter podicem et scrotum, Gr. *ὄρρον*. Vel ipsum *αἰδοῖον*." F. "*Ἀταύρωτος*, expers viri. Rectè Heinsius notavit virginem sic vocari, quia *ταῦρος* est *αἰδοῖον* *ἀνδρός*." Blomfield.

Taxim, softly, gently, gradually. Fr. *tago* (whence *tango*), *taxi*. "Quasi, sensim *tangendo*." F.

Taro, I reproach, tax. Fr. *tago*, (whence *tango*), *taxi*, *taxum*. Johnson: "To Touch: to censure, to animadvert on. Hayward: Parker, in his Sermon before them, TOUCHED them for their living so near that they went near to touch him for his life."

Taro, I fix the value of a thing, rate, tax. Pliny: "Talentum Atticum denar. sex mill. *taxat* Varro." Vossius: "Budæus refers it to *τάσσω*, *τάξω*. For among the Greeks a seller is said *τάσσειν τὴν ἀξίαν τῶν ὀνίων*, to fix the price of what he sells. So Thucydides has *τάξαντες ἀργυρίου πολλοῦ*, *cum taxassent argento multo sine pretio ingenti*."

Taxus, the yew tree. Fr. *δάκω*, *δάξω*, which Donnegan translates "to corrode;" and whence *δακνόν*, which he translates "an animal whose bite is VENOMOUS." This tree bears poisonous berries. ¶ "From Hebr. *tacsa*." Tt. ¶ Galen has *τάξος*, which Stephens asserts to have been taken from the Latin.¹

Te, accus. of *τα*. From *σέ*, Æol. *τί*.

Techna, a trick. *Τέχνη*.

Tectōrium, plastering or plaster for a wall. Fr. *tego*, *tectum*. As covering it.

Tectum, a roof; a house. Fr. *tego*, *tegtum*.

Tēda: See *Tāda*.

Tēges, a mat or rug made of sedge, rushes, &c. Fr. *tego*. As used to cover with.

Tegmen, a covering, shelter. For *tegimen* fr. *tego*.

Tēgo, I cover. Fr. *τέγω*, (same as *στέγω*), whence *τέγος* and *τέγη*.

Tēgula, a tile. Fr. *tego*. As *Rēgo*, *Rēgula*.

Tēla, a web of cloth; thread for weaving. Fr. *texo*, whence *texela*, as Tutor, Tutela. Then *tela*, as Vexillum, Velum.²

Tēlūmōnes, figures of men supporting cornices in buildings. From *τελαμώνες*, which was doubtless used in this sense. As Vossius observes, *τελαῖα* existed as well as *τελαῖα*, to support; then from *τελαῖα*, pp. *τετέλαμαι*, was *τελαμών*.

Tēlānæ ficus, —

Tēlēta, an initiation. *Τελετή*.

Tēlis, senugreek. *Τήλις*.

Tēlēnæ tricæ. Arnobius: "Tergiversari; tricæ, quæmodum dicitur, conduplicare *Tellenas*." Heraldus: "Taken perhaps from the Greek proverb, *Τὰ τοῦ Τέλλητος ἀεῖδειν*, for repeating again and again the same song." Others read *Atellanas*.

Tellus, the earth. "The Anglo-Sax. *tilian*, Belg. *toelen*, is to generate. *Τέλω* means the same. Hence Gr. *ἐγγλω*, semi-

¹ Al. from *τάξος*, a bow. As if bows were formed from it.

² Hemsterhuis refers *tela* to *τελαῖα*, *τήλη*, from *τάω*, I extend: "EXTENSUM linum."

mine; and Lat. *tellus*, the common parent of all." W. *τίλλω* is explained by Donnegan, "to make, to cause to exist, to produce." From *τίλλω* then is *tellus*. Perhaps through *τίλλουσα* (*τίλλουσι*) i. e. γῆ. Some refer it to *θήλυς*, (*θήλυς*,) fruitful. And Joseph Scaliger refers *tellus* to *τελάω*, *τελῶ*, (whence *τελαμών*,) same as *ταλάω*, to sustain; bear up: as it sustains everything. Somewhat as Atlas from *α*, much, and *τλάς*, sustaining. ¶ Tooke: "*Tellus* is that which is tilled, from Anglo-Sax. *tilian*." The Greek *τίλλω* is to pluck up or out, and might have been transferred to tilling. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *thalloo*. ¶ "From the Punic *tall*." Caninius.

Tēlōnium, a toll-booth. *Τελώνιον*.

Tēlum, a missile weapon. "Fr. *τῆλα*, afar," says Festus. ¶ But *telum* is used also for arms employed in close combat, as a sword, dagger, &c. Whence it is referred to *tegulum* fr. *tego*, i. e. *protego*. ¶ Or to Gr. *κῆλον*, which seems capable of being used of any weapon; Æol. *τῆλον*, as *Τῆνος* for *Κῆνος*, that is, *Κῆνος*, *Κῆνος*. ¶ Or to *τάω*, to extend, whence *τέκλον*, *τῆλον*. "From *τῆλον* i. e. *βέλος* was *telum*, jaculum in longum PROTENSUM." Hemsterh.

Tēmērius, rash. Fr. *temerē* or *temerus*.

Tēmēre, inconsiderately, indiscreetly, without reason, rashly. Carelessly, confusedly, here and there. Lightly, readily,

easily. Plautus: "*Rapidus fluvius est hic: non hac temere transiri potest.*" Fr. *ἀσμέρας*, unsteadily, imprudently. Hesychius: *Θέμαρον* σερμνόν, βέβαιον, εὐσταθές. *Θαμερόφρων* συνετός, σώφρων. From *ἀθίμερος* was *athemerus*, *atemerus*, whence *temerus*, as *Lamina* for *Elamina*, *Stella* for *Sterula* for *Asterula*. ¶ Al. from *θυμερός*, ardent, hasty, from *θυμός*. But why *υ* into *ε*?

Tēmēro, I profane, violate, pollute. That is, *temerē* tracto, I act towards, so as to betray lightness of thought where consideration and care are greatly necessary.

Tēmētum, wine. Soft for *tmētum* from *τμητόν* fr. *τμήω*, to cut. As *Merum-vinum* is from *Μαρῶ*, *Μαίρω*, to divide. That is, pure.¹

Temno, I despise. Fr. *τῆνω*, I cut, that is, I cut off from my acquaintance. We say commonly "To cut a person," in the same sense.

Tēmo, the pole of a carriage. From a word *τῆμων* formed fr. *τέτμηαι*² pp. of *τάω*, to extend. Forcellini explains *temo* "lignum longum et EXTENSUM." So Wachter: "*Temo* est lignum longum." Or *τάω* (through *ταίνω*) is here the same as *τυαίνω*, which is used of horses drawing a carriage. For *temo* is the draught-tree.

Tempe, pleasant spots or

¹ Al. from τὸ μέθυ.

² So from τέτμηται are probably τῆται and ἐπιτῆται.

places. From *Tempe*, τὰ Τέμπερι, a pleasant spot in Thesaly.

Tempērans, temperate. Participle of *tempero*, to refrain.

Tempēries, a mixing of different things in due proportion. A due proportion of heat and cold in a climate; a temperate climate. Fr. *tempero*.

Tempēro, I mix things in due proportion, I temper, qualify, modify, mitigate, soften. I govern or regulate in a due manner, "quod fit non uno eodemque semper modo, sed varias rationes miscendo, et nunc hac, nunc illā utendo, pro temporum et rerum varietate." V. Also, I moderate, check, restrain; I restrain myself, refrain. From *tempus*, *eris*, season, opportunity; whence *temperi*. That is, I deal with things according as it is seasonable and meet, I adapt one thing to another as it suits. Or *tempus* (as being from τέμνω,) was in its primitive sense "quantitas divisa et discreta;" then *tempero* is "divido et discerno," or "quantitates divisas et discretas commisceo."

Tempestat, time, season. Fr. *tempus*, or *temper*; whence *temperis*. Compare *Majestas*. The time of the year, a fair or bad season; the state of the weather at a given season or time, calm and serene, or bad and stormy weather; calm or tempest. Lucretius: "Cum tempestat aridet, et anni Tempora conspergunt viridantes floribus herbas."

Tempestivus, seasonable,

timely, in season, ripe. Fr. *tempestat*.

Templum, a quarter or portion of the heavens cut off or marked out by the augurs. A portion of ground cut off and marked out for a temple. Fr. τέμνω, to cut; whence *temulum*, *temlum*, for softness *templum*, as *Exemo*, *Exemulum*, *Exemlum*, *Exemplum*. Or for *temipulum*, (like *Disco*, *Discipulus*,) whence *tempulum*, *templum*. Or fr. τέμενος, whence *temenulum*, *temulum*. ¶ Al. from *tempto*, to try, explore: whence *temptulum*, *templum*.

Tempōri, *Tempēri*, in good time, seasonably. Fr. *tempus* and *temper*.

Tempus, space or portion of time, season, day, hour; time in general; time, occasion, opportunity. As *B* is added in *morBus* from μόρος, so *P* appears to be added in *tempus* fr. τέμνω, to cut, divide into portions. That is, a division of time.

Tempus capitis, the temple of the head. So called, it is said, because the temples indicate the time or age of man.

Temulentus,¹ given to wine. For *temetulentus* fr. *temetum*, like *Lutum*, *Lutulentus*. Compare *Abstemius*.

Tēnax, holding fast, firm, &c. Fr. *teneo*. As *Rapio*, *Rapax*.

Tendicūla, tenter-hooks for stretching cloth. Fr. *tendo*.

¹ Prudentius shortens the *E*, I suppose for the metre.

Aho, nets, snares, gins. The Latins say *tendere retia*, plagas, &c.

Tendo, I stretch out, extend. Also, I advance towards, direct my course towards, tend to, aim at. “Eo, pergo, quod fit pedes gressusque *extendendo*.” F. *Tendo* is from *τένδην* formed fr. *τέννται*, the regular perf. pass. of *τείνω*. So from *Ἀμείρω*, *Ἀμέρδην* is *Ἀμέρδω*. Or from *τένδην* (from *τάω*, *τέννται*), thence a verb *τηδέω*, *τηδῶ*, and *tedo*, *teNdo*. ¶ Al. from *τενῶ* fut. of *τείνω*: D being added. Or for *tenno*, fr. *τέννω* Æolic form of *τείνω*.

Tēnēbræ, darkness. Fr. *teneo*, to keep back, restrain. As *Lateo*, *Latebræ*. ¶ Rather, from *δνοφραι*, dark; transp. *δνοφραι*, *denophræ*, *denobræ*, (as *ἄμφο*, *ambo*), *denebræ*, *tenebræ*.

Tēnellus, delicate. For *tenerulus*.

Tēneo, I hold, hold fast, occupy, hold back, restrain, detain; hold fast, bind, engage, captivate; &c. Fr. *τενέω*, *τενῶ*, fut. of *τείνω*, I stretch out, stretch out my hand to take and hold. Plautus: “PORRIGE brachium, PREHENDE. Jam *tenes*? — *Teneo*. — *Tene*.” So from *τάω*, I stretch out, is *Τῆ*, take, lay hold of. So from *τάζω* is *Τεταγών*, having laid hold of. Donnegan: “*τάω*, properly, to stretch out the hand to take hold of any thing.” Again: “*Ὁρέγομαι*, to stretch forth the hands and take.” ¶ Al. from *τείνω*, in the sense of

Tendo, I aim at, come up to, get, &c.

Tēner, tender. For *tenerus*, (whence *tenera*) fr. *τίπερος* gen. of *τίρην*; transp. *τέπερος*. Or *tener* is *τίρην*, transp. *τίρηρ*.

Tenesmus, a bloody flux. *Τενεσμός*.

Tēnor, accent, tone. Fr. *τενῶ* fut. of *τείνω*, to stretch. “Quia per *tenorem* vox *TENDITUR*.” F. So Gr. *τόνος*. Quintilian says that *tenor* was anciently written *tonor*, which would come from *τόνος*, Æol. *τόνον*. *Tenor* is also a tenor, continuance, course. Said properly of things *EXTENDING* in a row to some distance.

Tensa, *Thensa*, a chariot used in processions. Dacier: “Quia statuae Deorum, quæ *tensis* ferebantur, velarentur circumquaque linteis ad cubiculi seu delubri speciem *tensis*.” Compare Tentorium. ¶ Wachter refers it to Belg. *teesen*, Franc. *thinsen*, to draw, because in the coins of the Emperors these cars are drawn by mules. If such is the drift of the word, it may be referred again to *tendo*, *tensum*. For from *τάω* (same as *tendo*), *ταίνω*, is *τιταίνω*: and the Greeks use *τιταίνειν ἄρμα* for drawing a chariot.

Tentigo, ubi *τὰ αἰδοῖα tenduntur*. A *tendo*, *tentum*. Sic Orior, Origo.

Tento, I explore by touching, feel, examine, prove, try; I try by bribes, bribe. Fr. *tendo*, *tenditum*, *tentum*. I stretch out my hands to grope. See *Te-*

peo. ¶ Al. from *teneo*, *tentum*. "Est diu et multum *tener*e et tractare, ut solent quippiam exploraturi." F. ¶ Al. for *temto* from *temno*, *temtum*, to despise, make light of, and so venture upon, as in *Tentare pericula*. Some write *tempto* from *temp-tum*.

Tentorium, a tent, pavilion. Fr. *tendo*, *tentum*. "*Extensis pelliculis contra solem coelique injurias excitatum*." F.

Tenuis, thin, slender, fine. Fr. *tenu* fut. of *teno*, to extend, and so make thin as metal lengthened out into plates. *Tenuis*, something like *Mutuus*.

Tenus, a net, snare. Fr. *tenu* fut. of *teno*. As *Tendicula* from *Tendo*.

Tenus, as far as, usque ad. Fr. *tenu* fut. of *teno*, to stretch out, stretch as far as. ¶ Al. from *teneo*. Butler: "Its signification is that of contiguity or holding on to a certain limit, and no farther."

Tepo, I am lukewarm, tepid. "Fr. *τυπew* fut. 2. of *τύρω*," says Haigh. Rather, from *τυπew* or *τεπew*, whence *τίρρα*, cinders. Lennep: "*Τίρρα*, from *τίρω*, perhaps the same as *τύρω*." Though *τύρω* is rather to burn, than to heat gently. ¶ Al. for *tepreo*, *tephreo* fr. *τίρρα*. That is, to be lukewarm like ashes. Somewhat as from *σπληδς*, ashes, is *Splendeo*. ¶ "From Arabic *DPY*, hot." V. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *deben*, to burn.

Ter, thrice. Fr. *τερις*, transp. *tris*, *rip*. ¶ Or from *tres*, *ters*.

¶ The Armonic *tri*, Smec. *tree*, three, may be mentioned.

Terdeni, thirty. For *terdecimi*.

Terebinthus, the turpentine tree. *Τριβινθος*.

Terebra, a gimlet. Fr. *tero*, as *Salko*, *Salebza*. So Gr. *τετραγον* fr. *τελω*, *τερω* i. e. *τεπew*.

Terebro, I bore. Fr. *terebra*. *Teredo*, a wood-worm. *Ταρηδων*.

Teres, long, round, and smooth; tapering. Fr. *tero*. That is, worn away and rounded by a turning-wheel. Virgil: "*Hinc radios trahere rotis*."

Here Forcellini explains *terere* "tornare, torno polire, quod sit abradendo." So fr. *τερω*, *τερrew*, is *τόρνος*, a turner's wheel, and *τερπew*, *torno*, I turn.¹

Tergeo, *Tergo*, I scour, wipe, clean. Fr. *τερω*, I rub; pf. *τερερω*, whence a new verb *τερω* or *τερω*, *tergo*, *τερω*, or *τερω*, *tergeo*. So from *τερω*, *τερερω*, we have *τερω*.

Tergum, the back, —

Tergus, *Tergum*, the skin or hide of an animal. As *Tergo* is from *τερω*, to rub, &c.; so from the same *τερω* seems to come *tergus*, a skin well rubbed or bruised, "*pellis confecta et subacta*." As *μάσθλις* is fr. *μάσσω*, *μάσθην*. ¶ Or the Lat. *tergo* may have been capable of the same application. ¶ Or *tergus* is fr. *δew*, to strip off a skin, whence *δew* and *δew*, a skin. From pf. *δew* is a new verb *δew*, *δew*, *δew*, whence

¹ Stephens thinks *teres* shortened from *κυκλωτερος*, round.

dergus, dergum, and tergus, terigum, as from *Δαῖμος* is *Timor*. ¶ *Al.* from *τέρφος*, a skin; changed to *τέρχος, terchus, tergus*. Rather, there was a word *τέρχος* allied to *τέρφος*.

Termentum, the same as *Detrimentum*. For *terimentum* *fr. tero*.

Termes, the bough or branch of a tree, particularly the olive. Gellius applies it to the palm, whence Becman refers it to Hebrew *TMR*, the palm; by transposition *TRM*. ¶ But it is perhaps from *δέδερμαι* pp. of *δέρω*, to strip off; whence (through pf. mid. *δέδωρα*) is *δέρυ*, timber. That is, a bough peeled or having its bark stripped off. So we have *Timor* for *Dimor*, *Tesqua* for *Desqua*. ¶ It may be allied to *τέρχος*, a branch or bough.¹

Terminus, a boundary, end. *Fr. τέρμωνος* gen. of *τέρμων*.

Tëro, I bruise, rub, wear; wear away; rub away, round, turn. *Fr. τερῶ* fut. of *τέρω*.

Terpsichōrē, one of the Muses. *Τερψιχόρη*.

Terra, the earth; a land, territory. From Celt. *tir*. Drummond mentions the Sanscrit *tir*, a land or region. ¶ Or from *τίλλω*, to cause to exist, to produce. (See *Tellus*.) Hence *teſſera*, (like *Ῥοπίρα*, *Patera*, *Arcera*.) then *telra, terra*. ¶ *Al.* from *τέρω*, to dry; *Æol.*

τέρρω. Wachter explains the Earth "elementum ARIDUM;" Forcellini "elementum SIC-
CUM." ¶ *Al.* for *terra* from *χέρρα*, waste, uncultivated; whence *χέρρος* is a continent and land. *X* changed to *TH*, as *κάλλα* became *κατθα*. So *K* was changed to *T*, as in *τῆνος* for *Κεῖνος*. ¶ *Al.* from *τῆ ἔρῃ*, the earth.²

Terreo, I frighten. *Fr. τέρω*, *Æol. τέρρω*, I harass, perturb, So from *τέρω*, fut. 2. *τερῶ*, is *ταράω*, whence *ταράσσω*, to terrify; whence also *ταράπτω*, fut. 2. *ταραβῶ, ταρβῶ*, I fear. And from *τέρω*, fut. *τερῶ* or *τερείω*, is *τρίω*, I fear; whence (from pp. *τέρμεμαι*) is *τρίμω*, tremo. Correct then is the observation of Valckenaer: "Latinorum TRE-
MERE, et Poëtarum ταρβεῖν, et Atticorum τετρεμαίνειν, Latinum etiam terrere, manarunt ex eodem fonte."

Territōrium, a territory. *Fr. terra*. Compare *Meditullium*.³

Tersus, clean, neat, nice. *Fr. tergo, tergsum, tersum*, to scour, clean.

Tertius, third. *Fr. ter. ¶ Al.* from *τέριος, τρίτος*.

Teruncius, a small coin of

² Scaliger deduces *terra* from *Δαῖρα*, *Proserpine*; *Æolic Δαῖρρα*, whence *derra, derra, terra*, as *Timor* from *Δαῖμος*. But *Proserpine* was not the Earth. In Lycophron, *Ἰδα καλῶφι πέβρα*, Herman proposes *τέρρα*, *terram*.

³ Sículus Flaccus: "Ab his populis, qui sedes in aliquâ regione constituerant eorumque agros occupaverant, præmensum quod universis suefecturum videbatur solum, *terriis* fugatisque inde civibus, *territoria* dixere."

¹ *Al.* from *τέρμις*, a boundary, end. As placed to mark the boundaries of fields, or as plucked from the extremity of a tree.

three ounces. Fr. *ter* and *uncia*.

Tesca, *Tesqua*, explained by Forcellini "loca umbrosa, aspera, inculta, deserta, inamœna." Fr. *δάσκια*, very shady; whence *dasquia*, *dasqua*, and then *desqua* (as *grEasus* for *grAssus*, *dEensus* for *dAnsus*), whence *tesqua*, as *Timor* from *Δεῖμος*. Dacier: "Festus interpretatur agrestia et deserta loca, sed quæ tamen Dei alicujus sunt. Revera erant *tesca* illa loca undiquaque nemorosis collibus cincta; quæ quia prærupta et aditu difficilia, inde quævis alia loca præcipitia et aspera *tesqua* etiam dicta."

Tessella, a square piece of stone, brick, wood, &c. for making checker-work. For *tesserula* fr. *tessera*.

Tessera, a cube, die; broad square paving tile; a square tally, ticket, watchword, &c. Fr. *τέσσερα*, Ionic form of *τέσσαρα*, four. ¶ Al. from *πισσός*, Æol. *τεσσόρ*.

Testa, an earthen vessel; a brick or tile; a fragment or piece of a broken pot, brick, &c. For *tosta*, baked. As *vEster* for *vOster*. *Testa* is also the shell of a fish, being hard and brittle as a tile. Also, shell-fish. And the shell of the head, the scull. Also, a jingling of shells or earthen vessels, resembling perhaps the castanets.

Testamentum, a testament or will. Fr. *testor*. As witnessed by the seal of the testator.

Testiculus, à *testis*, unde *testes*. Nam *testatur* virilitatem.

Juvenalis vocat sobolem. "argumenta viri."

Testimōnium, a testimony. Fr. *testis*. As *Patrimonium*.

Testis, a witness. For *thes-tis* from a word *τίσθης* formed from *τίσθαι* pp. of *τίω* or *τίθμι*. For the Greeks said *τίσθαι μάρτυρα* and *μάρτυρας*.¹ Or *testis* answers to our expression "one who DEPOSES," from *Pono*.

Testor, I witness. Fr. *testis*. *Testu*, an earthen vessel; an earthen cover for a vessel. See *Testa*.

Testudo, a shell-crab, tortoise. As covered (*testā*) with a shell. Also, a shell, crust, covering. A lyre. So we use *Shell*: Collins: "The Passions, oft to hear her *SHELL*" &c. For the first lyre was said to have been made by straining strings over the shell of a tortoise. Lucian of Mercury: *Χελώνην που νεκράν εὐράν, ὄργανον ἀπ' αὐτῆς συνεπήξατο*. The Greeks use *χέλυς* in the same way. *Testudo* is said also of the shields of soldiers held so as to form a shell or covering in making an attack, like Gr. *χελώνη*. Also, like *χελώνη*, a machine used in sieges to cover soldiers while sapping or making breaches. Also, an arched or vaulted roof, as resembling a shell.

Tētānus, a kind of cramp. *Τέτανος*.

Tēter, *tētra*, hideous, ugly,

¹ Hesiod: *Καὶ τε καστρήνην χελώνας ἐπὶ μάρτυρα τίσθαι*.

foul, noisome. Fr. *τητέρα* or *θητέρα* from ἐπὶ τῇ ἑτέρᾳ, on the left hand: in allusion to portents which appeared on the left hand and therefore were unlucky, as Gr. ἐπιδήσιος (from ἐπὶ τῇ δεξιᾷ) was lucky. The word Abominable is similarly taken from unlucky Omens. Τῇ ἑτέρᾳ will produce *tÆter*, as it is sometimes spelt. ¶ Al. from *tædeo*, *tæditum*, whence *tæditer*, *tæter*. That is, wearisome, offensive, &c.

Tetra— Words beginning with *tetra*—are from the Greek, as *Tetrarches*.

Têtrans, *antis*, the fourth part. Fr. *τετράς*. N seems to be added, as in *Quadrans*.

Têtricus, hideous, grim, &c. Fr. *teter*, *tetra*. So *Unus*, *Unicus*.

Texo, I weave. Hence, I put together generally, frame, build. Forcellini; “A *tego*. Quia tramâ stamen *tegitur*.” That is, from *tego*, *tegum*, *texum*. Scaliger: “In vicem *teginus* tramam et stamen: unde et *texo*.” Perotti: “Quia, in opere quod *textitur*, filum filo *tegitur*.” ¶ Or for *taxo* fr. τάξω fut. of *τάσσω*, I arrange, dispose. We have *grÆssus* and *dÆnsus* for *grAssus* and *dAnsus*. ¶ Haigh: “Fr. *τεύχω*, I make, I build.” That is, from fut. *τεύξω*. Or fr. *τέλω* fut. of *τίκω*, same as *τεύχω*. *Texo* is used of building. Cicero: “Paulus in medio foro basilicam jam pæne *texuit*.” But the sense of weaving does not flow naturally from these senses.

Etym.

Thälāmēgus, a large pleasure boat. *Θαλαμηγός*.

Thälāmus, a chamber, bed-chamber; room, repository. *Θάλαμος*.

Thälassicus, of the color of the sea. *Θαλασσικός*.

Thālīa, one of the Muses. *Θάλια*.

Thallus, a sprout. *Θάλλος*.

Theātrum, a theatre. *Θέατρον*.

Thēca, a case, sheath, box, &c. *Θήκη*.

Thēma, an argument. *Θέμα*. Also, the (*θέμα*) position of the planets at one's birth.

Thēmīs, the Goddess. *Θέμις*. *Theōgōnia*, *Theōlōgia*, *Theōria*: Greek words.

Thēriāca, medicines against the bites of poisonous animals. *Θηρίακα*.

Thermæ, hot-baths. *Θερμαί*.

Thermōpōlium, a place where hot drinks were sold, tavern. *Θερμοπόλιον*.

Thēsaurus, a treasure, treasury. *Θήσαυρος*.

Thēsis, a topic, thesis. *Θέσις*.

Thesmōphōria, rites of Ceres. *Θεσμοφόρια*.

Thēta, Greek name of TH. *Θήτα*. *Theta* is the title of capital conviction, because it is the initial of *θάνατος*, death.

Thētīs, a sea nymph. *Θέτις*.

Theurgus, a magician. *Θευργός*.

Thōes, certain wolves. *Θῶες*.

Thōlus, a cupola, dome; a round building. *Θόλος*.

Thōrax, the breast; a breast-plate. *Θώραξ*.

Thrax, *Thrācis*, a sword-
30

fencer, gladiator. As most of them were Thracians.

Thrēnus, a funeral song.

Θρήνος.

Threx, the same as Thrax.

Θρήξ.

Thrōnus, a throne. *Θρόνος*.

Thus: See *Tus*.

Thya, the life-tree. *Θύα*.

Thyādes, Bacchanals. *Θυάδες*.

Thyāsus, a dance in honor of Bacchus. *Θυάσις*.

Thymbra, savory. *Θύμβρα*.

Thymēlici, stage-singers. *Θυμελικοί*.

Thymum, the herb thyme. *Θύμον*.

Thynnus, the tunny. *Θύννος*.

Thyōneus, Bacchus. *Θυωνεύς*.

Thyrus, a sprout, stem, stalk; a staff or spear surrounded with garlands of ivy carried by the Bacchanals. *Θύρτος*. Also, frenzy. So *θυροσπλήξ* is explained by Donnegan "seized by a Bacchanalian frenzy."

Tūra, a turban. *Τύρα*.

Tibi, to you. Fr. *τοί*, whence *τοῖφι*. Matthiæ: "In the gen. and dat. sing. and plur. the poets annex the syllable *φι*." *Τοῖφι* seems to have been shortened to *τίφι*, whence *tibi*, as *ἀμφω*, amBo. Or fr. *τοῖφι*, *τοῖβι*, is *tibi*. See *Mihi*.

Tibia, the shin-bone, the shank. Also, a flute, pipe. From flutes being made from the *tibia* of cranes, stags, or asses. *Tibia* is fr. *στυφός*, hard, rough; whence *stipulus*, (whence *Obstipus*), *stiphia*, (like *Gloria*, *Persia*), then *stibia*, (as *ἀμφω*, amBo,) and *tibia*, as *Torus* for

Storus, *Tego* or *Τέγω* from *Στέγω*. ¶ Turton: "For *tubia*, from *tuba*, [or *tubus*,] a tube." From the shin-bone resembling a tube in its shape. But *Tu* in *tubus* and *tuba* is short, *Ti* in *Tibia* is long.

Tibicen, a piper. For *tibicen*, *tibiicinis*, from *tibia* and *cano*. Compare *Fidicen*. *Tibicen* was also a pillar, prop, or buttress. Festus: "A similitudine *tibiis* CANENTIUM, qui ut canentes sustineant, ita illi ædificia." Can any better reason be suggested?

Tigillum, a little rafter. For *tignillum* from *tignum*, as *Signum*, *Sigillum*.

Tignum, a rafter, beam, board. Fr. *δέχω* or *δέκω*, (whence *δέχομαι*), to receive; whence *δεχάνος* or *δεκανός*, ἡ, ὄν, (like *Στέγω*, *Στεγανός*), whence *δεκνόν*, *degnum*, *tegnum*, (as *Timor* for *Dimor*, *Tesqua* for *Desqua*), then *tignum*, somewhat as *τεγγω*, *tingo*. So *δοκός*, a beam, is derived by Lennep from *δέδοκα* pf. mid. of *δέκω* or *δέχομαι*, and explained, "qui excipit sc. pondus ædificii, trabs, adeoque *tignum*." ¶ Al. from *tego*, whence *teginum*, *tegnum*. As used in covering houses. But this is not its exclusive or prevailing meaning.

Tigris, a tiger. *Τίγρις*.

Tilia, the lime tree. Martini: "Fr. *τίλον*, a feather. From its white leaves being like feathers." 1

1 Fr. *πέλεα*, (*τέλεα*), an elm, says Ainsworth. But these trees are very dif-

Timeo, I fear. Fr. δαίμα, fear. As Tæda from Δαίδα. Tesqua for Deasqua. ¶ Al. from τιμάω, to honor. Or from a verb τιμῶ.

Tinctus, for *tinctus* fr. *tingo*.

Tinea, a tape-worm, moth-worm. "Fr. ταῖνλα, τινία, a tape-worm," F. Or, as Schneider has τρία, the same as ταῖνλα, transposed we have τινία. Claudian uses *tinea* for a louse. Perhaps as adhering to and eating like the moth-worm.

Tingo, I wet, dye, tinge. Τίγγω.

Tinnio, to tinkle, tingle, clink, ring; to chirp, chatter or prate in a shrill tone. "Said properly of metals sounding when struck, and formed from the sound, *tin tin*." F.

Tinnunculus, a castrel, a kind of hawk. "Fr. *tinnio*. Named from its noise." Tt.

Tintinnābulum, a bell. Fr. *tintinuo*, to ring.

Tintinnaculus, "he who makes a ringing, he who beats slaves till they tingle again, or from the noise of the jerks; or perhaps a hangman who used bells when he went to do execution." Ainsw. "Quia cædendo loris corpora *tinnitum* quendam excitabaut." F. From *tintinno*.

Tintinnio, *Tintinno*, *Titinnio*, *Titinno*, I tingle, ring. Formed from the sound, like *Tinnio*.

Tinus, —

ferent. ¶ Al. from τιλία, which Hesychius explains by αἰγείρος, a poplar. These trees are different also.

Tippula, *Tipula*, a water-spider, water-spinner. Fr. τίρος, a marsh. As frequenting marshes. Varro: "*Levis Tippula lymphæon frigidus transit LACUS.*" ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *tiopail*.

Tiro, a raw recruit, a novice. Fr. τείρων, taken in the sense of training or practising. Τρίβω, which is from τείρω, has this meaning.

Tirōcinium, the state of a *tiro*. Like Leno, Lenocinium.

Tisiphonē, one of the Furies. Τισιφώνη.

Titānes, the Titans. Τिताνες. *Tithymālus*, *Tithymallus*, milk-thistle. Τιδύμαλος, τιδύμαλλος.

Titillo, I tickle; hence, I flatter, entice. Fr. τίλλω, I pluck out hair. That is, I flip gently. Redupl. τιτίλλω.

Titio, a fire-brand. Fr. τέθυται pp. of θύω, to smoke: whence (fr. τέθυμαι) is θυμαλῶψ, a fire-brand. Hence a word θυτιῶν, *thitio*, *titio*. ¶ Al. from a word δετιῶν, allied to δετή and δέτις,¹ a torch.

Titicillitium, —

Titubo, I stumble, reel; I stumble in speech, stammer. Fr. τετύβω, (as ἄμβω, amBo) a verb formed from τέτυφα pf. of τύπτω, I strike; considered as meaning, I strike against. Or fr. τυπέω, τυπῶ, *tyro*, redupl. *tituro*, (as *Titillo* from Τίλλω), *titubo*. ¶ "From τυττὸν βᾶω, parum eo," says Martini. Rather from τυτθὰ βῶ, τυττὰ βῶ,

¹ Donnegan ad Δαίτις.

or τυτὰ βᾶ. *Tutà* is "with difficulty" in Od. M, 388. We have crapula from κραιπλά. ¶ Al. from τυφῶν, τυφῶ, I bewilder, stun, used in a passive sense. Redupl. τιτυφῶ.

Titulus, an inscription, superscription, title, properly as placed on the statue or tomb of a great man, and marking his dignity, honor, character, &c. From τίτται (τίται) pp. of τίω, to honor. Hence any inscription, label, scroll. Also, title, nobility. Also, a cause, reason, pretext. Here *titulus* is nota, index. ¶ "From Hebrew TLH, to hang up." Parkh. - *Töculio*, *Töcullio*, a little usurer. Τοκυλλίαν.

Tofus, a sand or gravel stone, a rotten stone. As κωφός, δρώ-παξ, are from κέπτω, κίκοφα, and δρέπω, δέδροπα; so *tofus* may be from a word τωφός from τέτοφα pf. mid. of τέφω, (whence τέφρα), to burn. "Lapis combustus et cinereus." Isaac Voss.¹

Toga, a loose flowing robe which covered the whole body. Fr. τογή, a word formed fr. τέτογα pf. mid. of τέγω, to cover. Or for *stoga* fr. στογή formed from στέγω, έστογα. The *toga* was worn in the city, and opposed to the Sagum

which was worn in war. Whence *toga* was put for peace.

Tölero, I bear, support, suffer; I support, maintain. Fr. *tolo* (whence *tollo*, *tuli*), inf. *tolere*, whence *tolero*, as *Recipere*, *Recipero*; *Desidere*, *Desidero*.

Töles, a disease of the *töle*, which is contracted from *tona silla*.

Tolleno, an engine to raise weights or water. Fr. *tollo*.

Tollo, I lift up, take up; I lift up and take away. For *tolo* (whence *tuli*) fr. τέτολα pf. mid. of τέλλω, which seems to have meant the same as *tollo*. For ἀνατέλλω is said of the sun rising i. e. lifting himself up; and of one holding up a torch. Or fr. τέτολα pf. mid. of τελέω. Hesychius explains τελέσσαι by τολμήσαι. Damm says: "Τελαμών, fr. τελέω, A being changed to E." Scheide says better: "Fr. τελέω, same as τελέω." I must add that the verb τολμέω comes from τίτολμαι pp. of a verb τέλω or τέλλω, the same as τελέω and τελέω. Or *tollo* is at once fr. τελέω, τελέω, as δέλω, δέλω. ¶ Or *tollo* is from *tolero*, *tolro*. ¶ Tooke says: "From the Anglo-Sax. *tilian*. *Tollo* being anciently written with only one L." If from the North, some nearer roots than *tilian* will be found in *Doleo*.

Tölütim, with an ambling pace. Fr. *tolo*, *tollo*. "Pedes molliter *tollendo*." F.

¹ "From Hebr. *toph*." Tt. "From Hebrew *TPS*, to seize. From its imbibing moisture." V. ¶ Some refer it to a Greek word τέφος. But Schneider asserts that no Greek authority has been adduced for it. Donnegan says: "Τοφίαν, a stone quarry, is in Tabula Heraclensis; from τέφος."

² Al. from κέλων, κέλωνος, Eol. τέλωνος, transp. τέλωνος.

Tōmōkolūm, a sausage. Fr. *τομή*, a cutting. As made of hog's flesh or entrails cut up small. Gr. κόμμα.

Tomentum, all kinds of stuffing for cushions or beds. For *tondimentum* fr. *tondeo*, I cut. Martial: "*Tomentum concisa palus Circense vocatur.*" ¶ Al. for *tumentum* for *tumentum* fr. *tumeo*. Martial: "*Leuconicis agedum tumeat tibi euloita lanis.*" ¶ Al. from *τομή*, a cutting. But O is long in *tomentum*.

Tōmix, a cord. Fr. *θάμιξ*, *θάμιξ*.

Tōmus, a piece of paper; portion of a book; a book. *Τόμος*.

Tondeo, I clip, shear, mow, lop, crop. For *tomdeo* (as princeps for primiceps) fr. *τομήδην*, (*τόμδην*) fr. *τομέω*, same as *τέμνω*, I cut. Compare *Mordeo* and *Tendo*. ¶ Al. from *τίρω*, I eat, gnaw, as *Spondeo* from *Σπένδω*. But these senses do not suit *tondeo*.

Tōnātru, thunder. Fr. *tono*, *tonitum*.

Tōno, to thunder. "A *τόνος*, sonus intentus et vehemens." F. That is, from *τονέω*, *τονῶ*. ¶ Wachter refers Germ. *ton*, sound, to *θίρω*, to strike. That is, from pf. mid. *τίθονα*. He mentions Celt. *tōn*, sound; Anglo-Sax. *dynan*, Scand. *dona*, to utter a sound.¹

Tonsa, the blade of an oar; an oar. For *tunsa*, (somewhat as *Soboles* for *Suboles*.) fr. *tundo*. Quā aqua *tunsa* est. As *κῶνη* from *κόττω*, *κοτῶ*. ¶ Or *tonsa* is a branch of oak, &c. lopped off and made into an oar. Horace: "*Duris illex tonsa bipennibus.*" ¶ Or some understand *tondeo* here to cut, and *tonsa* "quā aqua *tonsa* est" i. e. secta.

Tonsillæ,——

Tonsor, a barber. Fr. *tondeo*, *tondsum*, *tonsum*.

Tonstrīna, a barber's shop. Fr. *tonstrum*, and this from *tondeo*, *tonsum*, as *Claudo*, *Clausum*, *Claustrum*.

Tōnus, a tone, accent. *Τόνος*.

Tōparcha, the governor of a district. *Τοπάρχης*.

Tōpāzon, a topaz. *Τοπάσιον*. Arab. *topaz*.

Tōper, *Topper*, immediately. And, like *τάχα*, perhaps. *Toper* i. e. *tope**, from *toto opere*: as *Magnopere* is *Magno-opere*. Hence also we have *totper**, *topper*'.

Tōpia, figures cut in trees. Whence *topiarius*, one who makes such figures and devices, one who makes pictures with trees. Vossius: "Some derive *topia* fr. *τόπος*, a place: as representing certain places or spots. But others refer it better to *τόπια*, cords; for shrubs, after being plaited or braided to represent figures, they bound together with cords. Some think that the figures represented cords." ¶ Perhaps in this word there is an Æolic change of K

¹ Explained by the Delphin: "*Tomentum Circense appellatur ex concisis strundinibus paludis.*"

² Al. from *τορρόζω* or *τορρόπω*.

to *T*, as *Tῆρος* was the same as *Κείνος*. Then *topia* was from a word *κόπια* or *κοπία* fr. *κόπτω*, fut. 2. *κοπῶ*, to cut. ¶ Or *K* is changed to *P*, as in *luPus* from *λύκος*. Then *topia* is from a word *τόκια* or *τεκία*, fr. *τίκω*, *τέτοκα*; whence *τεύχω*, to create, frame, invent.

Tōpica, topics. *Τοπικά*.

Tōpīcē, the art of finding arguments on any question. *Τοπική*.

Tōral, the furniture (*tori*) of a bed, a blanket, &c.

Torcūlum, *Torcūlar*, a wine or oil-press. A large vat in which the grapes or olives to be pressed were laid. For *torquūlum* fr. *torqueo*. As *Quum*, *Cūm*.

Tōreuma, a vase chased or embossed. *Τόρευμα*.

Tormentum, a machine for hurling stones, darts, &c. For *torquimentum* or *torsimentum* fr. *torqueo*, *torsi*, I hurl. Also, the dart thrown. Also a twisted rope or cord, fr. *torqueo*, I twist. Also, the punishment of the rack, torture; and the machine of torture. Fr. *torqueo*, I put on the rack. Hence any torture, torment, or violent pain.

Tormīna, a painful wringing or griping of the bowels. Fr. *tormen*, for *torquimen* or *torsimen*, (like *Momen*, *Nomen*,) fr. *torqueo*, *torsi*.

Torno, I turn round with a lathe, turn, polish. *Τορνῶω*, *τορνῶω*.

Tornus, a lathe or turner's wheel. *Τόρνος*.

Tōrōsus, muscular, sinewy,

strong. Having strong (*toros*) sinews.

Torpēdo, the cramp-fish, which benumbs those who touch it. Fr. *torpeo*.

Torpeo, I am torpid, motionless. *Torpeo* is to have the blood curdled and stiff, and is fr. *τροφέω* (transp. *τορφέω*) fr. *τέτροφα* pf. mid. of *τρέφω*, to coagulate, whence *τροφαλις*, curd, cheese. ¶ Al. from *ταρβέω*, I am dismayed. Properly, I am stupefied with fear. Hence *tarpeo*, then *torpeo*, as *pOrrus* fr. *πῆρρον*, and perhaps *cOrdis* from *καρδία*. ¶ Some consider *torpeo* to mean properly to be motionless through extacy of pleasure, and to come fr. *τέροπα* pf. mid. of *τέρπω*, to delight; whence *τορπέω*, I am delighted. Horace: "Vel cūm Pausiacā torpes, insane, tabellā."

Torqueo, I turn, bend, twist, wind; turn round, whirl round, whirl. I twist the limbs of another on a rack, rack, torture, afflict, torment. I throw, hurl, properly said of whirling round a sling and then throwing from it. Fr. *τροπέω*, I turn; Æol. *τροκίω*, transp. *τορκίω*. As from *λαίλω*, *λαίλω*, is *liQUi*. ¶ Or fr. *τροχός*, a wheel; whence *τροχέω*, I whirl as a wheel; transp. *τορχέω*.

Torquis, a chain for the neck, a collar; a collar to yoke oxen with; a wreath. Fr. *torqueo*, to twist, twine. So Gr. *στρεπτός* fr. *στρέφω*, *ἑστρεπται*.

Torrens fluvius, unda, and *torrens* simply, a torrent. Fr. *torreo*. Dacier: "Quod prop-

ter rapiditatem exstuat." As Fretum is from Ferreo.¹

Torreo, I dry up, parch. As *βαρβέν* is for *δαρσέν* from *θέρω*, *τέθαραι*; so *torreo* is for *torseo* fr. *τέρσω*, *τίτερω*, to parch. ¶ Al. from *θέρω*, *τέθορσαι*, to make hot. ¶ Al. from *τέρσω*, *τέβρω*, as *pOndus* from *pEndo*, *extOris* from *tErra*. ¶ Wachter mentions Belg. *dor*, *dorre*, Suec. *torr*, Germ. *durr*, dry.

Torris, a firebrand. Fr. *torreo*. As scorched or dried up.

Tortuōsus, intricate, perplexed. Fr. *tortus*. As having many windings. Or as having many folds, as Complicated from *Plico*.

Tortus, twisted. Fr. *torqueo*, whence *torqsi*, *torsi*, *tortum*.

Torus, a rope or cord. A small cylindrical ornament about the base of a column, round and oblong like a rope. A fibre, sinew, muscle which is a small thread or string. So Gr. *τόνος* is a rope, and a sinew or muscle. Hence, like *Nervas*, *torus* is put for strength. *Torus* is fr. *τέταρα* pf. mid. of *τέρω*, whence *τορῆς*, which might mean anything round. See *Teres*. ¶ Or for *tonus*, (as *μονά*, *μοRa*; *δαινός*, *diRus*) fr. *τόνος*, a rope.

Torus, a couch, mattress, bed; the marriage bed, marriage. "Fr. *torus*, signifying anything round, and specially grass or

reed twisted into rope on which the ancients strewed skins or coverlets." Ainsw. See *Torus* above. "Quia lecti tenderentur toris i. e. funibus." V. ¶ Or for *storus*, (as *σφάλω*, *Fallo*,) fr. *σπορίω*, *σποῶ*, to strew. Juvenal: "Sylvestrem montana torum cūm STERNERET uxor Frondibus et culmis vicinarumque ferarum Pellibus."

Torus, grim, stern. Fr. *taurus*, whence *taurius*, (as *Cadivus*,) *taurus*, *torvus*, as *Caudex*, *Codex*. Having the countenance of a bull. The Greeks say *ταυρηδὸν ἐπιβλέπειν*. ¶ Al. from *torsum*, whence *torsivus*, *torvus*. Having the countenance distorted and unnatural. ¶ Al. for *tervus* for *terrivus* fr. *terreo*. As *pOndus* from *pEndo*.

Tot, so many. Fr. *τόσσα*, *τίττα*, *τόττι*. See *Quot*.

Tōties, so often. Fr. *tot*. So *Quoties*.

Tōtus, as many, as great. Fr. *tot*. Or contr. from *τοσούτος*.

Tōtus, whole, entire. Fr. *tot*. That is, so much as there is of anything. Caesar: "Naves totæ factæ ex arbore." That is, quantum fuit navium, tantum factum est ex arbore. ¶ Or from *τοσούτος*, contra to *τούτος*. ¶ Al. from *τὸ αὐτὸ*, *ταὐτὸ*, the thing itself, the very thing, undiminished, unmutated. AT into O, as in *Caudex*, *Codex*.

Toxicum, poison. *Τοξικόν*.

Trābūlis, as large as a beam. Fr. *trabs*, *trabis*.

Trābea, a kind of toga, adorned with stripes of purple which ran across it like (*trabes*) beams.

¹ *Torrentis* has been deduced fr. *τροχέαις*, whirling as a wheel; gen. *τροχούεντος*, *τροχούεντος*, transp. *τορχούεντος*, *τορβούεντος*, whence *torrentis*, as *Placenta* from *Πλακούντος*.

Trabs, trābis, a beam, rafter. A meteor in shape like a beam, like Gr. δορός. *Trabs* for *trabes*, which Ennius has. *Trabes* fr. τράπεζα, *traphes*, (as ἀλώπηξ, vulpeS,) *trabes*, as ἀμφο, amBo.

Trāchīa, the windpipe. Τραχῖα.

Tracta, a handful of spun wool. Fr. *traho* (*tractum*) *lanam*, to spin.¹

Tractābilis, which may be handled, managed; manageable, tractable. Fr. *tracto*.

Tractātus, a tract. Fr. *tracto*, to discourse of.

Tractim, without intermission. Fr. *traho*, *tractum*. By perpetually drawing on.

Tracto, I drag. Fr. *traho*, *tractum*. See *Traho*.

Tractō, I touch, feel, handle; I take in hand, undertake, manage, have the management of, busy myself about. I practice, exercise a profession. I discourse of, speak or write concerning a topic, as we say To HANDLE a subject. I cultivate the soil, i. e. manage it. I tease or dress wool, i. e. manage it. Also, I treat, behave to. Cicero: "Me summā simulatione amoris invidiosissimè *tractavit*." So we say To handle. Shakespeare: "Talbot, my life, my

joy, again return'd! How wert thou HANDLED, being prisoner?" *Tracto* is referred to *traho*, *tractum*. That is, *traho* ad me, tango. Or *traho* is here to draw the hand backwards and forwards on a surface. Or is *tracto* for *dracto* fr. δράσσω, δίδρακτας, I take hold of? *Tracto* is also to move or affect. Cicero: "Hujus eloquentiæ est *tractare* animos." That is, to manage them, direct them, *tractabiles* facere. Or *tracto* is *traho* ad me et allicio.

Tractus, a serpent's drawing on of its length of body. Also, any thing drawn out long or fine. A protraction. Any spot of ground of long or wide extent, a spot, place, tract, region. The extent or space occupied by anything. Claudian: "Cœlitibus ordine sedes Prima datur: *tractum* proceres tenuere secundum. Æquorei." See *Traho*.

Tractus. *Tracta* oratio, a smooth fluent style. "Continuata et extensa æquabili cursu." F.

Trādo, I give over, consign, deliver. For *transdo*. Cæsar: "Parte jam obsidum *transditā*." So *Traduco*.

Trāduco, I expose to ridicule or contempt, traduce. For *transduco*. Criminals were led through the Forum, bearing the causes of their condemnation written on their necks.

Trägānus, a pig resembling (τράγον) a goat.

Trägēmata, sweetmeats. Τραγήματα.

Trägicus, pertaining to trage-

¹ "In panificio *tracta* sunt partes farinæ manibus bene agitæ et subactæ et in longum *tracta* in modum membranam, ut eâ agitatione melius fermentetur. Nam *trahere* panem apud Plinium est subigere. Apud Apicium *tracta* est genus quoddam placente in modum membrane factæ, deinde concisæ." F. *Traho* here is to draw out.

dy, sublime, lofty; cruel, atrocious, as forming a good subject of tragedy. *Τραγικός*.

Tragœdia, a tragedy. *Τραγῳδία*.

Tragœdus, a tragic actor. *Τραγῳδός*.

Tragopan: See Appendix.

Trägûla, a kind of javelin. Fr. *trajicio*, *traicio*, whence *trâcula*, *tracula*, *tragula*. Cæsar: "Neque ullum TELUM per pactiones colloquentium *transjiciebatur*." Or *trajicio* is to transfix.

Trägûla, a dragnet. Fr. *trahô*, whence *trahicula*, *tracula*, *tragula*. See above.

Trägu, the smell of the armpits: Fr. *τράγος*, a goat.

Träha, *Trähea*, a sledge. Fr. *traho*.

Träho, I draw, drag. For *traveho* for *transveho*. *Traxi* for *traxeri*; *Tractum* for *travectum*. ¶ Or from *δραγῶ* fut. 2. of *δράσσω*, I seize. Or from a verb *δραχέω*, *δραχῶ*, formed from *διδραχα* pf. of *δράσσω*.¹

Trājicio, I cast or throw over. For *transjicio*. Also, I ferry over, make to pass over. Here *jacio** has the sense of *Mitto*.

Träma, a web. "Quodd inter stamen et subtemen *trameat*." Fr: "Quodd *trameat* inter filum et filum mutatâ superequitatione." Scaliger. ¶ Or for *trahima*, fr. *traho*, as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*. The Latins say *trahere lanam*.

Trāmes, *itis*, a cross-way, by-path; any path. Fr. *tramed*. Qui *trameat*, i. e. *transmeat*. *Trans* is over, across, then cross-wise, as in *Transversus*. ¶ Al. for *trahimes* fr. *traho*. As *Ἀγυιά* from *Ἀγῶ*, and somewhat as *Οἶμη* from *Οἶα*, *Οἶσα*, *Οἶμαι*. Virgil: "Quâ te DUCIT via." Compare *mes* in *Fomes*.

Trāno, I swim over. For *transno*.

Tranquillus: See Appendix.

Trans, over, across. Fr. *πίραν*, says Haigh. As Obs for Ob. Rather, from *πίραν* ἐς, whence *πρᾶνς*, then *τρᾶνς*, as vice versa *λίτρα* became *λίπρα*, whence *libra*. From *σπυδῶ* was *studeo*. ¶ Al. from *τρᾶν*, to perforate.

Transcribo, I copy. That is, I write so as to bring over from one surface to another.

Transenna, lattice-work, trellis. Vossius: "Fr. *transeo*." Because the woodwork crosses itself. *Trans*, as in *Transversus*. Or because we see through it, contrarily to what we do in a solid surface." Nonius takes *transenna* to be a window. He means, says Vossius, not any window, but a trellised one. "*Transenna* is also a net, snare. As made of cross string or rope. Hence deceit, treachery. Per *transennam* aspicere, is to look at in a cursory manner, and seems taken from vendors who expose their goods

¹ The Anglo-Sax. *dragan*, Suec. *draga*, to drag, draw, Wachter refers to *traho*.

Etym.

² "From *τρώω*, I perforate; *τρωῖν*, *τρῶν*, (as *ὄρω*, *ὄρῶ*) whence *τρωαίνω*." Scheide.

through a lattice-work, to avoid their being handled by every one who passes by." F.¹

Transgressor, one who (*trans-creditur*) goes beyond the limits of the law, a transgressor.

Transigo, I complete. That is, I drive right through. Or *ago* is here to perform, and *trans* is used metaphorically.

Translātītie, negligently. "Quasi ut vulgo et passim solet." F. See *Translatitius*.

Translātītius, copied out and brought over from one surface to another; borrowed, not new. Hence, common, ordinary. Fr. *translatum*.

Transtrum, a cross-beam extending from wall to wall, joist. Fr. *transeo*, *transitum*, whence *transitrum*, *transtrum*. Also, a bench in a ship for rowers, which extends from side to side. Some derive *transtrum* in this sense from *θράνος*, a bench; whence *θρανήζω*, *τράνησται*, *θράνηστον*, *θράνηστον*.

¹ In a fragment of Sallust quoted by Macrobius, *transenna* is of dubious meaning: "Præterea cum sedenti in *transenna* demissum victoriæ simulacrum cum machinato strepitu tonitruum coronam capiti imponebat," &c. Nonius supports his interpretation of window by this passage. He omits "in;" and so does Servius, who understands *transennâ* to mean here "extenso fune." Forcellini thus accounts for this meaning: "Ductâ fortasse similitudine a *transennâ*, quâ rete significat, quæ funibus extensis tendebatur." But Vossius thus: "Fateor *transennam* esse ostium circi unde quadrigæ emitterentur. Sed hoc eò factum quod esset cancellatum. Hæc circi *transenna* dimittebatur fune. *Transenna* est *καταχρηστικῶς* funis ille quo demisso *transenna* aperiebatur."

Transversus, athwart. *Trans*, over, across, whence cross-wise.

Trāpētum, an oil-press. *Τραπέτον*.

Trāpēzīta, a banker. *Τραπεζίτης*.

Trāpēzōphōrum, a statue supporting a table. *Τραπεζοφόρον*.

Traulīzī, she lisps. *Τραυλίζω*.

Trebar, skilled in the ways of the world, cunning. *Τρίβαξ*.

Trēchēdipna, a word of various interpretation occurring in Juvenal 3, 67. See Ruperti and Gifford. It is the Greek *τρεχιδίπνα*.

Trēdecim, thirteen. *Tres decem*.

Treis, *Tres*, *Tris*, three. *Τρεῖς*.

Tremissis, a coin worth a third part of a golden solidus. "Casaubon rightly observes that the word is formed without analogy from *tres* and *assis*: while *semis* preserves its analogy, formed from *semi* and *assis*." F.

Trēmo, I tremble, fear. *Τρέμω*.

Trēpido, I hurry through fear. Fr. *trepidus*.

Trēpidus, hastening with fear and alarm, alarmed. *Trepidæ res*, things full of fear and alarm. Fr. *trepo*, as *Frigidus*, *Gelidus*. Festus: "*Trepit*, vertit. Unde *trepido*, *trepidatio*, quia turbatione *MENS* *VERTITUR*." Or fr. *τρέπω*, to turn; whence *τρέποιμαι*, to flee in battle; then to flee, hurry away in confusion.

Tres, three. *Τρεῖς*.¹

Tressis, the weight or value of three asses. From *tres asses*.

Triarii, old soldiers of approved valor who formed the third line in battle. Fr. *tres, tria*.

Tribas, fricans *scæmina*. *Τριβάς*.

Tribon, a thread-bare cloak. *Τριβων*.

Tribrächys, a foot like *tribulus*. *Τριβραχυσ*.

Tribulatio, anguish. Pun-
gent as a (*tribulus*) thorn.

Tribulum, a threshing-machine. Fr. *tero*, to bruise; whence *teribulum*, *treibulum*, *tribulum*. ¶ *Τριβολος* also is a kind of threshing-machine.

Tribulus, a kind of thorn. An instrument with spikes used in war to impede the progress of cavalry. *Τριβολος*.

Tribunal, the seat (*tribuni*) of the tribune where he gives sentence. Any seat where sentence is given. Any high place.

Tribunus, a tribune, a magistrate who first was set over each (*tribus*) tribe. But Pomponius gives as a reason that the tribunes were created by the vote (*tribuum*) of the tribes. The term was afterwards widely extended to any president or officer, as in *Tribuni ærarii*, *Tribuni militares*, *Tribuni plebis*, &c.

Tribuo, I assign, bestow.

Forcellini: "Fr. *tribus*. For it was formerly said of those things which were given to the people (a *tribubus*) by the tribes." But Forcellini thus derives *Tribus*: "Either because Romulus divided the people into three parts, or because the Tribes paid tribute." So here is the circular argument. If *Tribus* is from *tribuo*, *tribuo* is probably from *τριβω*, fut. 2. *τριβῶ* or *τριβίω*, I triturate, and so split and divide. Cicero has "rem universam *tribuere* in partes."

Tribus, a tribe. Fr. *tribuo*, whence dat. *tribui*. From paying tribute. ¶ Or fr. *τριττός*, the third part of an Athenian tribe: Æol. *τριπτός*, *τριπτός*, whence *tribus*. As *λίτρα* through *λίτρα* became *libra*. Or fr. *τρίτος*, third; whence *τρίτος*, *tribus*. ¶ Al. from *τριφυής*, divided into three parts; whence *τριφύς*, *tribus*, as *ἄμφω*, *ambo*.

Tributum, money levied on the people. Fr. *tribuo*. That is, a levy of money divided among the people, *tributum* in capita. Cicero: "Omnis vis loquendi in duas *tributa* est partes." The Greeks say *φέρω* fr. *φέρω*, *πέφορα*. ¶ Some derive it from *tributum*. Quod datum est per *tribus*.

Trica, trifles, fooleries, toys. Martial joins *trica* with *Apinæ*: "Sunt *APINÆ tricaque* et si quid vilius istis." Pliny thus derives both: "Diomedes ibi delevit gentes Monadorum Dardorumque, et urbes duas quæ

¹ "Armor. *tri*, Anglō-Sax. *thry*, &c." W.

IN PROVERBII LUDICRUM
VERTERE, APINAM et *Tricam*.” *Tricæ* are also hindrances, embarrassments. “Because trifles impede one who is seriously engaged.” F. But Nonius says that *tricæ* are hairs or threads which entangle the feet of cocks. And thus *tricæ* is referred to *τρίχες*, hairs. ¶ Or from a word *τρυχαί* same as *τρίχια*, rags, shreds. Or from *τρυχώ*, to annoy. ¶ Wachter refers *tricæ* to the Northern *trega*, to delay. ¶ What, if *tricæ* is for *terica*, i. e. *res terica*? *Terica* being formed from *tero*, as *Amicæ* from *Amo*. And *tero* being taken for *tero tempus*, to wear away the time, delay. As *διατρίβω* is to loiter, to put off, to retard.

Tricēni, thirty. Fr. *triginta*, whence *triginteni*, *trigeni*, *triceni*. So *Viceni*.

Tricēsimum, thirtieth. For *tricesimum* fr. *trices*. Or for *trigesimum* for *trigintesium* fr. *triginta*. We have *Vicesimus* and *Vigesimus*.

Trichila: See Appendix.

Trichilum, a vessel with three spouts. Fr. *τρίχειλον*, the E of the second syllable being neglected.

Trichōrum, a house divided into three apartments. *Τρίχωρον*.

Tricies, *Trīgies*, thirty times. Fr. *triginta*, whence *triginties*, contracted *trigies*, soft *trices*. Or from *triginties* is *trities*, *trices*.

Triclinium, a couch which held three persons, for reclining

on at supper. A room for supping in. *Τρικλίνιον*.

Trīco, a shuffler, rogue. “One who invents (*tricas*) hindrances to paying his debts.” F. But *trico* seems to mean rather a contentious person, one who quarrels (*de tricis*) about trifles.

Tricōlum, a period consisting of three members. *Τρίκωλον*.

Trīcor, I make use of (*tricas*) hindrances, evasions, subterfuges. Or *trīcor* is *tricas* loquor, I speak silly things, make silly and trifling excuses and evasions. ¶ Wachter refers to Germ. *triegen*, to deceive.

Trīdens, a three pronged fork or spear, a trident. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and *dens*.

Trīduum, for the space of three days. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and *dies*. See *Biduum*.

Triens, the third part of anything. The third part of an As, four ounces. Fr. *tres*, *tria*.

Triēris, a trireme. *Τρίρης*.

Triētēris, the space of three years. A triennial festival. *Τριετηρίς*.

Trīfur, a great thief. Fr. *tres*, *tria*. So the Greeks said *Τρίλλιστος*, *Τρικυμία*, *Τρισάθλιος*, *Τριμάκαιρα*. So the French *Très* is very.

Trīga, a chariot drawn by three horses. So *Biga*.

Trigesies, thirty times. Apparently for *trigintiesies* fr. *triginta*.

Trīgēsīmus, same as *tricesimus*, and put for it, or for *trigentesimus*.

Trīgies : See *Tricies*.

Trīginta, thirty. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and *ginta*. See *Viginti*.

Trīgon, *ōnis*, a ball tossed by three persons forming a triangle. From a Greek word *τρίγων*, or from *trigōnus*.

Trīgōnus, triangular. *Τρίγωνος*.

Trīgōnus, *Trīgon*, *ōnis*, a fish called otherwise *pastinaca marina*. "Fr. *τριγων*, *όνος*. From its noise : fr. *τρίλω*, (fut. 2. *τριψῶ*), strido." F. "For *trygonus* fr. *τρυγών*, *όνος*." V.

Trīmus, of three years. See *Bimus*.

Trīnus, three. Like *Binus*.

Trīōnes, ploughing oxen. For *teriones* fr. *tero*. Or fr. *τρίων* participle of *τρίω*, whence *τρίβω*. Also, the greater and the lesser Bears. For each Bear represents a waggon and oxen.

Trīplex, *icis*, three-fold. Fr. *tres*, *tria*, and *plico*.

Trīpūdio, I leap, dance. For *terripudio*, *terripedio*. *Terram pede percutio*. ¶ Al. from *tres*, *tria*, and *pedis*. Horace : "Gaudet invisam pepulisse fossor *Terpede terram*." ¶ Al. for *tripuvio* for *terripuvio*, *terram pavo*.

Tripudium, a dancing, leaping. See *Tripudio*. Also, a rebounding of the food dropt by birds in taking the omens. Some understand it merely of the food dropping to the ground, for *terripuvium*, fr. *terram pavo*, to strike the ground.

Trīpus, *ōdis*, a three-legged stool. *Τρίπους*, *οδος*.

Trīquētrus, triangular. Ainsworth : "For *triquadrus*, [fr. *quadrus*, square], i. e. quadratus

in tres angulos." Rather, from *τρίχα*, in three parts ; and *ἔδρα*, a base. As being as it were divided into three parts which are bases.

Triscurria, great buffooneries. Fr. *tri*, as in *Trifur* ; and *scurra*.

Tristis, sad. Fr. *τρυστός*, (as *φρτγω*, *frlgo*), afflicted ; formed from *τέρπυσται* pp. of *τρώω*, to vex, afflict. Donnegan explains *Τρῶσις* by affliction. So *tristis* is also vexed, angry. In an active sense *τρυστός* might mean one who distresses or afflicts, and *tristis* is noxious, baneful ; cruel, hard, severe. Hence grave, serious. Applied to the taste, *tristis* is painful, disagreeable, harsh, bitter, &c. As *Lupines* are derived from *Λυπίω* from their bitter taste. Applied to the touch, *tristis* is rough, shaggy.

Trītāvus, a great-grandfather's great-grandfather. Fr. *τρίτος*, third. As Gr. *τρίπαππος*.

Trītīcum, wheat. Varro : "Quodd *tritum* est ex spicis." But, as the termination is Greek, perhaps it is from a word *τρυτιχόν* formed fr. *τρώω*, *τέρπυται*, in the same sense.

Trītōn, a sea god. *Τρίτων*.

Trītōnis, Pallas. *Τριτωνίς*.

Trītūra, threshing. Fr. *tero*, *tritum*. So *Natura*.

Trītus, bruised. Fr. *trio*, whence *trivi*. *Trio* fr. *τρίω*, whence *τρίβω*. *Τέγω*, *τρίω*, *τρίβω*.

Trīvia, Diana. As presiding over (*trivia*) the high ways. So in Greek *Τριοδῖτις*.

Triviālis, common. As pertaining to (*trivium*) a place where three ways meet, and so common.

Triumphus, a triumph. Fr. *θρίαμβος*,¹ whence *thriamphus*, (as *l'ascino* from *Βασκανῶ*); *triamphus*, *triumphus*. Or *θρίαμβος* was first changed to *θρομβος*, as *θρασὺς*, *Æol.* *θροσύς*. Then we have *thriombus*, *triombus*, *trimbush*, *triumphus*.

Trixāgo, *Trissāgo*, —

Trochæus, a trochee, a foot like *τρεῖς*. *Τροχάιος*.

Trochilus, a wren. *Τρόχιλος*. Also, a round ring in the juttings of pillars. Doubtless from *τρόχιλος*, fr. *τρέχω*, *τέτροχα*, to run, to run round.

Trochlea, a pulley, windlass. Fr. *τροχιλέα* or *τροχιλάα*.

Trochus, a hoop. *Τροχός*.

Troja, a kind of exercise supposed to have resembled our tilts and tournaments. Virgil: "Hunc morem; hos cursus, atque hæc certamina primus Ascanius, longani muris cùm cingeret Albam, Retulit et priscos docuit celebrare Latinos, Quo puer ipse modo, secum quo Troia pubes, Albani docuere suos: hinc maxima porro Accipit Roma, et patrium servavit

honorem. *Trojaque* nunc, pueri *Trojanum* dicitur agmen."

Tropæi, winds blowing from the sea. *Τροπαῖοι*. "*Tropæus* is one who does a shrewd turn, and runs away when he has done." Ainsw. From *τροπαῖος*.

Tropæum, *Trophæum*, a trophy. *Τρόπαιον*.

Tropicus, tropical. Metaphorical. *Τροπικός*. *Tropica*, changes. *Τροπικά*.

Tropis. "Gr. *τρέπις* is the sink of a ship. Hence *tropis* is taken for the bottom of a flagon, and hence for vapid wine at the bottom of a flagon." F.

Tropus, a rhetorical figure. *Τρόπος*.

Trossulus. Dacier: "The old Glosses on Persius say: '*Trossulum* was a town of Etruria, which was taken by the Roman Equites or Knights without the aid of the infantry. Hence the Equites were called *Trossuli*.' Pliny says the same, and adds that the *Trossuli*, as a name for the Equites, did not remain in use much after the time of Gracchus. For the ambiguity of the word, which signified also delicate and soft, became felt as a term of disgrace. From the Greek *τροσσός*, delicate, soft, as Salmasius well observes. Seneca: 'Idem quod faciam quod *trossuli* isti et juvenes.' Here *trossuli* are not the knights, but delicate and luxurious men. Nonius says they were named from *torosuli*. The Glossographer explains *trusulus* ὁ ἐν μικρῇ παχύς." Forcellini un-

¹ Plutarch has τοὺς προσαγορευμένους παρ' αὐτοῖς (the Romans) θριάμβους. Parkhurst hence concludes that *θρίαμβος* was formed from *triumphus*. The Reader will determine this. In the mean time *θρίαμβος* may, I conceive, be derived from *τρίπτω*, (taken in the sense of *tridēs*), fut. 2. *τρίαβῶ*, whence *τρίαβος*, *τρίαμβος*, *θρίαμβος*. Compare *ἱαμβος* from *ἰάπτω*, *ἱαβῶ*.

derstands the passage in Seneca "de jactantibus nobilitatem et divitias, Trojugenis, Troiadibus, delicatam et mollem vitam agentibus." The words "Trojugenis, Troiadibus" may lead us to think that *Trossuli* is a diminutive of *Tros*, Trojan: i. e. paltry fellows who aped nobility, and wished to trace their genealogy to the Trojans. And in truth many of these stories about towns and battles, with which the old etymologists abound, are greatly to be suspected.

Trua, a ladle. Fr. *τρύω*,¹ to rub or wear. So from *τορύω* (allied to *τρύω*) is *τορύνη*, a ladle.

Trucidō, I massacre. Fr. *truciter cado*, whence *trucædo*, *trucido* like *Occido*. ¶ Al. from *trucis* simply.

Tructa, a trout. Fr. *τρώκης*, a trout; properly, a ravenous eater. *Τρώκτης*, says Schneider, is not found in this sense in ancient authors.

Truculentus, savage, grim. Fr. *trux*, *trucis*. As *Lutulentus*, *Turbulentus*.

Trūdis, a stake or pole for pushing or thrusting. Fr. *trūdo*.

Trūdo, I thrust, shove. Fr. *τρυθην* formed fr. *τρύω*, to vex, molest. Hence, to jostle, shove.

Trulla, a ladle, spoon; a trowel. Fr. *trua*, whence *truulla*, *truilla*, (as *Turtur*, *Turturis*, *Turturula*, *Turturilla*), *trulla*. *Trulla* was also an earthen cup

or mug. Perhaps, as being in its form. Forcellini describes *trulla*, a ladle, as "concha manubriata." Donnegan says: "*Τρυβλιον*, a small bowl or dish; dimin. of *τρυβς*, *τρυβς*, a drinking-cup." From *τρυβς*, then might have been *trubula*, *trubla*, *trulla*. *Trulla* is used also for a pan to put fire in, and a chamberpot. From the form.

Trulleum, a bowl or basin. As being in the form of a *trulla*.

Trullisso, I lay on plaster (*trullā*) with a trowel.

Trunco, I maim, mangle. For *truco*, (as *Lingo*, &c.) fr. *τρώχω*, I afflict. Hesychius explains *τρώχων* by *φθείρειν*. Or *τρώχω* is here to perforate, from *τρύω*, whence *τροπάω*, *τρώμα*, *τρωμαλία*. And hence to wound, like *τρώω* which is allied to *τρύω*: and so *τραύω*, whence *τραῦμα*.² ¶ Al. from *trux*, *trucis*. *Truciter tracto*.

Truncus, maimed. Fr. *trunco*.

Truncus, a tree (*truncus*) dismembered of its roots and branches, the stump, stock, trunk. So the body without the limbs. Also, a branch cut off from the trunk. And a dolt, dunce, as senseless as a stock. ¶ "From *τρήχως*, (*τρέγχως*), which in Hesychius is the same as *truncus*," says Vossius. But *τρήχως* is explained by Donnegan "a bough, twig, branch, shoot."

¹ Whence *τρώχω*, *τρώεις*, &c.

² See Donnegan on *Τέρας*.

Trūsus, pushed. Fr. *trudo*, *trudsum*.

Trūtina, a steelyard, balance. Fr. *τρυτάνη*. As *μαχαλᾶ*, machine.

Trux, *trūcis*, cruel, savage, severe; of a savage countenance, grim, fierce. Fr. *τρύχω* fut. of *τρύχω*, to distress, afflict. See *Tristiis*.¹

Tryblum, a dish. *Τρύβλιον*.

Tū, you. Fr. *τὸ*, Æolic form of *σύ*. "Pers. *tu*, Dutch and Germ. *du*." W.

Tūba, a trumpet. Fr. *τύπος*, a sound; or *τυπῶ*, to sound. ¶ Al. from *tubus*, a pipe, tube. In Vitruvius *tuba* is the pipe of an hydraulic machine.

Tūber, a swelling; a knob, hard excrescence; a truffle or mushroom. Fr. *tumeo*, whence *tumiber*, *tuber*. As *Facio*, *Faciber*, *Faber*. So *Verber*. ¶ "From Hebr. *tabur*." Tt.

Tūber, —

Tūbicen, a trumpeter. Qui *tubā canit*. As *Fidicen*.

Tubercinor, I eat greedily. Fr. *τύβαρις*, a dish served at dessert. Like *Sermocinor*. Al. for *tubercinor* fr. *tuber*, a mushroom. That is, I feast greedily on the *τύβαρις* or on mushrooms.

Tūbus: See Appendix.

Tūcētum, a kind of sausage. For *tudicetum* fr. *tudo*, *tundo*, whence *tudes*. As being brayed or pounded. Compare *Facetus*.

Tūdes, a mallet. Fr. *tudo*, *tundo*.

Tūdīto, I thump, strike. Fr. *tundo*, *tunditum*, *tuditum*.

Tueor, I look at steadfastly, gaze on. Also, I look to, attend to, watch over, guard, preserve. *Tuor* still exists, and is fr. *τύω*, whence *τύσσω*, *τιτύσσω*, whence *τιτύσκομαι*, I aim at an object. Schultens: "*Τιτύσκεισθαι* was with the ancient Latins *tui*, *intui*, and afterwards *tueri*, *intueri*." *Τύω* is allied to *τάω*, *τέω*, *τίνω*. Virgil: "*Oculos pariter telumque tetendit*." From *τύω* is also *τυγχάνω*, I aim at, hit, hit upon, light upon. So from *βλέω*, I aim at, is *βλέπω*, I look at: ¶ Al. from *θεῶμαι*, *θεῶμαι*.

Tufa. Forcellini: "*Legitur tanquam nomen signi militaris apud Vegetium. Sed profecto barbariem sapit, et est a Latio amandandum.*" Facciolati: "*Erant tufa, Gr. τοῦφα vel τουφλα, apices cassidi vel galeæ inserti, ex Indicorum boum caudis facti, ut probat Ducang. At Lydus nos docet lanceas fuisse promissis júbis ornatas, quas Romani jubas, Barbari autem, nonnihil corruptâ voce, tufas vocant.*" After noticing the Anglo-Sax. *top*, Icel. *topper*, Engl. *top* and *tuft*, Wachter observes that the Byzantine writers call the tuft of a helmet *τοῦφα* from the Saxon, and adds: "*Inde Latino-barbaris tufa genus vexilli ex confertis plumarum globis.*"

Tūgūrium, a cottage, hut. For *togurium*, (as *nūnidæ* from

¹ Al. from *τραχύς*, rough; whence *τραχys*, *τράξ*; or *τρήχys*, *τρήξ*. ¶ Al. from *Θρήξ*, a Thracian. See *Tum*.

τομάδας, &c.) fr. τέτογα pf. mid. of τίγω, to cover. See Toga.

Tui: See Sui.

Tūli, I bore; I bore up, raised. Fr. *tolo*, whence *tetoli*, *tetuli*, *tuli*. See Tollo.

Tulliānum, a part of the common prison at Rome, as added, says Festus, by Servius Tullius.

Tum, then; besides, and. From τὸν, (as δόλον, dolUM,) i. e. κατὰ τὸν (i. e. τοῦτον) χρόνον. So Donnegan explains τῷ to mean "then" in Il. η, 158, and Od. μ, 501. Compare Tam. ¶ Al. from τῆμος, τῆμ'.

Tumba, a tomb. Fr. τύμβος, or rather fr. τύμβα which is in the Glosses.

Tūmeo, I swell; I am proud. Fr. κύω, pp. κέκυμαι, whence a verb κυμέω, Æol. τυμέω, as Κεῖρος is in Æolic Τῆρος, and as many derive Telum from Κῆλον, Æolic Τῆλον. From κέκυμαι in fact κύμα, a wave, is derived. ¶ As τύω (See Tueor) existed in the sense of extending, it might have meant also to expand; then from pp. τέτυμαι might be τυμέω, *tumeo*. ¶ Al. from φῦμα, a swelling; whence θῦμα, (as vice versa Ἰθρ becomes Φῆρ,) hence *thumeo*, *tumeo*. ¶ Al. from θυμός, anger. But *tumeo* in the sense of swelling with anger is metaphorical.¹

Tūmicla, a little rope. Fr.

tomix, whence *tomicula*, *tomicla*, *tumicla*.

Tumulo, I bury. In *tumulo* condo.

Tumultuārius, done on the occasion, unpremeditated. Fr. *tumultuor*. Taken from the milites *tumultuarii*, who were enrolled at a moment's notice to defend the state.

Tumultus, a tumult, uproar. Fr. *tumeo*. Cicero: "Ne desere viderer hunc rerum *tumorem*." Virgil: "Ille etiam cecos instare *tumultus* Sæpe monet, fraudemque et operta *tumescere* bella." So fr. κύω, to swell, is κύδος, pride, insult, outrage; whence κυδομός, uproar.

Tumulus, a little hill, mound; a tomb. Fr. *tumeo*.

Tunc, then. For *tunque*, *tumq'*, *tunc* (as Neque, Neq', Nec,) for softness *tunc*.²

Tundo, I beat, strike. For *tudo*, whence *tatudi* and *tuditans*. If τύπτω is fr. τύω, as δύπτω from δύω; then from τόδην, formed from τύω, may be *tudo*. And in reality τύω did exist, (as appears under Tueor,) in the sense of aiming, hitting, striking. ¶ Al. from τύπην, formed from τέτυπται; whence τύπην. Or fr. τύπτω, τύττω, τύπδω. ¶ Al. from θάινω, whence τίθενται and τίθονται, θένην and θένην.

Tūnica, a tunic; metaph. a coat, membrane. Fr. χιτών acc. of χιτών; transp. τήνιχα;

¹ Al. from οἰδέω, transp. δομέω, whence *dumeo* (as pŪnio from ποῖν), *tumeo*, as Timeo from Δεῖμα. ¶ Muller says that some etymologists derive τύμβος from τυμῆν, *tumeo*: as Tumulus from Tumeo. Donnegan under Τύφω gives a different derivation of τύμβος.

Etym.

² Al. from tum and γε or γ', as Nunc. But Nunc is from two Greek words Νῦν γ'. ¶ Al. from τήνιχα, τήνι'.

whence *tunica*, as *φινὴς* became *fūris*. ¶ Al. from *δύνω*, to put on; fut. *δύνῶ*; whence *dunica*, (as Manus, Manica,) and *tunica*, as Timeo from *Δῖμα*. ¶ The Germ. *tunch* Wachter refers to *tunica*.

Turba, a crowd, uproar. *Τύρβη*. Boxhorn mentions the British *tyrfa*.

Turbidus, muddy, thick. Fr. *turbo*, to disturb. Also, angry, displeased, rebellious. “Com-motus irā quæ maximè omnium *perturbat*.” F. Also, full of trouble, confusion, and disorder: i. e. *turbæ plenus*.

Turbīnātus, conical. That is, in the shape (*turbinis*) of a top.

Turbo, a whirlwind, hurricane. Apuleius: “*Turbo* dicitur, qui repentinis flatibus prosilit atque universa *perturbat*.” Wachter: “Quod omnia *turbet* et summa iniis misceat.” But *turbo* is also a whirl or reel, and a top which whirls. Whence *turbo* would be better referred to *στροβίαν*, *στροβῶν*, whirling; transp. *στροβῶν*, whence *torbo*, (as *Σφάλλα* becomes Fallo,) then *turbo*. The explanation by Vossius of *turbo*, a top, seems frigid: “Nam acus flagellis venti instar *turbat* ac strepit.”

Turbo, I disturb, confound. Fr. *turba*. ¶ Or from *στροβίω*, *στροβῶ*, I whirl; transp. *στροβῶ*.

Turbulentus, troubled, disturbed. Fr. *turba*, i. e. *plenus turbæ*. So Luculentus. Or fr. *turbo*, *inis*. Or fr. *turbo*, *avi*.

Turdus: See Appendix.

Turgeo, I swell. Fr. *κυρτάω*, *κυρτώ*, (whence *κύρταμα*, a round tumor,) transp. *τυρκῶ*, (as *Μορφά*, *Forma*,) whence *turgo*, and *turgeo*, as we have *Tergo* and *Tergeo*. ¶ Or from *ταράγῶ*, (as from *Κάλαμος* is *Culmus*,) fut. 2. of *ταράσσω*, I disturb; in a neuter sense, I am disturbed. In allusion to flour swelling by mixing leaven. Jones, in deriving *turgeo* from *ταργῶ*, observes that its primary sense must hence have been to be agitated or to swell with anger. But this last sense seems naturally to follow and not to lead that of swelling in general.¹

Turio,²——

Turma, a squadron of horse. Damm: “*Ἰλη*, agmen militum, *turma* equitum. Ab *εἰλέω*, volvo, condenseo, conglobo.” Rather, *Ἰλη* is from *ἰλέω*, and *εἰλη* from *εἰλέω*. Similarly, *turma* appears to come from *torqueo*, which is the same as *εἰλέω* and *ἰλέω*, whence *ἰλγξ*, a whirlpool. Fr. *torqueo* is *torquima*, *torma*, (as *Glubo*, *Glubima*, *Gluma*,) for softness *turma*. ¶ Al. from *τίτορμαι* pp. of *τεῖρα*, whence *Teres*, round. See *Torus*. So Scaliger from *τόρμος*, *rotunditas*. ¶ Al. from *δρομή*, *cursus*; transp. *δορμή*, *dorma*, whence *torma*, as Timeo from *Δῖμα*. Gloss,

¹ Donnegan: “*Τύρω*, fut. *τύρω*, [pf. *τέτυρκα*,] to swell, to rise. This form has been assumed from analogy, and to it are referred *θύρσος*, *τύρσις*, *τύρσος*, as well as the Latin *Turio*, *Turgeo*, *Turia*.” I fear all this is mere assumption.

² See the Note on *Turgeo*.

Philox.: *Turma*, λόχος, διαδρομή. ¶ **Al.** from τύρβη, a crowd. B changed to M. Or fr. τύρβη, whence *turbima*, *turma*. Isaac Vossius: “*Turba* and *turma*, as *Globus* and *Glomus*.”

Turpis: See Appendix.

Turris, a tower; a moveable tower used in besieging cities. **Fr.** τύρσις, τύρρις.

Tursio, a sturgeon or porpoise, porcopiscis, a sea pig. “From its pig’s-beak. In Welsh *twrch* is a pig. Hence also this fish is called *Hicca* from *Hwch*, which means a sow in the same dialect; and *Hysca* from *ῥς*, a sow; and *tursio* from *turch*, a sow. It is therefore not a Gothic word, as Scaliger writes: but a Celtic word.” **W.** Its beak is spoken of by Pliny.

Turtur, a turtle-dove. “Hebr. *thor*, *thur*, Lat. *turtur* by reduplication. Anglo-Sax. *turtle*.” **W.** So Ainsworth: “From the Hebrew doubled *tur-tur*.” ¶ Or from τρύομαι, to be afflicted; pp. τέρπυται, transp. τέτυγται. **Virgil:** “Nec GEMERE aeriā cessabit turtur ab ulmo.” ¶ Or from τρύζω, to coo like a dove (whence from fut. 2. *τεγγῶ* is *τεργῶν*, a turtle-dove), pp. τέρπυται,² τέτυγται.

Turunda, a small ball of bread; a roll of lint put into a wound. For *terunda*, *terendu*,

fr. *tero*; somewhat as *Gerunda* from *Gero*. *Offa tritā et subacta manibus*. Some form *tUgurium* immediately from *tEgo*. ¶ Or from *τερέω*, *τερῶ*, or *τορέω*, *τορῶ*, to make round. Compare *Teres* and *Torms*. ¶ **Al.** from *τυρόεις*, made with cheese as a cake; acc. *τυρόντα*, *τυρούντα*, whence *turunta*, *turun-da*.³

Tus, Thus, incense. **Fr.** θύος, θύς, as Πύος, *Pus*.

Tussilāgo, the herb coltsfoot. **Pliny:** “Nomen habet a *tussi* sanandā.” So Gr. βήχιον fr. βήξ, βήχος.

Tussis, a cough. **Fr.** πτύσις or πτύσεις, a spitting. **Catullus:** “Malamque pectore exspui *tussim*.”

Tūte, yourself. **Tú te**.

Tūtēla, a defence, protection; guardianship, wardship: &c. **Fr.** *tutor*, as *Luo*, *Luela*.

Tūtōr, I defend. **Fr.** *tueor*, *tuitum*, *tutum*.

Tūtūlus: See Appendix.

Tūtūnus, —

Tūtūs, guarded, kept safe; safe. **Fr.** *tueor*, *tuitus*.

Tuus, your. **Fr.** *tui*, as *Sui*, *Suus*.

Tympānum, a drum, timbrel, tabret. **Tύμπανον**. In **Virg. Georg. 2, 444**, **Quayle** explains *tympāna*, “solid wheels resembling drums.” **Donnegan:** “*Τύμπανον* was any thing made of wood, and resembling a drum more or less in form.

¹ **Varro:** “*Turma* factum e *terma*: quod ter deni equites ex tribus tribubus fiebant.”

² For, as *τρέω* makes *τρέω* as well as *τρέω*, so *τρύζω* probably made *τρώω* as well as *τρώζω*.

³ If a verb *τέρω*, to swell, really existed, (See the Note on *Turgo*), *turunda* might be referred to it.

Hence in architecture, a pediment, Vitruv. 4. 6, 7. The form of the ancient drum was that of a kettle-drum, viz. flat on one side, and convex on the other, as appears from the form of certain natural objects compared to it by Pliny and Varro."

Typhon, a hurricane, tornado. Τυφών.

Typhus, arrogance. Τύφος.

Typus, a stamp, impression, image. Τύπος.

Tyrannis, regal power; tyranny. Τυραννίς.

Tyrannus, a king, prince; a tyrant. Τύραννος.

Tyrianthinus, of a bright violet color. Τυριάνθινος.

Tyrōtārīchus, a kind of meat made of salted flesh and cheese. Τυροτάριχος.

U, V.

Vacca, a cow. "From Hebr. *vakar*." 'Tt. Rather, *bakar*. "From the Syriac *baccara*." V. ¶ Others from βούς, βοός, a cow; whence they form a word *boacca*, but apparently without analogy.

Vaccinium, *Vacīnium*, a hyacinth. At least, says Forcellini, it is certain that it is a flower of a dark violet color. Martin: "The *vaccinium* mentioned by Virgil is not different from what in other places he calls *Hyacinthus*. The Æolians, who affected to change the *v* into *ou*, as *θυγάτηρ* into *θουγάτηρ*, wrote *ούακίνθιον* and *ούακίννιον* for the

diminutive *υακίνθιον*: and *ούακίννιον* in Roman letters is *vaccinium*. The line in Virgil, 'Et nigrae violæ sunt et *vaccinia* nigra,' is a literal translation of a line of Theocritus: Καὶ τὸ ἰὼν μέλαν ἐντὶ, καὶ ἃ γράκτα ὑάκινθος. Here Virgil himself translates *υάκινθος vaccinium*."

Vacerra: See Appendix.

Vacerrōsus, used by Augustus for Cerritus. That is, silly, stupid as a (*vacerra*) stake or post.

Vacillo, I move to and fro, waggle, reel. From the North. Wachter: "Anglo-Sax. *wagian*, Suec. *hweka*, Germ. *wacken*, vacillare. Properly to fluctuate, as taken from a wave, which in all the dialects is called *woge*. Allied is Hebr. *puk*, titubavit. For W and P are interchanged." Elsewhere he notices "Anglo-Sax. and Suec. *wag*, Iceland. *vag*, a wave;" which he compares with *alyes*, waves. To *vag vacillo* seems nearly allied. ¶ Or for *vagillo* from *vago*, (which was formerly used for *vagor*), as Scribo, Scribillo. Forcellini explains for their first meaning *vacillo* "modo huc, modo illuc inclinor," *vagor* "huc atque illuc feror." Cicero: "Quorum *vagetur* animus errore, nec habeat unquam quid sequatur." That is, fluctuates, wavers. ¶ Al. from *bacillus*, a stick. A metaphor taken from infirm men, leaning on a stick, and tottering.

Vāco, I am empty, void; I am free from; I am free from business, am disengaged, have leisure,

amidle; I have leisure to apply to anything. Bona vacant, are without a possessor, are vacant. Fr. *χάω*, or *χαίω*, *χαῶ*, *χαΐω*, (whence Cavo), transposed *Faxῶ*, whence *faco*, *vaco*. ¶ “From Hebrew BKK, evacuate.” V.

Vācūna, the Goddess of the idle. Fr. *vaco*.

Vācuus, empty; disengaged; vacant. Fr. *vaco*.

Vādīmōnium, a recognisance, bail. Fr. *vas*, *vadis*. So *Patris*, *Patrimonium*.

Vado, I go. Fr. *βάδω*. Eustathius: ‘Ο βάδος ἐκ τοῦ βάδω, οὐ παράγωγον τὸ βαδίω. Or from a verb *βαδέω*, *βαδῶ*. Or, as A is long in *vado*, it is fr. *βάω*, *βέβηται*, *βήδην*, Dor. *βᾶδην*, whence *βαδέω*, *βαδῶ*, *vado*. ¶ Al. from *βαρίω*, *βαρῶ*. ¶ Tooke: “From Anglo-Sax. *vadan*.”

Vādum, *Vādus*, a ford, shallow, shoal of the sea; the bottom of the sea; and of a well; the sea in general. “Ubi aqua brevis est, ac pedibus vadi ac transiri potest.” F. But, as A is short, *vadum* is better referred to *βατὺς*, *βατὺν*, passable, or *βάδος*, a passage.¹

Va, alas. Fr. *οὐαί*. So Virgilius was written by the Greeks *Οὐργίλιος*. So Strabo writes the Gallic Vates *Οὐάτις*. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *wæ*, *wa*, Dan. *væ*, Goth. *wai*, Welsh *gwae*.

Vāfer, crafty, knowing. Fr.

αἰφρότης, formed fr. *αἶψα*, fr. *ἡφα* pf. of *ἄπτω*, necto. As the Latins say Necto dolos. So from *ἄπτω*, *ἡφα*, *ἄφα*, is *ἀπάφα*, to deceive. From *αἶψα*, as *Vespera* from *Ἑσπέρα*. ¶ Al. from *βαφή*, a dyeing, coloring, and so tricking, deceiving. ¶ Al. for *vaber* fr. *facio*, whence *faciber*, *vaciber*, *vaber*, whence *vāfer*, as *ἀμφο*, amBo. That is, dexterous, expert. See *Faber*. ¶ Al. from *φάω*, to speak, whence *vaber*, *vāfer*. Dicendi peritus et decipiendi verbis. ¶ Al. for *varifer*. “Qui varia semper affert quibus norit se extricare.” V.²

Vāgīna: See Appendix.

Vāgio, I cry as a child. Fr. *βίβωγα* pf. mid. of *βάζω*, same as *βαβάζω*, to speak inarticulately. Hence *bagio*, *vagio*. ¶ Al. from *αἰχίω*, Doric of *ἡχίω*, I utter a loud sound. Hence *vacheo*, *vageo*, which seems to have produced *vagor* (same as *Vagitus*) in Lucretius. ¶ Al. for *valgio* from Germ. *balg*, an infant.

Vāgor, I go to and fro, wander, rove. From *ve*, much, and *agor* (whence *Agitor*), I am driven about. ¶ Al. from *ἀγομαι*, *ἴαγομαι*, I am driven, or I drive myself. Hence *fagor* or *vagor*. Or from *ve* and *ἀγομαι*. ¶ Wachter notices Goth. *wagan*, to move, and Germ. *wegen*, “movere, sive id fiat in loco, sive de loco ad locum.”

Vūgus, wandering. Fr. *ragor*.

¹ “Germ. *waden*, *wadden*, *watten*, Anglo-Sax. *wadan*, Belg. *waaden*, Engl. to *wade*, Lat. *vado*. All from *vadum*.” W.

² Al. from *ve*, very, and *Afer*. From the crafty disposition of the Africans.

Vah, ah! An interjection of grief, joy, admiration, wrath. From *ā*; *V* prefixed as in numerous words, and *H* added as in *Oh* from *Ω*. ¶ Or for *vaha*, which occurs in Plautus. And this from *ā ā*. ¶ “From Hebrew *HAH*.” Ainsw. ¶ Or from the sound.

Valde, very much. For *validè*, strongly. So Gr. *κάρτα* fr. *κράτος*, *κάρτος*.

Vale, farewell. Fr. *valeo*.

Valeo, I am in sound health and strength; I am well or strong. Fr. *θαλίω*, I flourish; Æol. *φαλίω*, (as *θῆρ*, Æol. *φῆρ*,) whence *valeo*, as *Vates* for *Phates*. ¶ Al. from *ούλίω*, whence *vuleo*, as in *Οἶνος*, *Vinum*; and *valeo*, as in *κτνός*, *cAnis*; *κτλιξ*, *cAlix*.

Vāletūdo, health good or bad. Fr. *valeo*, *valetum*.

Valgus, bow-legged. Fr. *fali*, *falcis*, whence *falcus*, *falgus*, *valgus*, bent as a scythe.¹

Vālidus, in sound health, strong, powerful. Fr. *valeo*. As *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Vallis, a valley. Fr. *θάλλω*, to be verdant; whence a word *θάλλος*, Æol. *φάλλος*, (as *Θῆρ*, *Φῆρ*,) in the sense of *tallis*. So *Helvigi*us derives Germ. *thal*, *dahl*, (whence our *Dale*,) from *θάλλω*: “Est enim locus ἀμφιβαλής, undique virens.” ¶ Al. from the preceding *thal*. ¶ Al. from *vallo*. “Quòd hinc atque hinc vallata est.” Ainsw.²

Vallo, I fence or fortify (*val-lis*) with stakes.

Vallum, a fortification round a camp or besieged town, made of earth dug from the ditch, and (*de vallis*) of sharp stakes stuck into it. ¶ Al. from *βάλλω*, to cast, cast up an entrenchment.

Vallus, a stake. Fr. *varus*, whence *varulus*, *vallus*, as *Puerula*, *Puella*.

Vallus, a little fan. Fr. *van-nus*, whence *vannulus*, *vantus*, *vallus*.

Valvæ, folding doors.³ For *volvæ*, fr. *volvo*. “Quia in aperiendo *volvuntur* et compllicantur.” F. Somewhat as *lAncea* from *λογχη*. Or from *volvæ*, changed to *volvæ*, and then to *valvæ*, somewhat as *tAlpa* from *τρελά*, *ττραρά*. So *Culcita* from *Calco*, *Lubricus* from *Labor*.

Valvölus, ———

Vanga, ———

Vannus, a fan, corn-van. From the North. Sax. *fann*. “Germ. *wanne*. Lat. *vannus*. From Celt. *benne*, a hurdle. For it is an instrument woven from wicker rods, like a hurdle.” W. So *Wachter* elsewhere explains *tannus* “instrumentum vimineum quo frumenta ventilantur.” ¶ Al. for *ventulus*, a little wind; whence *venlus*, *vennus*, then *vannus*, as *mAgnus* for *mEgnus*.

Vānus, unsubstantial, vain;

¹ Al. from *άλγος*, pain, calamity.

² Al. from *αὐλῶτος*, (gen. of *αὐλῶν*,) *αὐλῶς*, whence *taknis*, *calnis*, *vallis*, as *Κολωνός*, *Κολῶς*, *Colnis*, *Collis*.

³ “*Valvarum* nomine significatur etiam ipsum *χάσμα*, cavitas, lumen januæ [*valvarum*] aut fenestræ: siebantque maxime in tricliviis amplæ ac patentēs, ut cœnantibus latè prospectus esset in omnes partes.” F.

satile; false. Fr. *πίφνα*, Dor. *πίφανα*, pf. mid. of *φαίνομαι*, to appear; whence *φᾶνός*, apparent, i. e. apparent but not real. Sis quod videris, is a well known precept. ¶ "From Germ. *wan*, deficiens." W.

Vāpidus, mawkish, vapid. Fr. *vapor* or *vapeo*. "Qui *vaporem* emittit." F. Rather, qui *vaporem* ΤΕΤΡUM emittit, as the Delphin Editor explains it on Persius, 5, 148. Some seem to understand it, qui *vaporem* emisit suum, qui *vapuit*, et est nil nisi liquor. But I doubt that *rapidus* can be thus analogically explained.

Vāpor, exhalation, steam; smoke, mist. Also, warmth, heat, for exhalation supposes these. Fr. *vapeo*, whence *vapidus*. *Vapeo* fr. *καφίω*, to exhale; whence *καφίω*, (as *λύκος*, lupus,) *papheo*, transp. *phapreo*, *vapeo*. ¶ Al. from *κάπος*, Æol. *κάπορ*, whence *πάπος*, *vapor*.

Vāpōro, I heat (*vapore*) with hot steam, fumigate. I send out (*vaporem*) hot steam.

Vappa, palled or insipid wine. Hence, an abandoned fellow: "Probrosūm hominū nomen," says Pliny, "cūm degeneravit animus." Or *vappa* is useless like palled wine, and hence bad, as the Greeks expressed a good man by *χρηστὸς ἀνὴρ*, a useful man. Fr. *vapida*, whence *vapda*, *vappa*. ¶ "As for *ῥμμα* the Æolians said *ῥππα*, so for *βάμμα* they said *βάππα*, whence was *vappa*. Nor does the meaning of *βάμ-*

μα oppose this derivation. Properly indeed it signifies 'intinctum:' but vinegar in particular was used in the *ἔμβαμμα*; and Hesychius states that the Syracusans said *βάμμα* for *ἔμβαμμα*. Hence *βάμμα* was used simply for vinegar. And hence the Æolic *βάππα*, and Latin *vappa*, was used for wine becoming acid." V.

Vāpūlo, I am beaten or whipped. Fr. *ἀπαλός*, tender; whence *ἀπαλόω*; *ἀπαλῶ*, I make tender by beating: used intransitively. Compare Mulco. V, as in *Vespera* from *Ἑσπέρα*: and U, as in *crapula* from *κραυπᾶλη*. ¶ Al. from *ἀπαλοάω*, *ἀπαλοῶ*, I thresh. ¶ Or from *παιπαλῶ* fut. of *παιπάλλω*, I shake. Used like *Percutio* from *Qua-*

Varæ seem to mean erect stakes on which others called *Vibiæ* are placed to stand upon and build. Ausonius: "Sequitur *varam* vibia." Some however read "Sequitur *vara* vibiam." And *vara* is used by Vitruvius for the whole erection. It seems allied to *varus*, a stake on which hunting-nets are placed. And indeed in Lucan 4, 439, *varis* is taken by Forcellini as coming from *vara*. Or these *vara* were placed obliquely in regard to one another, from *varus*, crooked. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bæren*, to raise up, bear up.

Vāria, a panther. From its various colors.

Varicus, straddling. Fr. *varus*, as *Teter* or *Tetrus*, *Tetri-*

cus. When the legs are bent inwards, they are straddling.

Vārius, of divers colors; various in general; versatile; various in action, fickle. Fr. βαλός, whence *valius*, *varius*. So σηAla, seRia.

Vārix, a swollen or dilated vein. Fr. *varus*. Nonius: "Quia venæ in cruribus tumentes inflexæ sunt et obtortæ." ¶ Or fr. *varus*, which Forcellini explains "tuberculum exiguum et durum in facie."

Varo: See Baro.

Vārus, having the legs bent inward; crooked, hence wrong, opposed to Rectus. Also, unlike, dissimilar. In this sentence of Bp. Hall, "If we walk perversely with God, he will walk crookedly towards us," Johnson explains Crookedly "untowardly, not compliantly." *Varus* is fr. παῖβος, παῖβος, transp. βαρβος, *barus*, *varus*. So Baro and Varo are interchanged. ¶ Al. from κηρς, Dor. κῆρς, injured in any part of the body.

Vārus, a little fork with which hunting-nets are set up. Fr. παῖβος, crooked. That is, a crooked stake. See Varus above. ¶ Al. from Germ. *bæren*, to raise up, bear up.

Varus, a speckle on the face. "Quia varum corpus facit et inæquale." Ainsw. *Varus* is dissimilar, unequal, uneven.

Vas, *vādis*, a bail, surety. Fr. φάς, participle of φημι, which Donnegan explains (inter alia) to affirm, assure, promise. Or *vas* is for *vads*, *vadis*, and this is fr. φάτης, from φάω, πεί-

φαται. "Qui promittit suo se periculo aliquem iudicio stitutum." V. ¶ Al. from βάς. Qui vadit seu it in jus. ¶ Al. from Germ. *wetten*, spondere, stipulari. "The Anglo-Sax. *bad*, *wed*, is a pledge." W. ¶ Spelman mentions the Turkish *bassa*, sponsor.¹

Vas, *vāsīs*, a vessel. From Germ. *fassen*, to take, hold, receive, whence our adverb Fast. Or from Germ. *fass*, explained by Wachter "omne receptaculum ventrosum." ¶ Or from βάω, βάσω, to support. Thus βαμὸς, an altar, is for βάομος fr. βάω; and from pp. βέβαραι is βαρτάω, to bear, carry. ¶ Or, since CH is commutable with PH or F, (See Fames,) *vas* or *fas* is fr. χάζω, χάζω, I hold, contain. Thus *vasis* or *phasis* will be for *chasis*. ¶ "From Hebr. *vasah*, ample." Tt.

Vascus, —

Vasto, I lay waste. Fr. *destrōis*, *destrō*, *destrō*, I destroy. V, as *'Idiō*, *Video*, &c. ¶ Tooke: "From Anglo-Sax. *vestan*." ¶ Al. from *vastus*, waste. That is, *vastum* reddo. "*Vastus* pro inani, vacuo, deserto, *vastato*. Nam quæ vacua sunt loca *vasta* et *majora* videntur." F.

Vastus, *vast*, ample. Fr. *destru*, a city. *Vast* as a city. Festus explains Oppiddò, much,

¹ Wachter in Vassell.

² "Gr. *αλωειν*, Lat. *vastare*, Franc. *ostan*, Angl. *to waste*, Ital. *guastare*, Gall. *gaster*, *gâter*." W.

"Quantum vel oppido satis esset." Compare *Ingens*. ¶ *Al.* for *phastus*, and this for *chastus*, (See *Fames*,) fr. *χάω, κίχασται*, to hold, contain. That is, capacious.

Vastus, waste. See *Vasto*.*

Vātes, a prophet, diviner. Fr. *φάω, πέφηται*, to say, declare; whence *φήτης*, Dor. *φᾶτης*. Compare Gr. *προφήτης*. *Donnegan*: "*Φάτης*, a prophet. Literally, one who announces. Hence *vates*."²

Vatius: See Appendix.

Uber, a teat, dug. Fr. *οὔθαρ*, Æol. *οὔφαρ*, whence *upher*, (as *μΟττα*, mUsa,) *uber*, as *ἄμΦω*, amBo. *Uber* is also fertility, as *οὔθαρ* also is used. The "*ubere glebæ*" of *Virgil* is taken from the *οὔθαγ ἀρούρας* of *Homer*. Hence *uber* is fertile. Some refer *uber* in this sense to *εὔφορος*, or to *εὐπορος*.

Ubertas, fertility. Fr. *uber*. As *Liber*, *Libertas*.

Ubi, where. Fr. *ῥθι*, Æol. *ῥφι*, whence *uphi*, as "*Οτι*, *Uti*; and *ubi*, as *ἄμΦω*, amBo. Compare *Uber*. Or, as *φι* was a formative as well as *θι*, *ubi* might come at once from a word *ῥφι*. ¶ *Al.* from *ῥι*, *ῥι*, whence *ubi*, as *B* is added in *Bibo* for *Bio*. ¶ *Al.* from *ῥπου*.

Ubiquē, everywhere. For *ubicunque*.

* *Al.* from *παύω*, made to cease.

² *Wachter* notices the Irish *feidh*, a prophet, and the statement of *Strabo* that the *Obātreis*, that is, *Vates*, among the Gauls, were employed in sacrificing and contemplating the nature of things.

Etym.

Udo, —

Udus, wet, moist. For *uvius*.

Vē, or. From *ῥ*; the *V* prefixed, as in **Is*, *Vis*. ¶ Or for *vel*, somewhat as *A* for *Ab*.

Ve—, a negative prefix, as in *Vecors*, *Vesanus*. From *ῥ*—, as in *ῥπειρος*. *V*, as **Is*, *Vis*.

Ve—, an intensitive prefix, as in *Vescus*. Contracted from *valde*. Whence possibly arises the writing *væ*. ¶ Or from *ῥ*, undoubtedly. ¶ Or contracted from *ῥλιθα*, abundantly. So *Se*— is cut down from *Seor*—sim.

Vēcors, *vecordis*, without mind, frantic, foolish. *Cor* is here the seat of intelligence. Or *vecors* is one who wants feeling, insensible, stupid.

Vectigal, money paid for freight or carriage, ob res *vectas*.

Vectigālis, subject to pay (*vectigalia*) taxes or tribute.

Vectis seems properly to mean a bar used by porters in carrying weights; fr. *veho*, *vectum*. Hence a bar used in raising weights; a bar or bolt. Though it may be referred to *πηκτός*, fastened; so that *vectis* is that by which doors are fastened. *Virgil*: "*Centum ærei claudunt vectes*."

Vedius, *Pluto*. From *Δις*, *Διός*, *Jove*. See *Vejo*vis.

Vēgeo, I excite, move, quicken. For *veceo* from *ve* and *ceo*, from *κίω*, whence *κίλω*, I impel. Thus *κίω* would be allied to *κίω*, I go, whence *κινέω*, I move, and Lat. *cio*,

3 R

cieo. ¶ Al. for *vecieo*, whence *veceo*, *vegeo*. ¶ Al. from a verb *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*. Lennep: “Ἐπείγω, I urge, impel. It seems compounded of *ἐπὶ* and *εἰγω*, from *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*.” Again: “Ἐγείρω, I excite, from *ἔγω*, as *ἀγείρω* from *ἄγω*.” Donnegan: “Ὀγμος, a furrow. Some derive it from *ἄγω*.” Rather, from *ἔγω*, the same as *ἄγω*; from pp. *ὄγμα*, or from pf. mid. *ὄγα*, whence *ὄγμιος*, *ὄγμος*. Theocritus: Ὀύτε τὸν ὄγμον ἄγειν δύνασθαι τὸ πρὶν ἄγειν. V is thus added in *Vegeo*, as in *Video* from *ἰδία*. Or it is *ve*, much. ¶ Al. from *ve* and *ἀγία* (whence *ἀγῆμα*), same as *ἄγω*. ¶ Al. from Germ. *wegen*, to move. ¶ Al. soft for *vegreo* from *ἔγρω*, *ἐγρέω*, I rouse. ¶ Al. from *ἀξία*, same as *ἀξάω*, I sharpen, stimulate. Hence *vageo*, then *vegeo*, as *brEvis* from *βραχύς*. We say To edge on. ¶ The Anglo-Sax. *ecge*, an edge, may be compared.

Vēgēto, I make (*vegetum*) strong, invigorate, refresh.

Vēgētus, quick, active, lively, vigorous. Fr. *vegeo*, I quicken.

Vehēmens, vehement, violent.

“From *ve*, an intensive particle, and *mens*. The aspirate inserted, to give briskness and strength to the sound.” F. *Vēmens* would easily fall into *vēmēns*, and then the *H* was added, as in *aHenum*. ¶ Al. from *veho* and *mens*. Quem mens vehit. Ovid: “Quæ te, germane, furentem Mens AGIT in facinus?” ¶ Al. from *vehor*, somewhat as *Alimentum*

through *Alimens*, *Alimentis*, from *Alo*. *Vehor* being taken in the sense of *invehor*, to assault, assail. ¶ Al. from *ve*, and *αἷμα*, blood. By a metaphor somewhat allied we say *Sanguine* from *Sanguis*. *Al* into *ē*, as *ἄλλον*, *olEum*.

Vehes, a waggon; waggon-load. Fr. *veho*.

Vehiculūm, a carriage, &c. Fr. *veho*.

Veho, I carry; hence convey, draw. Curtius: “Currum *vehabant* equi.” *Veho* is for *vecho*, whence *vechsi*, *verxi*. *Vecho* is from *ἔχω*, I hold, bear, and so carry. ¶ Or from *ἔχέω*, *ἔχω*, I carry. We have *gEau* from *γOυ*.

Vējōvis. “Some understand the little or infant Jove, because *ve* diminishes. Others the bad Jupiter, as having the power not of helping, but of injuring. So *Vesanus* is male-sanus.” F.

Vel, or. From *ἢ ἄλλο*, or else; whence *ἢ ἄλ*, *el*, *vel*, as *Ver* from *ἦρ*. ¶ Al. from *velis* or *si-velis*. ¶ Jamieson refers to Iceland. *ella*, else, otherwise.

Vēlāmen, a garment. Fr. *velo*.

Vēlārium, a covering to keep off rain or heat. Fr. *velo*. Like *Dono*, *Donarium*.

Vēlifācor, I exert myself to procure or gain. From the phrase, *Ago velis* remisque. Also, I endeavour to gain the favor of, make court to.

Vēlites, light-armed soldiers, skirmishers. *Facciolati*: “Quia sub *velis* seu vexillis militabant,

non sub aquilis legionum : unde et Vexillarii postea dicti.”¹

Vēlitor, I skirmish. Fr. *velites*. Also, I quarrel, wrangle. “Nam a verbis sæpe ad manus venire solet, sicut a *velitibus* ad gravis armaturæ milites.” F. This is too refined. Festus gives a simpler account: “*Velitatio* dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectio, ab exemplo *velitarius* pugnae.”

Vellīco, I twitch, nip. Fr. *vello*. As Medeo, Medico; Fodio, Fodico.

Vello, I pluck or pull up; I pull, twitch. Fr. *verto*, whence *vertillo*, (as Scribo, Scribillo,) *vello*, somewhat as Vexillum becomes Velum. Verto is to turn up from the bottom. Horace: “Bacchæ valentes Proceras manibus *vertere* fraxinos.” So *vertere* terram is to turn up, to plough the earth. ¶ Al. for *vexillo* fr. *vexo*. ¶ Al. from ἔλῳ or εἰλῳ, to turn round. ¶ Al. from ἔλῳ, εἶλον, to take up. Or from ἀφίλῳ, ὀφίλῳ. ¶ Al. from τίλλῳ, Æol. πίλλῳ, whence *villo*, as Veru from Περῶ.

Vellus, wool; wool with the hide; the hair of any animal with the hide. If the proper meaning is the hide with the wool or hair, then *vellus* is allied to the Celt. *fell*, Gr. φελλός, and Lat. *pellis*. See *Pellis*. ¶ If not, it is from *vello*. Because, says Pliny, it was once

the custom not to shear but to pluck off the wool of sheep: and he says it remained in some places in his day: “Oves non ubique tondentur: durat quibusdam in locis *vellendi* mos.”

Vēlo, I cover, veil; clothe. Tego *velo*. Wachter compares Goth. *filhan*, to hide; and Hebr. *bala*, he covered.

Vēlox, swift. Fr. *velum*, a sail; as Fera, Ferox. As swift as a sail. Sails give swiftness to ships. The Latins speak of anything being done “*velis pedibusque*.” See *Velificor*. ¶ Al. from *volo*. How ē for ò?

Vēlum, a sail; hence, a curtain, veil. From *vexillum*, a flag, which was hence transferred to a sail. So Palus from *Paxillus*.²

Vēlut, *Vēlūti*, like us. *Vel* here is even. That is, even as. Cicero: “Per me *vel* stertas licet.” Virgil: “*Vel* Priamo miseraunda manus.”

Vēna, a vein; artery; a vein in metals. Fr. ἴς, ἰνός, a sinew, fibre; acc. *īva*. Hence *vina*, *vēna*.

Vēnābūlum, a hunting spear. Fr. *venor*.

Vēnālis, to be sold. Fr. *veneo*.

Vendīto, I expose to sale, wish to sell; hence, I set off for sale, recommeud, praise, brag of. Fr. *vendo*.

Vendo, I sell. For *venundo*.

¹ Al. from ψιλήτης, ψιλής. ¶ Al. from Δη, a troop.

² Al. from λαῖφος, a sail; transp. φαῖλος, (as Μόρφα, Forma,) whence *phelum*, *velum*.

Vēnēficus, one who makes or uses poisons or drugs, a sorcerer. Also, poisonous. For *venenificus*.

Vēnēnum, a poison, poisonous drug. For *phenenum* fr. φένω, to kill; whence a word φηνήν, like ἀμηνήν. But such drugs are prepared for medicinal uses, and hence *venenum* is sometimes, though rarely, taken in the sense of a medicine. Valerius: "Vulnus quod nullis . . . levet Medea *venenis*."¹

Vēneo, *Vāneo*: See Appendix.

Vēnēror, I adore, worship; I pray to, beseech. Dacier: "Properly, I sacrifice (*Veneri*) to Venus, adore Venus. Hence it was transferred to adoration in general." So Hill: "*Veneror* comes from *Venus*, and denominates the worship paid to every deity by that which is addressed to one." But Scaliger explains it: "Observantiā prosequor ob *venerem* i. e. *venustatem*." ¶ Or perhaps, from ἐνοράω, ἐνοράομαι, ἐνορῶμαι, whence *venoror*, *veneror*. 'Ενοράω, I look at, being taken like *Respicio*, I regard, respect. ¶ Al. from *tereor*, whence *verinor*, *verenor*, *veneror*. ¶ Al. from ἔνος, a year. "Annorum rationem habeo," says Scheide.

Vēnētus, sea-green. Properly, Venetian. Madan: "This color is said to have been first

used by the Venetian fishermen." Vossius: "This color was probably in use among the Venetians."

Vēnia, indulgence, pardon, favor, kindness; permission, leave. Fr. *venio*. "Quia facit *veniendi* potestatem." V. So ἐλεύθερος, free, is from ἐλεύθω, to go or come: "Free, independent to go and come as he pleases," says Ormston. ¶ Al. from ἀνίω, ἀνιῶ, remitto, permitto. Hence *vania* and *venia*, as brEvis from βραχέω.

Vēnio, I come, go. The perfect is *vēni*, and seems to come from βῆναι, to go. Or *venio* is from βαλνω, βανίω. ¶ Or *venio* is fr. ἀνίω, whence ἀνύομαι, I arrive at. As some refer *Venia* to Ἀνιῶ.

Vēnor, I hunt. Fr. θηράομαι, Æol. φηράομαι, φηρῶμαι, whence *pheror*, *phenor*, (as perhaps δῶπον, doNum; πλήρης, pleNus,) *venor*. Or whence *pheror*, *pherinor*, *phenor*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. φοινάω, [φοινάομαι, φοινῶμαι,] for φονάω, I desire to kill, i. e. to go in quest of slaughter." But it would thus have been rather *vEnor*. ¶ The northern *bana* was to kill, and *banē*, slaughter.²

Venter, the belly; the womb; the bowels. Fr. ἐντὸς, Æol. ἐντὸρ, within. ¶ Or fr. ἔντερα, the intestines. As being the place of them.

Ventilo, I fan, blow. "*Ventum* excito in aliquam rem." F. Also, I expose to the wind, I

¹ Al. from βέλεμνον, a dart; whence βέλωνος, *telenum*, *venenum*. Darts being tipped with poison. 'Idē is both a dart and poison. But why N for L?

² Wachter in Ban.

air. Also, I wave anything to and fro in the air. As properly said of the wind blowing anything backwards and forwards.

Ventito, I come often. Fr. *venio*, *ventum*.

Ventus, the wind. Fr. *ἀέρος*, gen. of *ἀέρις*, blowing. Hence *ventus*, as *Olus*, Vinum. ¶ Al. from the northern wind, "which," says Wachter, "is a very ancient word, and common to all the Celtic nations; and which Junius properly derives from Goth. *waen*, to blow."

Vēnum, for sale. Allied to *veneo*.

Vēundo, I sell. *Venum* do.

Vēnus, the Goddess of beauty, charm, allurements, grace; and of desire. Jamieson: "As some read *Succoth-benoth*, i. e. the tabernacles of *Benoth*, in 2 Kings, 17, 30, it is said that under this name the Goddess of Love was worshipped by the Babylonians. By changing B into V, and supposing TH to be pronounced as S, *Benoth* will bear the form of *Venos*. It has also been supposed that *Binos*, mentioned by Suidas as *ὄνομα θεᾶς*, is the same Deity. But the Gothic supplies us with a more simple etymon. In various dialects of it *waen* or *vaen* signifies pulcher, elegans." Wachter: "*Fein*, that which is excellent in its kind. A Celtic word. In natural things it is fine, pure, like gold. In manners it is becoming, elegant, and with this signification agrees Lat. *venustus*, and *venus*, and in the opinion of many Gr.

φαινός, shining." ¶ Wachter elsewhere mentions the Welsh *Gwener*, *Venus*. ¶ "From Hebr. *fonah*, concubitus." Tt. "A *venio* eā notione quā Gr. *βαλῶ*, ineo, coco." V. Others refer *Venus* at once to *βαλῶ* or *βινέω*.

Vēnustus, fine, neat, elegant, graceful. From *Venus*, as *Onus*, *Onustus*. See *Venus*.

Vēpres, *Vēpris*: See Appendix.

Vēr, *vēris*, the spring. From ἦρ, ἦρος, *Fēr*, *Fēgos*. So *ἄλῃ*, *Vis*, &c.

Vērācūlus, a fortune-teller. Qui *veracia* prætendit. Qui *veracem* se esse jactat.

Vērātrix, a witch. Fr. *verus*, whence *vero*, *veratum*, to speak the truth. Tibullus: "Ut mihi *verax* Pollicita est magico saga ministerio." Or *vero* is here *vera* promitto. See *Veraculus*.

Vērātrum, hellebore. Fr. *vero*, *veratum*, as *Aro*, *Aratum*, *Aratrum*. "Quod eo purgetur unā cum corpore mens, et *vera* purius et acutius perspiciat." F. See *Veratrix*.

Verba do, I deceive. That is, *verba* mera; I give mere words without deeds.

Verbascum, —

Verbēna, any sacred plant, as laurel, myrtle, olive. Servius: "*Verbena* is properly a sacred herb; the rosemary, as some think. Hence it was said improperly of all sacred leaves [or herbs], as the laurel, olive, myrtle." Acron: "*Verbena* sunt omnes *herbæ* frondesque festæ ad aras coronandas, dictæ quasi *herbena*." That is, from

herba. Or it is from φέρβω, which (coming from φέρβω) might mean a plant or herb, as Βοτάνη from Βόω, Βίβοται. Φερβήνη, like Σελήνη.

Verber, a scourge, whip; a rod, stick. A beating with them. Fr. *ferio*, whence *feriber*, *ferber*, *verber*. So *Tumeco*, *Tumiber*, *Tuber*. ¶ Haigh: "As made of small cords, twisted and knit together. From εἶρω." Or ἔρω, whence *ἔρω*, whence *veriber*, *verber*.

Verbëro, a scoundrel. Qui *verbera* meretur.

Verbum, a word. From ἐπώ, ἐπώ, to say, whence (with the addition of *V*) *verivum*, *vervum*, (as *Aro*, *Arivum*, *Arvum*,) and for softness *verbum*, as from μόρος is *morVus*, *morBus*.

Verbum, a verb. Black: "Verb is a word which distinctly marks the connexion which we wish to give to our ideas, or what we mean to SAY of anything. Under some one or other of its forms it is necessary for the development of the different parts of speech; without it, either expressed or understood, we can neither affirm nor deny; we can neither ask for information, nor communicate our desires."

Verëcundus, bashful, modest. Fr. *vereor*. As *Iräor*, (*Iräcor*,) *Iracundus*.

Vërëdus, a posthorse. For *vehëredus*, fr. *veho*, and *reda* or *rheda*. It is sometimes written *verhedus*. Dacier: "Hoc confirmat quod olim cursus publicus erat vehicularis. *Vëredus*

primo dictus equus cum curriculo; deinde, cum equis singulis ad cursum publicum uti cœperunt, equi *veredi* dicti."

¶ *Al*, from φέρω, or Germ. *bären*. ¶ *Wachter* compares Hebr. *pered*, a mule; and Germ. *perd*, a horse.

Vëreor, I respect, reverence, fear. Fr. *ve*, and *reor*. I think much of, I account much of. Compare *Rationes*, accounts. ¶ *Todd* adduces Teuton. *var*, fear; Norman French *fear*. *Wachter* compares Germ. *fa-ren*.

Vërëtrum, virile membrum. A *vereor*, *peritum* seu *veretum*. Ut τὰ αἰδοῖα ab αἰδώς, αἰδώς, αἰδοῖον. ¶ "A Germ. *bären*, parere." W.

Vergilia,—

Vergo, I verge, tend; verge towards an end. Also, I pour out, i. e. facio liquorem ut *vergat*. From *versum* ago, I drive towards. ¶ *Al*. from ἔρχω, whence ἔρχομαι, I come towards, or draw towards; for ἔρχομαι is from ἔρω, I draw, pf. ἔρκα: as we say To withdraw.

Vërïtas, truth. Fr. *verus*.

Vërmiculätus, wrought in mosaic or chequer work, inlaid. "Quandam habens *vermiculorum* effigiem." F.

Vërmïna, gripings. Fr. *verto*, as *Torqueo*, *Tormïna*. So Gr. στρόφος.

Vërmis, a worm. Fr. ἔρπω, to creep; pp. ἔρμαι, ἔρμαι. As Ἑσπέρα, *Vespera*. ¶ *Al*. from ἔλμυς, ἔλμυς, whence *velmis*, for softness *vermis*. ¶ *Al*. for *verto*, whence *vertimis*, *ver-*

mis. *Mis*, as *Men* in *Vermen*, *Vermīna*. ¶ *Al.* from ῥῥῖς, a little rope. “Ob manifestam similitudinem. Sic Gr. τῆρα.” *W.* Or from ῥῥῖς, supposed the same as ῥῥῖς. Hence *vermis*, *vermis*, as *vOster*, *vEster*. ¶ *Al.* from the North. Anglo-Sax. *wyrm*, Germ. *wurm*, Belg. *worm*.

Verna,——

Vernāculus, born or produced at home, not foreign. *Fr.* *vernu*.

Vernīlis, scurrilous. “Quia *vernas* ad contumeliosas argutias erudiebant.” *F.*

Vernīlitas, servility, affected civility. *Fr.* *verna*, *vernīlis*.

Verno, to bud, to be verdant. *Fr.* *vernus*. “*Verno* tempore flores emitto.” *F.*

Vernus, pertaining to spring. From ἔαρινος, ἡρινος, ἡρινος, whence *vernus*, as *Hg*, *Ver*.

Vero, the same weapon as *veru*.

Verò, but. *Fr.* *verus*. There seems to be an ellipsis: *Verò* id potius dicam, *Nay* rather.

Verpa, the same as *veretrum*; and, like *veretrum*, from *vereor*, whence *veriva*, *veroa*, *verpa*, pretty much the same as ἑρῶ, *Vapū*, *Verivum*, *Vervum*, *Ver-Bum*.

Verpus, mutilatus *verpam* et circumcīsus. Sic Gr. γυῖς est mutilatus κατὰ τὰ γυῖα. *Verpus* est etiam deditus *verpæ*.

Verres, a boar-pig. From the North. “Sax. *ber*, Germ. *bær*, Longobard. *pair*. The Westphalians still call it *bær*.” *W.* ¶ *Al.* pro *verpes*, (at ὅτῃ fit

ossa) à *verpa*. “A genitali quo pollet.” *V.*

Verricūlum, a drag-net. *Fr.* *verro*. *Silius*: “Seu retibus æquor *Verrere*.”

Verro, I draw, drag; I sweep, brush, clean. *Fr.* ἔρω, I draw; fut. ἔρω, (as ὄρω, ὄρω,) *Æol.* ἔρρω, whence *verro*. ¶ *Al.* from φθίρω, φθίρω or φθίρω, *Æol.* φθίρρω, (φθίρρω,) I destroy, ravage.

Verruca: See Appendix.

Verrucāria, the herb wartwort or turnsole. *Pliny*: “*Verrucas* cum sale tollit succus e folio: unde nostri *verrucariam* herbam appellavere, aliis cognominari effectibus digniorem.”

Verrunco, *Verunco*, I turn out. *Accius*: “Te invoco, Portenta ut populo, patriæ *verruncent* bene.” ἑρύω is to drive away, to turn away. In a passive sense to disappear, and so to end, to turn out. *Pacuvius*: “Precor ut quæ egi *verruncent* bene.” *Livy* uses it in an active sense: “Utī ea mihi populoque R. Dii bene *verruncent*.” Make them turn out well. From ἑρύω, lengthened to ἑρρύω, we have *verruco*, and *verrunco*, as *N* is added in *ciNcinus* from χίλιννος, in *paNgo* for pago, &c. Or from ἀπερρύω, whence ἀπερρύω, *verruco*, *verrunco*.

Verso, I turn, turn over; I

¹ Whence from pf. ἔρκα is ἔρχομαι. (See *Vergo*.) Hence also ἑρύω, I draw, ἑρύω, drawn out wide, ἑρύω, filth contracted. Hence also ἑρύω, I draw out, empty, evacuate; whence διέρυμα, and (from pp. ἔρημαι) ἔρημος, empty. See *Lennepe*.

turn in my mind, revolve; I overturn; I perplex, harass, i. e. turn the mind upside down. Fr. *verto*, *vertsum*, *versum*.

Versor, I frequent, haunt, dwell. Fr. *verso*. That is, I turn myself, go about, wander in a place backwards and forwards. "Qui in aliquo loco aut re immoratur, quodammodo in eo huc et illuc sese *versat*, et quasi volutatur aut corpore aut mente." F. So the Greeks use *στρίφομαι*, *στροφάομαι*, *πολεύω*, and *παλίομαι*. *Versor* is also to dwell among or have intercourse with; to dwell on a subject; to be employed or engaged about a thing.

Versum, *Versus*, towards. Fr. *verto*, *versum*. So as to be turned towards. Ad is sometimes added: *Versum* ad.

Versura. Donatus explains the phrase *versuram* facere, of changing a creditor, or of borrowing from one to pay another: "a *vertendo* creditore, quod debitor creditorem commutat." Forcellini explains the phrase otherwise: "*Versuram* facere, nihil aliud significat quam pecuniam mutuam cum fenore reddendam accipere. Hinc *versuram* facere ab aliquo, est simpliciter pecuniam ab aliquo sumere mutuam: *versuram* seu *tersuram* solvere est æs alienum ære alieno sive pecuniâ mutuâ sumtâ solvere et expungere."

Versus, a line of writing going from the beginning to the end, from left to right or from right to left, and then (*versus*) turned the opposite way from right to

left or from left to right, in a manner called by the Greeks *βουστροφῆδόν*. Or *versus* may be understood of the stylus being turned back to the next line to the same side as that on which the first began. Hence *versus* is also a line of poetry, a verse: a song. Also a furrow made by oxen on the same principle. Hence a row, rank. And a kind of dance, from the rows of dancers, or from their turning in a particular manner.

Versus, towards. See *Versum*.

Versutus, quick, subtle, cunning, crafty. Properly, turning and shifting. "Qui facile mentem in quamlibet partem *versat*." F. "*Versutos* eos appello," says Cicero, "quorum celeriter mens *versatur*." Plautus has: *Versutior est quàm rota figularis*."

Vertagus, a greyhound. "From Germ. *fert*, a footstep," says Wachter. ¶ The Germ. *fertig*, explained by Wachter "promptus, expeditus," may be mentioned.

Vertebræ, the joints of the spine. Fr. *verto*, as *Lateo*, *Latebræ*. Because they enable us to turn and bend the body.

Vertex, one of the poles. Fr. *verto*. For about them the heavens are said to turn. So Gr. *πόλος* fr. *πολέω*. Also, the crown or top of the head. Because the hairs turn there. Hence, the head, and the top of anything.

Verticillus, a whirl for a spindle. Fr. *verto*.

Verticilla, joints. See *Vertebrae*. Also, screws in hydraulic machines. "Vincula quædam quibus pars una machine alteri adjungitur, ita tamen ut flecti et verti possint." F.

Vertigo, a turning round; turning of the head, dizziness. Fr. *verto*,

Verto, I turn. Fr. *vértō*, transp. *τίγω*, whence *verto*, as *Veru* from *Πηγῶ*. Or, if *vorto* is the more ancient word, fr. *τροπία*, transp. *πορτέω*, *πορτῶ*. ¶ Al. from *τίθω*, I destroy, overthrow, change its natural position. Hence *perto*, *verto*. Or fr. *πορβίω*, *πορβῶ*, whence *voritho*, *vorto*.

Vertumnus, a God who (*vertebat*) changed himself into all kinds of forms like Proteus among the Greeks. Some suppose him to have been the God of merchandise, fr. *verto*, to turn goods into money. Others suppose him to have been the God of fruits: "quod anni vertentis poma perciperet," F. Compare *Alumnus*, *Autumnus*.

Vēru, a spit. A short dart with a head like a spit. Also, from the form, a mark by which spurious or incorrect passages were noted. *Veru* is fr. *περῶ* fut. of *πείρω*, to transfix. Homer has *πείραν ὀβελοῖσι*, *ὀβελοῖσι παρμένει*. ¶ Wachter mentions *Welphher*.

Vervactum, fallow ground ploughed in the spring. Pliny: "Quod vere semel aratum est, a temporis argumento *vervactum* vocatur." Fr. *vervago*, *verFago*, from *vere ago*, *vere impello*.

Etym.

Vervex: See Appendix.

Vērus, true. "From the Teuton. *waer*, *weer*," says Isaac Vossius. "From Celt. *fir*," says Quayle. "War, true. A Celtic word. Fr. *waeren*, to be. That which is. [As Gr. *ἔρα*, true, is fr. *ἐραι* pp. of *ἔω*, to be.] The same origin I attribute to Lat. *verus*, the origin of which is otherwise inexplicable. See only the silly trifling of the Latin Etymologists, and this will be evident." Thus Wachter.¹ However Haigh makes a tolerable attempt: "Fr. *ἄγω*, to knit. Because connected together." That thing or story is generally true, the parts of which are well connected or hang well together. Scheide has stumbled on the same: "*Verus*, prim. *sertus*, *consertus*, *nexus*."

Vērūlum, a kind of javelin having an iron head formed like a spit. Fr. *veru*.

Vescor, I feed on, feed. Fr. *βόσκειμαι*, I am fed or feed; whence *voscō*, and *vescō*, as *vOster*, *vEster*. ¶ Or from *βίομαι*, whence *βίσκεμαι*. *Βίομαι* in Il. χ. 431, is translated by Matthiæ "I shall live." ¶ Al. from *esca*, or from *ve esca*, or from *vescus*.

Vescus, eating much. Fr. *ve*,

¹ Tooke, a great deliver of the Latin from the North, here holds back: "*Vērus*, i. e. strongly impressed upon the mind, is the contracted participle of *vereor*." That is, *veritus*, *veritus*, *verus*. But Tooke had his objects to serve, as well as others: and his derivation is not far from contemptible.

much, and *esca*. Also, eating little, and therefore lean, thin, weak. For *ve* diminishes as well as increases. "Edendi fastidio laborans; atque adeo minutus, gracilis, parvus." F.

Vēsica, a bladder; the skin of a bladder. Fr. φύσα, whence *phusica* or *physica*, (as *Amica*,) *phenica*, (as ῥημουλκῶ, *rEmulco*,) then *vesica*. Wachter compares the Germ. *bausen*, to blow.

Vespa, a wasp. Fr. σφήξ, acc. σφήκα, Æol. σφήκα, (as λύκος, λύπος, whence *lupus*,) transp. σφήκα, whence *vespa*.

Vesper, *Vesperus*, the evening star; the evening. Ἑσπερος.

Vespëra, the evening. Ἑσπέρα.

Vespertilio, a bat. Ovid: "Nocte volant, seroque tenent a *vespere* nomen." Also, a night-walker.

Vespërgo, the same star as *Vesperus*.

Vespillo, one who carried out dead bodies in the night. For *vesperillo* fr. *vesperus*.

Vesta, the Goddess of the hearth. Hence put for fire. From Ἑστία. V prefixed, as in Ἑσπέρα, *Vespera*. Ovid states that she is also the same as *Terra*. In this sense *Vesta* is referred to ἱστᾶω, ἱστῶ, to stand, to stand firm.

Vestāles, priestesses consecrated to the service of *Vesta*.

Vester, your, plural. Fr. vos, whence *voster*, (as *Nos*, *Noster*,) which is used by the Comedians. ¶ Al. from σφέτερος, transp. σφέτερος.

Vestibulum, a porch, court, entry.¹ Perhaps, because anciently it was usually decorated with a statue of *Vesta*, or because in the porch a fire was usually burning. Servius: "Quoniam *Vestæ* consecratum est." Ovid: "—Focus in primis ædibus antè fuit. Hinc quoque *vestibulum* dici reor: inde precando Dicimus, o *Vesta*, quæ loca prima tenes." *Vesta*, *Vestibulum*, as from *Thus*, *Thuris*, we have *Thuribulum*.

Vesticeps. "Qui ad pubertatem pervenit, i. e. quæ major est 14. annis, quod *PUBE vestiri* incipiat. Cui opponitur *Investis*." F.

Vestigium: See Appendix.

Vestigo, I trace, trace out. "Per *vestigia* inquiri." F. At all events it is allied to *vestigium*.

Vestio, I clothe, cover. *Veste* tego.

Vestiplica, a lady's maid. Fr. *plico*. As folding up and preserving the clothes.

Vestis, a garment. Fr. ἵσται pp. of ἵω, to put on. ¶ Or fr. ἱσθής, whence *vesthis*, *vestis*, as λαθῶ, *laTeo*.

¹ "Veterum de *vestibulo* dissensus facit ut suspicer, antiquitās, cū essent Romulæ casæ, idem fuisse Atrium et *Vestibulum*: postea autem, cū luxuries crevisset, non in atrio, sed arcæ inter viam et domum interjectâ, homines, priusquam admitterentur, consistere solere: indeque Atrium et *Vestibulum* fuisse distincta, quamquam diu fuerit, ut multi, re quoque immutatâ, veterem retinerent loquendi consuetudinem." V.

Vēterāni, old or veteran soldiers. Fr. *vetus*, *veteris*.

Vēterātor, an old rogue, one who has grown old or is long practised in fraud. Fr. *vetero*, *veterasco*. "*Veter* in astutiā," says Festus.

Vēterētum, old fallow ground. "*Senio incultum et incultu veteratum*." F.

Vēterinārius, one who cures the diseases (*veterinorum*) of beasts of burden.

Vēterīnus, fit for bearing burdens or drawing carriages; appertaining to a beast of burden. For *vehiterinus* fr. *veho*, *vehitum*. *Æternus* (from *Ætas*) seems to be short for *Æterinus*. ¶ Al. for *veclerinus* fr. *veho*, *vectum*. ¶ Al. from *ἔταί* pp. of *ἔω*, pono, impono.

Vēternus, a lethargy. For *veterinus* fr. *vetus*, *veteris*. "As being an attendant on old age." Tt. "Quod senibus potissimum contingit." Ainsw. A medical gentleman assures me that it attacks the old in proportion to the young as 10 or even 20 to 1. *Veternus* is used also of filth long contracted, de situ diu collecto ac *veterato*. And for antiquity. ¶ Al. from *veto*, from its preventing exertion. Ovid: "Quem quoniam PROHIBENT anni bellare, loquendo Pugnāt."

Vēto, I forbid, prohibit. Fr. *ἀφαιρέω*, dismissed, rejected; whence a verb *ἀφαιρέω*, *ἀφαιρῶ*, *ῥηρῶ*, I dismiss or reject an application. A omitted, as in Rarus and Rus. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *ἰρὸς*, in vain; whence *ἑρῶ*, *ἑρῶ*, I render in vain,

frustrate." ¶ "From *οὐ*, not, and *ἰρὸν*, permitted." V. As *OT* becomes V in *Væ* from *Ouai*.

Vētus, old. Fr. *ἔτος*, a year. That is, full of years. As Senex from *ἔνος*, a year. So Annosus.

Vētustas, antiquity. Fr. *vetus*, as Liber, Libertas. Or fr. *vetustus*, and this from *vetus*, as Venus, Venustus.

Vexillum, a flag. Fr. *veho*, *veri*. Hence, a troop under one flag.

Vexo, I drive up and down, agitate, push, disturb, molest, annoy. Fr. *ve*, and *axo* from *ago*, *axi*, I drive. So *Agito* is used. ¶ Al. from *veho*, *veri*. Gellius: "Factum a *veho* videtur, in quo inest jam vis quædam alieni arbitrii: non enim sui potens est qui *vehitur*. *Vexare* autem vi atque motu proculdubio vastiore est: nam, qui fertur et rapitur, atque huc illuc distrahitur, is *vexari* propriè dicitur." *Φέπω* was similarly used in a vehement sense in *ἄγω καὶ φέπω*. Brasse translates *ῥυστατὺς*, (from *ῥύω*, *ἔρρυσται*, to drag,) vexation, annoyance. ¶ Al. from *πήγω*, *πήξω*, I drive in as a nail; hence punch, push, Lat. *fodico*.

Via, a way, road; a mode, method, which is the way by which we go through a thing. Fr. *ἰω*, to go. V, as *ἰς*, Vis. Or *via* is from *vio*, to go, and this from *ἰω*. ¶ Or fr. *οἶν*, *οἶα*, which (though it means a village) may perhaps have meant a road, like *οἶμη* fr. *οἶω*, *οἶσω*, *οἶμαι*. ¶ Al. for *veha*, (*vea*), fr. *veho*.

Vitāscum, a provision for a journey. Fr. *via*.

Viātor, a traveller. Fr. *via*, whence *vis*, *viavi*, which is in use.

Viber, *īcis*, a weal, mark or print of a blow or stripe. Fr. *ἰπτω*, to hurt, injure, a. 2. *ἰβον*. ¶ Or fr. *ἰβυξ*, a print, mark. Hesychius: *ἰβυξ*; *στυγμα*. ¶ Our word *whip* is allied.

Vibia, a stake. Fr. *ἰβύω*, to strike. Properly, a stick to strike with, *fustis*.

Vibra, I brandish, move with a tremulous motion; hence, to glitter, flash. Also, I hurl, throw. Fr. *ῥιπῶ*, (fut. 2. of *ῥίπτω*, I throw,) transp. *ἰφρῶ*, (Compare *Vinco*,) whence *viphero*, and *vibro*, as *ἀμφο*, am Bo. *ἰπρω* (from *ῥίπτω*) is applied to the twinkling of the stars, and has every where, observes Blomfield, the notion of vibration. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *ὑβρῶ* for *ὑβρίζω*, to behave with insolence. It might also mean to brandish a weapon in an insulting manner."

Viburnum, the wayfaring tree. For *viurnum* fr. *vico*, as *Dies*, *Diurnum*. Turton: "The pliant mealy tree. So called from its use in making bands." Forcellini explains it "genus fruticis lentum imprimis et flexibile." B may be added as in biBo. ¶ Al. from *ἰβύω*, to strike. "Quod aptum sit ad cædendum." F.

Vicarius, one who supplies the place of another, qui *vicem* alicujus gerit.

Vicēni, twenty. Fr. *viginti*,

whence *viginteni*, *vigeni*, *viceni*. So *Triceni*.

Vicesimus, *Vīgēsīmus*, twentieth. For *vigintēsimus*, whence *vigesimus*, *vicesimus*.

Vicia, a vetch, tare. "From the Greek. Galen says it was called *βίκων* by the Asiatics." V. ¶ "*Buxla*, from *βίλος*, a pitcher; from the shape of its pods." Tt. ¶ Quayle refers it to Celt. *pishean*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *wicke*, and refers to *φακή*, a lentile.

Vicies, *Vīgies*, twenty times. Fr. *viginti*, whence *viginties*, contracted *vigies*, soft *vicies*. Or from *viginties* is *vities*, *vicies*.

Vicinus, neighbouring. Fr. *vicus*. As being of the same village or street as another. So *γείτων* (for *γείτρων* or *γείτρων*) is one of the same country or region. We say, He is a countryman of mine.

Vicis, a reciprocal succession, turn. *Vicibus*, by turns. Reddere *vicem* or *vices*, to return like for like. A nominative *vic* formerly existed, and seems to come from *εἶω* fut. of *εἶκα*, to be like. Or *vicis* is from *ἰκῶ* fut. 2. of *εἶκα*, whence *ἰκίλος*, like, and *ἀ-κίλα*, *αἰκίλα*, unseemly treatment. *Vicis* implies the likeness or suitableness of one thing to another. Or *vicis* is from *εἰκώς*, befitting: but then *VI* should be long. ¶ Jones: "Fr. *εἶκω*, to yield. That gives way to another coming in order, turn." ¶ Wachter notices the Goth. *wik*, ordo.

Vicissim, by turns. Fr. *vicis*.

Vicissitudo, vicissitude. Fr. *vicissim*.

Victima, a victim. For *ictus* fr. *ico*, *ictum*, to strike. ¶ Or fr. *vinco*, *victum*. As killed on account of victory. Ovid: "*Victima*, quæ recidit dextrâ *victrice*, vocatur." ¶ Or soft for *vinctima* fr. *vincio*, *vinctum*.

Victor, a conqueror. Fr. *vinco*, *victum*.

Victōria, victory. Fr. *victor*, *oris*.

Victōriātus, a silver coin. Pliny: "Est signatus *Victoriā*, inde nomen."

Victus, food. Fr. *vivo* is *vivis*, *vissi*, then *viri*, as *ulyXes* for *ulySSes*. Or *viri* is for *vivsi*, as *niX* for *niVS*. From *viri* i. e. *vici* is *victum*.

Vicus, a street. Fr. *olxos*, a house: as consisting of several houses joined together. So *Olxos*, *Vinum*. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *wic*.

Videlicet, the fact is, the case is, the truth is, that is to say; hence, truly, for certain. For *videre licet*. We say, To wit, i. e. to know.

Video, I see. Fr. *idēa*, (whence *idēa*, aspect, form,) *idē*, fut. 2. of *idēa*, I see.

Videor, I seem, appear. That is, I am seen by another in a particular light.

Videsis, you may see. *Vide* *si vis*.

Vidua, a widow. Fr. *viduus*.

Vidūlus, a leathern bag in which travellers carried their money and provisions. From the North. "Belg. *buidel*,

Sax. Inf. *bydel*, Germ. *beutel*. From *beiten*, to hold, to take." W. ¶ Al. from *φείδω* or *φίδω*, whence *φείδομαι* and *φίδωμαι*, to spare, hence save. Ainsworth has I short.

Viduo, I bereave, deprive. Fr. *idēa*, *idē*, I appropriate to myself, and so take from another. So *bidUum* for *bidūm*. ¶ Macrobius states that in the Etruscan language *isūare* is to divide, and thither refers *viduoi*. But *iduo* was perhaps nothing but *idēa*: *viduo* nothing but *fidēa*. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *ieder*, unus per se ab aliis separatus.

Viduus, bereft. Fr. *viduo*.

Vieo, I bind with twigs, hoop. Fr. *βιάω*, I force, constrain. Or perhaps *βίω* existed in the same sense. ¶ Or from *is*, force; which perhaps made *idē*; as well as *idē*; in the genitive.¹

Viētor, a hooper, cooper. Fr. *vieo*, *vietum*.

Vietus, soft, flaccid, putrid. Fr. *vieo*, *vietum*. That is, capable of binding with, and so soft and flexible. Donnegan translates *λογώδης* "resembling (*λόγος*) osier, pliant, flexible." Donatus explains *vietus* "*πλακ-ιβίλις* corpore." But, as it seems irregular that *vietus* should mark a capacity, Dacier seems more correct: "*Vietus* de virgultis dicitur quæ marcida sunt et flaccida, POSTQUAM *vientur* ut fanium usum præsent. Glos-

¹ Al. from *ίέν*, *ίην*, mitto, committo. The Latins say *Commisura*, a joining.

sæ: *Vietum*, μεμαρασμένον, marcidum."

Vigeo, I am brisk, vigorous, strong, I thrive. For *vegeo*, as Ilber on the authority of Quintilian was formerly lEber. Varro explains *veget*, "agilis, promptus, alacris est." ¶ Al. from ισχύω, I am strong; whence ἰχύω, *Vixúω*, *viguo*.

Vigies: See *Vicies*.

Vigil, watchful. Fr. *vigeo*, to be brisk, fresh, lively. "Qui non est torpens, quales sunt dormientes, sed in *vigore* et actu suo est." F. So Ago, Agilis. ¶ Or *vigilis* is from *ve agilis*, whence *veigilis*, (as Ago, Ex Igo,) *vigilis*. Very active.

Viginti, twenty. For *biginti* from *bis* and *ginti*. Or for *duiginti*, whence *biginti*, as DUellum, Bellum. *Ginti* seems of the same origin as *ginta* in Triginta, Sexaginta. Triginta was for Trigonta from the κοντα in τριάκοντα. So Imbris was from Όμβρος, and cInis from χονις. ¶ Vossius supposes that *viginti* is from the Æol. βείκατι for εἴκοσι. Thus it will be put for *vicati*, *vigati*, *viganti*: N being inserted, as in Mando, &c. Or it may be still for *vigonti* fr. εἴκοσι.

Vigor, vigor. Fr. *vigeo*.

Vilis, cheap, of little value, vile. Fr. φαῦλος, whence φῦλος, *philis*, (as φρῖγω, frlgo,) then *vilis*, as we say Vial for Pbial. A may be omitted in φαῦλος, as O is omitted in Musa from Μοῦσα, Μῦσα. Our Fist is in German Faust.

Villa, a country-seat; a farm-

house with its appurtenances. From *vicus*, whence *vicilla*, *vil-la*. *Villa* was a number of buildings joined together and belonging to one person. Hence it was a little *vicus*. ¶ Al. from οἶα, a street; whence *oiula*, *oiilla*, *villa*, as Olvos, Vinum. ¶ Al. for *vehilla*. "Quòd in eam fructus ex arvis *convehuntur*." F. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *baillè*.

Villicus, the overseer (*villæ*) of a farm, steward. Also, rustic, rural.

Villum, small wine. Fr. *vinum*, *vinulum*.

Villus, a tuft of hair, tufted or shaggy hair. Forcellini: "Non propriè pilus, sed multorum pilorum collectio, et quidam quasi floccus." Fr. ἴλλω, to roll or twist together. "Pilus convolutus." V. ¶ Al. from πιλώω, πιλῶ, to stuff close. Whence a word πιλος, *pilulus*, *pillus*, *villus*. ¶ "A *vinnus*, cincinnus, molliter flexus," says Isidorus. Hence *vinnulus*, *vil-lus*. But whence this *vinnus*?

Vīmen, a wicker rod. "Flexile et aptum ad *viendum* i. e. ligandum." F. *Men*, as in Nomen.

Vināceum, a grape-stone. That is, acinum. *Vinaceus* is pertaining to (*vinum*) wine or that which makes wine. *Vinacea* are also the husks of grapes which have been squeezed to make wine.

Vinca pervinca, the herb periwinkle. Pliny: "Herba topiaria, perpetuo virens, humi serpens, et in modum funiculi

sese porrigens, tenuibus sarmentis quæque vinciens, veteribus inopiam florum supplere solita. Ita dicta quia semper vi-reat, aerisque injurias vincat et pervincat." Turton: "Fr. vincio. From its usefulness in making bands." The words above "tenuibus sarmentis quæque vinciens" may confirm this last.

Vincio: See Appendix.

Vinco, I conquer, prevail. Also, I show, prove. That is, I conquer my adversary by argument, and so succeed in proving what I want. Plautus: "Vincon' argumentis te non esse Sosiam?" *Vinco* is from *νικάω*, *νικῶ*, transp. *ινκῶ*, *inco*, *vinco*. ¶ Al. for *vico*, (the perfect is *vici*.) from *ῥίκαω*, whence *ico*, I strike, beat.

Vinculum, a chain. Fr. *vincio*.

Vindemia, a gathering of grapes to make wine. Also, of other things. That is, quâ *demimus* de vineâ. Or quâ *demimus* vineas; for *vinea* is used of a vine as well of a vineyard. ¶ Some explain it, quâ *demimus* ut *vinum* faciamus. ¶ Al. for *vit-demia* i. e. quâ *demimus* vites.

Vindex, *vindictis*, an avenger. Fr. *vindico*.

Vindiciæ, a claim of possession, litigation to claim a right, actual possession. Fr. *vindico*.

Vindico, I avenge, punish. Also, I lay claim to. From a word *ἐνδίκηω*, *ἐνδixῶ*, same as *ἐχδίκηω*, *ἐχdixῶ*, which is used in all the above senses. Hence *vendico*, *vindico*. *Vindico* is

also to rescue, liberate, protect. Those, whom we avenge, we protect and rescue from oppression. *Vindico* aliquem in libertatem, is to rescue from slavery and bring into liberty.

Vindicta, revenge. For *vindicata* fr. *vindico*. Also, a deliverance. Also, a rod which the lictor placed on a person's head in order to make him free. See *vindico*.

Vinea, a place planted with vines, a vineyard. Also, a vine. Contracted from *vitiginea*. ¶ Al. from *vinum*. As pertaining to wine. As *ὄνη* from *ὄνος*.

Vinea, a shed or mantlet under cover of which soldiers besieged towns. For *viminea*; as made of osier twigs. Cæsar: "Tanta erat multitudo tormentorum, ut eorum vim nullæ contextæ viminibus vineæ sustinere possent." ¶ Al. from *vinea*, a vine. "Ad similitudinem vitis compluviatæ." F. It is called *Vitis* by Lucilius.

Vinitor, a vinedresser. *Vinea* cultor.

Vinnūlus, *Vinūlus*: See Appendix.

Vinōlentus, given to wine. Fr. *vinum*. As *Lutulentus*.

Vinum, wine. Fr. *ὄνος*. V, as in *Is*, *Vis*. Vossius notices the Hebrew and Punic *jain*. Todd the Saxon *win*.

Vio, I go. Fr. *via*. Or fr. *ῖω*.

Viola, a violet. A diminutive from *ῖον*. Somewhat as *Parva*, *Parvula*.

Violens, violent. Fr. *βία*, force; whence *biolens*, as *Opis*,

Opulens. ¶ *Al.* from *vis*. Or say from *is*, gen. *is*, and perhaps *is*.

Violo, I injure, mar, spoil, defile. *Fr.* *bla*, force; as *Violens* is from *bla*. ¶ Or, if *Violans* is from *Vis*, then *violo* can be from *vis*. “*Vi illatâ quas integra sunt corrumpo.*” *F.*

Vipera, a viper. *Fr.* *lras*, *lras*, *lras*, to hurt. ¶ Or for *viripera*: quodd *parit virus*. Or for *vifera*: quodd *fert virus*. ¶ *Al.* for *vivipara*. “*Quia sola e serpentium genere dicitur parere vivum animal.*” *F.*

Vir, *viri*, a man in opposition to a woman; a husband in opposition to a wife. The male of other animals. A man of bravery or other excellence. *Fr.* *is*, strength; *Æol.* *is*, whence *vir*, as *is*, *Vis*. ¶ Or *vir* is to be sought elsewhere. *Wachter*: “*Germ. wer*, *Lat. vir*. A very ancient word, disseminated by the Scythians and Celts in Asia and Europe. That the Scythians called a man *cor* appears from the compound *αι-ορκατα* in *Herod.* 4, 110.” *Baxter* says that the Armenians call a man or male *air*. The Celts call a man *ur*. The Welsh *gar* is *vir*, *mas*. That the Germans in the most ancient times called a man by the same or a similar word, is manifest from the most ancient dialects. In *Goth. wair*,

Anglo-Sax. wer, *Irish fair, fear*.” *Quayle* mentions the Celtic *ferr*.

Virago, a woman having the qualities of a man. *Quæ virum agit*.

Vireo: See Appendix.

Vireo, a witwal. See *Galbanus*.

Vires, ium, strength. From *vis*, as *Mus*, *Mures*; *Flos*, *Flores*. ¶ *Al.* for *vimes*, (as *δινῆς*, *dina*,) from *is*, plural of *is*, strength. ¶ Or perhaps *is* made in the genitive *is*, as well as *is*, and in the plural *is*, whence *ViRes*, as *is*, *nuRus*.

Virga, a young or small branch, whether attached to a tree or not; a switch, rod; a staff, wand. Hence a stripe or streak, like *Gr.* *ῥάβδος*. The *virga* was carried by the lictor, and was hence used for magistracy. *Virga* is fr. *vireo*, whence *virica*, *virca*, *virga*. As from *βάλλω* is *βάλλος*, a sprig or branch. ¶ *Al.* from *ειργω*, to drive or keep off.

Virgo, *inis*, a virgin or damsel. Sometimes, though very rarely, it is said of one married, as in *Virg. Ecl.* 6, 47. As we say *Spinster*, that is, *Spinning-woman*, for *damsel*—so the Greeks might say a working woman under the same idea. From *ειργω* might be *ειρανίς*, (same as *ειράνη*,) which could produce *verginiis*, (as *μαχλῆς*, *machlæ*,) *virginis*. Or *ειργω* might be used as both masculine and feminine, and from *ειργω* could be *vergo*, *virgo*. *Homer*: *Κούρη δ' οὐ γαμέω Ἀγαμέμ-*

¹ Τὴς δὲ Ἀμαζόντας καλοῦσι οἱ Ἰκίται Οἰόρκατα· δύνανται δὲ τὸ ὄνομα τοῦτο κατὰ Ἑλλάδα γλῶσσαν Ἀνδροκτόνοι. Οὐδὲ γὰρ καλοῦσι τὸν ἄνδρα, τὸ δὲ Πατὴρ, εὐαίρων.

νονος, οὐδ' εἰ ἔργα Ἀθηναίη γλαυκώπιδι ἰσοφαρίζοι. And in II. I, 128, some editions read, Δάσω δ' ἱπτά γυναῖκας ἀμύμονας, ἔργ' εἰδυίας.¹ ¶ Al. from *vireo*, whence *virigo*, *virgo*. Ob *virentem* ætatem. "*Virgo* interdum dicitur de eâ quæ virum passa est. Notat enim non tam integritatem quàm *viridem* ætatem." F.

Virgultum, a shrub. For *virguletum*, fr. *virgula*. So *Salicis*, *Salicetum*, *Salictum*. Forcellini defines *virgultum* "multitudo *virgarum* pullulantium."

Viria, a bracelet. Pliny: "*Virolæ* Celticæ dicuntur: *viria* Celtibericæ." Hence *viria* seems to be a Spanish word. And Isidorus will be wrong who deduces it fr. *vir*, *vir*: as being a reward to the brave. And those who refer it to εἶρω, to weave, entwine. And others who refer it to *vireo*, as made of green precious stones.

Viriculum, —

Viridis, green; fresh. Fr. *vireo*, to be verdant.

Virilis, manly. Fr. *vir*, *vir*.

Viritim, severally. In *viros*, per singulos *viros*.

Virtus, bravery; any excellent quality. Cicero: "Appellata est a viro *virtus*: *vir* autem propria maximè est fortitudo."

Vir is here used in a sense of eminence. Cicero: "Te oro

colligas *virumque* præbeas." From *vir* is *viritus*, (as *Servus*, *Servitus*), *virtus*. The Greeks say ἀνδρεία for bravery.

Virus, vital juice, sperm. Applied to the juice of serpents, it means poison, and is referred to any poisonous juice, taste, or smell. Fr. *vires*, power, vigor, or from the same origin as *vires*. Nagel: "His omnibus rebus significatio quædam roboris seu principii vitalis inest." Essential vigor. ¶ Al. from ἰδς, poison; V prefixed as in *Vis*, and R inserted as in *nuRus*, *uRo*. But the first senses of this word do not easily follow from hence.

Vis, force, might. Fr. ἴς, as Ἰδέω, *Video*.

Viscum, *Viscus*, the mistletoe; birdlime made from it. Fr. ἰξδς, i. e. ἰκσδς, transp. ἰκχδς, whence *viscus*, as Ἰς, *Vis*.

Viscus, *ēris*, a bowel or entrail. *Viscera*, the entrails; the belly; the womb. An offspring, proceeding from the womb. Fr. ἰσχω, to contain. Or from φύσκος, considered the same as φύσκη, which is used for the lower belly and also the larger intestine. But *viscera* is also the flesh. *Servius*: "Sunt quicquid inter ossa et cutem." As in *Cicero*: "Spartæ pueri sic verberibus accipiuntur, ut multus e *visceribus* sanguis exeat." In this sense *viscus* is referred to ἰσχδς, strength. Or to ἰσχω, to adhere. Others suppose it put for *vescus* from *vescor*.

Viso, I see, come to see. Fr. *video*, *visum*.

¹ I am obliged for the above derivation to my learned friend, Mr. Monck, of Reading.

Visula, —

Vīsum, a vision, apparition. Fr. *video*, *vidsum*, *visum*.

Vīta, life. Fr. *vivo*, *vivitum*, whence *vivita*, *vīta*, that which is lived. So *Voveo*, *Vovitum*, *Votum*. ¶ *Al.* from *βιωτή*.

Vitellus, a little calf. Fr. *vitulus*.

Vitellus: See Appendix.

Vitex, a kind of withy. Of the same origin as *Vitis* and *Vimen*.

Vitilēna, a vile bawd. "*Vitiosa lena*. A *vitium* et *lena*." F. See *Vitilitigo*.

Vitiligo, a cutaneous eruption called the morphew. Fr. *vitium*, as *Fumus*, *Fumiligo*, whence *Fuligo*; *Udus*, *Udiligo*, whence *Uligo*. ¶ "*Fr. vitulus*, veal. Because of the whiteness of the skin and flesh." Tt. The Greeks, says Festus, call it *'Αλφός*, we *Albus*.

Vitilis, good for tying or binding with; flexible. Hence *vitilia* are twigs or wicker work. For *vietilis* fr. *vieo*, *vietum*.

Vitilitigo, I wrangle for vitious or base purposes; I detract basely. "*Vitilitigator*, qui solā pravitare contentionem querit, *vitiosus litigator*." F.

Vitio, I spoil, mar. *Vitium* rei infero.

Vītis, a vine. Fr. *vieo*, *vietum*, *vitum*. "Either because it requires to be tied or bound to something: or because it is easily bent and useful for binding with." F. "*Quia comprehensa vincit, et ligamenti instar flexibilis est*." Wachter, who

explains the old Germ. *bieten* "cogere quocunque modo." *Vitis* was also a vine sapling carried by centurions, and therefore the office of a centurion.

Vitium, fault, blemish, wrong, vice, defect. Fr. *αἴτιον*, fault, guilt, used like *αἰτία*, and the neuter of *αἴτιος*, faulty, guilty. So from *'Αίτιος* we have *Ventus*, from *Οἶνος* *Vinum*. ¶ Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *wi-tan*, to blame.

Vīto, I beware of, shun. Fr. *φείδω*, whence *φείδομαι*, I spare, spare myself. *Parco* is used in much the same sense.

Vitreus, transparent or frail as (*vitrum*) glass.

Vitricus, a step-father. For *patricus* fr. *πατριχος*. So some derive *Impidus* from *λαμπάς*. ¶ *Al.* for *vitrigus*, and this for *vicepatrigus*, qui *vicem patris agit*.

Vitrum, glass. Also wood, as dyeing with a color like that of glass. Isaac Vossius refers to Hesychius: *Ἀντρον*, ὕαλον. From *αἴτρον*, *αἴτρον*, will be *vitrum*, as from *'Αίτρος* is *Ventus*, from *Οἶνος* *Vinum*. ¶ Or fr. *vireo*, to be green; whence *virium*, *virtrum*, *vitrum*. ¶ *Al.* from *video*, *viditum*, whence *viditrum*, (as *Aratum*, *Aratrum*; *Rutum*, *Rutrum*;) then *vitrum*. As being seen through or transparent.

Vitta, a fillet, ribband. From *vieo*, say most of the etymologists. If so, from *vieo*, *vietum*, whence *vietica*, (as in *Manica*;) *vitica*, (as *Vitilis* for *Vietilis*;) then *vitca*, *vitta*. Or from *vi-*

fin, considered as meaning anything flexible; whence *vitica*. ¶ Or *vitta* is fr. *μῖτρος*, explained by Hesychius *σινὴ*, a chain. As *Vix* for *Mix*. ¶ Or from the North. "Germ. *wette*, *wied*, *weid*, a chain, band. Dan. *vidde* is a withy band. Germ. *wetten* is to bind, tie; allied to which is Engl. *wed*." W.

Vitūlor, I rejoice. Nonius: "Dictum a bonæ vitæ commodo: sicut, qui nunc est in summâ lætitiâ, *vipere* eum dicimus." Dacier: "*Vita* inter-dum lætitiâ et lubentiam signat." We have *Ustulo* from *Ustum*. Macrobius states that *Hyllus* said that *Vitula* was a Goddess who presided over pleasure. But *Vitula* would rather come from *vitulor*. ¶ Al. from *vitulus*. That is, I skip about like a calf, and so exult, as *Exult* is from *Salio*. But *I* is long. ¶ Or from *ἰταλός*, a calf, was *ἰταλδομαι*, *ἰταλοῦμαι*, to leap like a calf; whence *vitulor*.

Vitūlus, a bull-calf; a bullock. A sea-calf. The young of other animals. Fr. *ἰτυλος*, which Hesychius explains *νέος*, *ἰταλός*, young, tender. ¶ Or from *ἰταλός*, which Hesychius explains a bull. Forcellini says: "Ab *ἰταλός*, *BOS*." Haigh says: "Fr. *ἰταλός*, from *ἰτης*, bold."

Vitūpĕro, I blame, censure. "For *vitium paro*." F. Somewhat as we say, To FIND fault.

Vivārium, a place where (vi-

va) live animals are kept, as a fish-pond, warren, park.

Viverra, a ferret. For *viterra*, as living under ground.

Vivĭdus, lively, vigorous. Fr. *πνίος*, as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Vivo, I live. Fr. *βίω*, *βιῶ*, whence *vio*, and *vivo*, as *οἶς*, *οἷς*. So *Πιῶ*, *Bio*, *BiBo*. Wachter refers to *Armor. byw*, to live, and *Wesh 'byw*, life.

Vivus, alive. Fr. *vivo*.

Vix, scarcely. From *μόγῃς*, *Ἄεol. μόγῃς*, *μόγῃς*, whence *μῆγῃς* or *mix*, then *bix* or *vix*. Thus *Μολγός* became *Βολγός*, *Μύρμηξ* *Βύρμηξ*, whence *Fornica*. For *M*, *B*, *F*, *V* are letters of similar organic sound. ¶ As Gr. *μόγῃς*, scarcely, is from *μόγοις*, with toils: so *vix* might be expressed by "*cunctis viribus*" or *viribus* alone, by exertions. Now, as perhaps from *viVS* is *viXi*, and as from *nivis*, *niVS*, is *niX*; so from *viribus*, cut down to *vids*, might be *vix*. "*Vix fit quod cum labore fit, ita ut summis anniti viribus oporteat*." V.

Vixi, I have lived. See *Victus*.

Ulciscor, I revenge. Fr. *ὀλλύκω*, I destroy; mid. *ὀλλύκομαι*, whence *ollucor*, *olcor*, *ulcor*, and *ulciscor*. "*Vindictæ gratiâ aliquem PERDITUM eo*." V. ¶ Or *ulciscor* is from *ulcus*, a sore. As we say to be sore about a thing, so *ulciscor* might mean to be sore againat, and so to revenge. *Ulciscor* would take an accusative, after the Greek construction of *κόπτεσθαι*, *τύπτεσθαι*, "to bewail." So *Plango*, that is, *Plango me*,

takes an accusative. Ovid :
“Deplanxere domum.”

Ulcus, a sore, ulcer. Fr. ἔλκος, whence some read *Hulcus*. But the Æolians frequently dropt the aspirate, as in ἥλιος for ἔλιος.

Ulex,——

Uligo, the natural moisture of the earth. Fr. *udus*, whence *udiligo*, *uligo*, as *Fumus*, *Fumiligo*, *Fuligo*.

Ullus, any. Fr. *unus*, whence *unulus*, *unlus*, *ullus*. Thus *ullus* is any the least : They would not bear any the least insult.

Ulmus: See Appendix.

Ulna, the arm. Also, a cubit measure. Fr. ὠλένη, ὠλή, whence *olna*, *ulna*.

Ulpicum, African garlic. Columella says that it is called by some *allium Punicum*. What if this should be its derivation? By cutting down we should have *altipunicum*, *alpunicum*, *alpicum*, then *ulpicum*, as from Ἀμβων is Umbo.

Uls, beyond. “It was formerly *ultis*, whence *ultra*,” says Forcellini. Or *uls* was for *ulteris* (locis), from *ulter*. But rather, *uls* is from *ollis* i. e. in illis locis, opposed to “in his locis.” Hence *olls*, *ols*, *uls*.

Ultërior, further, further off. Fr. *uls*, whence *ulster*, as Sub, Subter; Præ, Præter. From *ulster*, *ulter*, might be formed *ulterus*, whence *ulterior*. So Inter, Interus, Interior.

Ultïmus, furthest, last. Fr. *ulter*, *ulterior*, whence *ulterri-mus*, *ultimus*.

Ultio, revenge. Fr. *ulciscor*, i. e. *ulcor* or *ulcior*, *ulctus*, *ultus*.

Ultra, on the further side. For *ulterâ* parte. See *Uterior*.

Ultro, voluntarily. For *vultro* from *volo*, *volitum*, *voltum*, whence *voltro*, *vultro*. ¶ Al. fr. ἐλευθέρω (τρέπει), freely; cut down to εὐλθέρω, *ulthero*, *ulthro*, *ultro*.

Ultro citroque, on this side and on that, to and fro. That is, *ultero citroque* itinere, gressu, &c.

Ulua, sedge. Fr. ἔλυος, ἐλεια, marshy; whence *eliva*, *elva*, *ulva*, as in Ἐλκος, *Ulcus*. Forcellini explains *ulva* “herba PALUSTRIS, quæ in fluvio ac PALUDE nascitur.” ¶ Al. from *udus*, whence *udiva*, *udva*, *ulva*. Or from ὕδωρ, water, moisture.

Ulûla, an owl. Belg. *uyl*. “Ab *ululo*, flebile mæstumque sonum edo. Ut Gr. ὀλολύγων ab ὀλολύζω.” F. “Germ. *eule*, Anglo-Sax. *ule*.” W.

Ulûlo, I shriek, howl. Fr. ὀλούζω. ¶ Or, as *ulula* seems properly said of dogs and wolves, from ὕλαω, ὕλω, to howl; redupl. *ululo*, as from Πόλως is Populus, Populus. ¶ Vossius notices Hebr. *jatal* or *yatal*: and Belg. *huylen*. Wachter notices Icel. *yla*.¹

¹ Quayle: “*Ululo* is the exact expression of grief by an Irish mourner.” That is, it is a Celtic word.

Ulysses, *Ulysses*. From Ὀδυσσεύς, whence *Udysses*, (as in *Ut* from Ὀτι,) then *Ulysses*, as in *Alacer*, *Oleo*.

Umbella, a little shade. For *umbrella*.

Umbilicus, the navel; the middle of anything. Fr. ὀμφαλός, whence *ombilus*, [as in ἀμφο, *ambo*; and in μηχανή, *machina*,] then *umbilus*, and *umbilicus*, as in *Amicus*. *Umbilicus* is also a kind of cockle, wrinkled, says *Ainsworth*, like the navel. “*Marina cochlea, cujus testa rotunda et contorta similitudinem quandam habet cum umbilico hominis.*” F. Also, a taperstick made of cedar, &c. round which a book was rolled. Because, when the book was folded, the stick was in the middle of it. *Forcellini* adds: “*Vel, quod pæne eodem recidit, umbilici dictæ sunt bacilli partes extremæ, quæ hinc inde exstabant, convoluto volumine.*” *Pliny* uses this word in other metaphorical senses.

Umbo, the boss of a shield; a shield. Also, any round prominence. Fr. ἀμβων, which among the *Æolians* was written ἄμβων, as Ἀκρος, Ὀκρος; Ἀγχος, Ὀγχος.

Umbra, a shade, shadow. A phantom, mere shadow. A color, pretext. An uninvited guest, who accompanied a great man to a feast, and followed him, as a shadow follows the body. *Umbra* is fr. ὄφρη, ὄφρη, darkness, transp. ὄφρη, whence for softness ὀμφρα, *ombra*, (as ἀμφο, *ambo*), then *umbra*. ¶

Al. from ὄμβρος, a shower, as darkening the sky.

Umbra, some fish. “From its black color, says *Varro*. Or from certain oblique lines which go from its back, and are mixed up of gold and darker ones, which seem shadows of the former. One is clear, then follows a dark one; and so on from the head to the tail, as *Rondelet* says. The Greeks similarly call it σκλαίνα from σκιά. *Ovid* says of them; *Corporis umbræ Liventis.*” F. By the Greeks it was called also σκιαθίς and σκιαδεύς. *Donnegan* says it is “a kind of flat fish, remarkable for swimming rapidly, gliding as it were like a *SHADOW*.” The Greeks called it also σκίπavος, i. e. covered or shaded.

Umbrāculum, a shady bower; Fr. *umbro*, I shade.

Und, all together, all at once. That is, unā operā, unā viā, unā sede.

Uncia, an ounce. Hence the twelfth part of any whole. Fr. οὐγκία, which *Pollux* states was a Sicilian word. *Turton* notices Arab. *ukia*. And *Lhuyd* the Irish *unsa*.

Uncinus, a hook. Fr. ὄγκινος. Or from *uncus*, as *Divus*, *Divinus*.

Uncus, a hook; an iron drag hooked at the end; an anchor. Fr. ὄγκος, which was so used. The Greeks said also ὄγκη, ὄγκινος.

Uncus, hooked, curved. See above.

Unda, a wave. Fr. οἰδάω, οἰδαίνω, to swell; whence οἰδανός, οἰδνός, οἰδνα, swelling; transp.

οἷδα, then *unda*, as *pUnio* from *πΟΙνί*. Euripides has οἷμα' αἰός. So *xūma* is fr. *κύω*, to swell. ¶ *Al.* from οἷμα, same as *unda*. Hence οἷμα, for softness οἷδα. ¶ Wachter says: "Latinos a Celticâ voce *don*, aqua, unda, formâsse per metath. (i. e. *ond*.) *unda*, Francos *und*, quivis absque monitore intelligit."

Unde, whence. Fr. ἐνθεν, (which Donnegan translates "from whence" as well as "from thence,") whence ἐνδε, and *unde*, as ἔλκος, *Ulcus*. ¶ *Al.* from ἐνθεν, ἐνθε'. ¶ Or from ὤν δέ. That is, ἐξ ὧν δέ τόπων.

Undecumque, from what place soever. For *undequocumque*, whence-soever. A *quocumque* loco *unde* fieri potest.

Undeviginti, nineteen. *Unus de viginti*.

Undique, from all parts, from all sides. Fr. *undecumque*, *undequo*, then *undique*, as *protE-nus*, *protInus*.

Undo, I abound. From the notion of waters rising in surges, and spreading themselves around. See *Abundo*.

Unedo: See Appendix.

Ungo, *Unguo*, I smear, daub; I bathe, moisten. Fr. ἡγγίω, ἡγγᾶ, or ἡγγύω, I pour in, infuse. Thus ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς δάκρυα ἡγγεῖν is to bathe letters with tears. U for E, as in ἔλκος, *Ulcus*.

Unguen, *Unguentum*, any fat odorouss liquor for anointing with. Fr. *ungo*, *unguo*.

Unguis, a nail, claw, talon.

A vintage-hook. "Also, a collection of matter in the pupil of the eye, in the shape of a man's nail." *Tt.* *Unguis* is fr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, transp. ὄνυχος, whence *onguis*, *unguis*. ¶ *Al.* from ὄγκος, a hook. As being curved or crooked. ¶ Quayle refers to Celt. *ionga*.

Ungula, a hoof; also, a claw, talon, like *Unguis*, which is used also of a hoof. "*Ungula* is not from *unguis*; but, as *unguis* is from ὄνυχος, so *unga* is from accus. ὄνυχα, and thence *ungula*." *V.* Or from a word *unx*, *ungis*, fr. ὄνυξ, ὄνυξ. ¶ Or from ἀγκύλη, curved. As ἄμβων, *Umbo*.

Ungula, an instrument of torture, resembling the (*ungular*) talons of wild beasts.

Ungulus, a ring. "From *uncus*, whence *unculus*, *ungulus*. Because it is curved." *V.* Or fr. ἀγκυλος. See *Ungula*.

Unicus, only, alone, single; incomparable; singularly dear. Fr. *unus*. As *Tetrus*, (that is, *Teter*,) *Tetricus*. ¶ *Al.* from ἑνικός, as *Unus* from ἑνός.

Unio, the number one. Fr. *unus*. Also, a union of many things into one. Also, a species of onion or scallion. *Columella*: "Pompeianarum cæpam, vel etiam Marsicam simplicem, quam vocant *unionem* rusticæ eligito. Ea est autem quæ non fructificavit, nec habuit soboles adhærentes." *Forcellini* calls it "*unicaulis*." Also, a pearl. "Because," says *Turton*, "there is never more than ONE found in the same shell." This is not

¹ *Al.* from ἐνθεν, (ἐνθε,) to agitate.

true. Rather, because there are never two alike in the same shell. Pliny: "Dos omnis in candore, magnitudine, orbe, pondere, haud promptis rebus: in tantum ut nulli duo reperiantur **INDISCRETI**: unde nomen *unionum* Romanæ imposuere deliciæ." Vossius thinks it may be called from its resemblance to the scallion, mentioned above.

Unīversus, entirely all, all together. Ab omni parte *versus* in *unum*.

Unquam, at any time. Shortened from *unam aliquam*, or *unam quancquam*, i. e. horam, diem, or partem, or rem. Secundum being understood. Compare *Aliās*. ¶ Or for *unicum*, whence *unicam*, *unquam*.

Unus, one, alone. Fr. *olvos*, alone. Hesychius explains *olváein* by *μονάζειν*, and *olwánta* by *μονήρη*. ¶ Al. from *enēs* gen. of *ais*. As *ἔλκος*, Ulcus. But then U should rather be short. ¶ Wachter notices Germ. *ein*, Belg. *een*, Welsh *un*, Anglo-Sax. *an*, Goth. *ains*.

Unxia, the Goddess who presided over anointings. Fr. *un-go*, *unxi*.

Vocābūlum, a name by which a thing (*vocatur*) is called. A noun.

Vocālis, having (*vocem*) a voice; having a loud voice.

Vociferor, I cry aloud. *Vocem* longè *fero*.

Voco, I call to, call; summon; invite. Fr. *βοάω*, *βοῶ*, I call upon, cry aloud to. Hence

voo, (as *Βῶ*, *Vivo*), then *voco*, as *σπῖος*, *specus*.

Voconia pyra: See Appendix.

Vōla, the palm of the hand, and sole of the foot. Fr. *λόβη*, a hand, transp. *βόλη*, whence *vola*. Hesychius: *λόβαι χεῖρες*. ¶ Wachter: "*Lofa* occurs in the sense of *vola* manus among the Goths in the version of Ulphilas in Mark 14, 65. The Suecian *lofwen* even now signifies the same thing." *Lofa* transposed is *fola*, *vola*. ¶ Vossius: "From *βολή*, a cast. Because, what is thrown, is laid hold of by this part." If *βολή* could mean a hit or blow, then *vola* might be compared with *θέναρ*, the palm of the hand, fr. *θενῶ* fut. of *θέλω*, I strike. Petronius: "Os hominis PALMA excussissimā PULSAT." ¶ Al. from *καλῶ* fut. of *πάλλω*, allied to which is *παλάμη*, palma. "The Æolians said *στρΟτός* for *στρατός*, *βρΟδέως* for *βρᾷδέως*." V.

Vōlātīca, a witch. Fr. *volo*. As flitting about or fleeting.¹

Vōlēma, a kind of large pear. "According to Servius, because it fills the (*volam*) hand. But Servius adds '*volema* pira lingua Gallicā bona et grandia.' Whence it is a Gallic or

¹ "In Tertullian de Pallio 'Qui volaticam spectat,' some understand it a soothsayer who conjectures (ex *volatu*) from the flight of birds: others a geometrician who measures things by the (*vola*) palm of his hand; or who measures the land, from *vola*, which in the Phœnician language signifies land." F.

German word. Hence it is rather from the German or Belgic *vol*, full, whence *vollen*, to fill. Virgil calls them *GRAVIA*." V.

Völo, as, I fly. Fr. *βολέω*, *βολᾶ*, in a neuter sense, *pro-jicio* me. *Ῥιμφαλῆος*, swift, is from *ρίπτω*, to throw; *πρῆριφα*, *ρίφα*, *ρίμφα*. ¶ Fr. *πολάω*, *πολᾶ*, says Haigh. In the sense, I suppose, of *Verto* me, I wheel round and round, I flit. ¶ Teuton. *voghel*, Germ. *vogel*, is a bird.

Völo, I wish. If *βούλομαι* is properly deduced by Lennep from *βολέω*, *βολᾶ*, "i. e. *animus meus adjicio ad aliquam rem, adeoque volo*,"—from *βολᾶ*, i. e. *βολᾶ νοῦν*, might be *volö*. Others deduce *volö* from *βούλα*, (whence *βούλομαι*), for *voulo*. Germ. *wollen* is to will or wish. If *θέλω* became *φέλω*, as *θήρ* became *φῆρ*, from *φέλω* might be *velö*, *velim*, and *velö* might have been changed to *völo*, as *νέος*, *nEvus*, became *nOvus*, and *ἐμῶ*, *vEmo*, became *vOmo*. Also from *ἐλῶ* we might get *velö*, as from *Ἑσπέρα*, *Vespera*: then *volö*. From *volis* is *vis*, from *volit* is *volt*, *vult*.

Völönes, volunteers in the army. Fr. *volö*.

Volsella, *α*, tweezers. Fr. *vello*, *vulsum* and *volsum*, as *Verto*, *Versum* and *Vorsum*.

Volva, the secundine. Fr. *volvo*, in the sense of *involvero*, to wrap. Forcellini explains *volva* "*intolucrum factus et fungorum*."

Völubilitas, readiness of speech. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*. Properly, the easiness with which anything rolls on.

Völücer, flying; swift. Fr. *volö*.

Völücrä, a wine-fretter. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*. It is called otherwise *Volvox*, *Convolvulus*, *Involvulus*.

Völumen, a rolling, winding; a fold, wreath, spire. Also a book or volume. For the ancient mode of making up books consisted in pasting several sheets together, and rolling them on a staff. Fr. *voluo*, whence *volvo*.

Völuntas, the will; a wish; a will or testament. Fr. *volö*. For *volentus*, fr. *volens*, *entis*. Though in truth *entis* is for *ontis* or *untis* from Greek *οντος*.

Volvo, I roll. *Volvo* animo, I roll or revolve in my mind, ponder. *Volvo* is for *voluo*, (as *Soluo*, *Solvo*), whence *volutum*, *volubilis*. *Voluo* is fr. *πολεύω*.

Völüpe, *Völup'*, agreeable. Fr. *volupis*, and this from *volö*, I wish, desire. That is, desirable.

Völuptas, pleasure. Fr. *volupe*; whence *volupitas*, *voluptas*.

Völüta, the member of a column. Fr. *volvo*, *volutum*. Harris describes it as that part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian and Composite orders, which is supposed to represent the bark of trees *TWISTED* and turned into spiral lines; or, according to others, the

head-dresses of virgins in their long hair.

Vōlūto, I ponder. Also, I roll, wallow. Fr. *voluo*, *volutum*. See *Volvo*.

Vōmer, a ploughshare, the iron of the plough. Fr. *vōmo*, *vōmi*, as *ēmo*, *ēmi*. Because it casts up the earth. “*Vomo* metaphorice, largè ejicio, ejec-to.” F.

Vōmica, an imposthume. Fr. *vomo*. As discharging sanious matter.

Vōmo, I vomit. Fr. *ἐμίω*, *ἐμῶ*, whence *vemo*, (as *ἴς*, *Vis*,) then *vomo*, as *νέος*, *nEvus*, *nOvus*; and *sOcer* for *sEcer* from *ἔχυρος*.

Vopiscus, one who of two children conceived is properly born, the other being an abortion. “Fr. *ὀπίσω*. As left behind,” says Scheide. Or from *ὀπισθε* might be *ὀπισθικός*, whence *ὀπισκός*.

Vōrāgo, a whirlpool; hence a prodigal. Fr. *voro*. So *Imago*, *Origo*.

Vōro, I devour. Fr. *βιβέω*, *βιβῶ*, whence *βρώ*, &c.

Vortex, a whirlpool, whirlwind. Fr. *verto*, *vorto*. See *Verto*.

Vos, ye. Fr. *σφῶ*, transp. *φῶς*, whence *vos*.

Vōtum, a vow; a prayer to a Deity attended with a promise or vow; a prayer; a wish or desire breathed in a prayer, the object of a prayer. Fr. *voveo*, *vovitum*, *votum*.

Vōveo, I vow; pray for a thing, while I vow to do something to obtain it; I pray for,
Etym.

desire, wish. Fr. *βεβαιῶ*, *βεβαιῶ*, whence *babeo*, (exactly as *ἔλαλον* became *OlEuin*,) for softness *voveo*. Donnegan: “*Βεβαιῶ*, to assure, to affirm or promise with certainty. *Βεβαίωσις*, a firm promise.” ¶ *Al.* from *βοίω*, considered the same as *βοάω*, I call out upon. Hence *βοῖο*, *bo Veo*, *voveo*. As *Βιῶ*, *ViVo*.

Vox, *vōcis*, the voice; a sound or word uttered by the voice. *Quā quis vocat*. Hence *vocis*, *vocs*, *vox*. Or rather *vox* is for *vocans*, *vocns*, *vocs*, as *Regens* becomes *Regns*, *Regs*, *Rex*. ¶ *Al.* from *βοάω*, fut. *βοάσω*, *Æol.* *βοάξω*, *βῶξω*.

Upilio: See *Opilio*.

Upūpa, a boupoo, puet. Fr. *ἔποψ*, *ἐποπος*. ¶ From the sound, *pu pu*, says Varro.

Upūpa, a kind of mattock. “For it somewhat represented the head and beak of a *upupa*.” Ainsw.

Urānia, one of the Muses. *Οὐρανίη*.

Urbānus, pertaining (ad *urbem*) to the city, and so opposed to the boorish and uncouth manners of rustics. Hence refined, courteous, polite, humorous, witty.

Urbs, *urbis*, a city. Fr. *or-bis*, *orbs*, a circle. Ovid: “*Ubi dicitur altam Coctilibus muris Cinxisse Semiramis urbem*.” So we speak of Round the town. ¶ *Al.* from *urbus* or *urtus*, round. See *Orbis*. ¶ Pomponius Digest.: “*Urbs* ab *urbo* appellata est: *urbare* est aratro definire.” Ainsworth: “*Ab urbo*, parte aratri quo

3 U

muri designabantur." The northern *orva*, *urva*, was to plough.

¶ Al. from πόλις, transp. ὀλπις, ὀλπις, whence *orbs*, (as tuRban is for tuLban, and French oRme for oLme from uLmus,) then *urbs*.

Urceolāris herba, the herb feverfew. From its uses in scowering glass (*urceolos*) vessels.

Urceus, a pitcher. Fr. ὕρχη, an earthen vessel.

Urēdo, a burning on the skin. A scorching or blasting of trees. Fr. *uro*. So *Torpedo*.

Urgeo, *Urgeo*, I press, drive, impel. Fr. ὄρω, I move, excite; pf. ἔορκα, whence ἑορκέω, ἑοργέω, *orgeo*, *urgeo*. ¶ Or from ἔρχω or ἔργω, ἔορκα or ἑοργα, I shut up, and so press in. Hirtius: "Accidit ut pellerent *urgerentque* in oppidum." Cicero: "Urbem premere atque *urgere*," hem in. Or fr. ἔργω, εἰςγώ, I drive away. ¶ Al. from ὀρέγω, ὀρεγέω, ὀργέω, I stretch out my hand to thrust. ¶ Al. from ἔργον. I impel to work. ¶ Al. from ὀργή, anger, whence a word ὀργέω, I stimulate to anger, and I stimulate generally. Or, as ὀργάω is to feel an ardent incitement or impulse, perhaps ὀργάω or ὀργέω was used for giving such an impulse.¹

Urīgo, a burning passion. Fr. *uro*, as *Orior*, *Origo*.

Urīna, urine. Fr. οὐρον, whence a word οὐρῆναι, οὐρεῖναι,

ad urinam pertinens. Or *ina*, as in *Divina*, *Piscina*.

Urīno, *Urīnor*, I dive. Corrupted from ἑρυνάω, ἑρυνᾶω, I seek, search; transp. ὕρυνᾶω, contr. ὕρυνᾶω, *urino*.²

Urīna ova, saddle-eggs. Οὐρίνα ᾠά.

Urna, a waterpot, pitcher, urn, box, vote-box. Fr. ὕδωρ, water; whence ὕδριν, transp. ὕδριν, *urdu*, *urna*. Aspirate dropt as in *Ulcus*. ¶ Al. from *uro*, whence *urina*, (as *Piscina*), *urna*. As prepared by burning. ¶ Al. from *orca* or ὕρχη, a kind of vessel, whence *orcina*, *orna*, *urna*, or *urcina*, *urna*.³

Uro, I burn. Fr. εἶω, as νῦος, nuRus; μουσάων, musaRum. Also, I nip or pinch with cold, the effects of which are similar to those of fire. Also, I sting so as to produce a burning heat; hence, I sting the mind, gall, vex.

Urōpŷgium, the rump. Οὐροπύγιον.

Urruncum, —

Ursus: See Appendix.

Urtica, a nettle. Fr. *uro*, to sting; supine *urritum*, *urtum*. So *Mergo*, *Mergitum*, *Mertum*, whence *Merto*. Macer: "Nec immeritò nomen sumsisse meretur, Tacta quòd *exurat* digitos *urtica* tenentis." *Urtica* is also a sea substance between the animal and the shrub. Pliny:

¹ Al. from ὀρεγέω, I dive. How?

² Al. from *urīnor*. "Quòd, subter aquam demersum atque inde rursus emergens, *urinantis* speciem præbere videatur." F.

¶ ¹ Al. from οὐραγέω, οὐργέω, I lead the rear.

"Vis pruritu mordax, eademque quæ TERRESTRIS *urticæ*."

Urus, a kind of wild ox. A northern word. Macrobius: "*Uri* GALLICA vox est, quæ feri boves significantur." Germ. *aur*, *ur*, is *ferus*, *sylvestris*. Virgil calls them "*SYLVESTRES uri*."

Uspiam, in any place. Compare *Usquam*. *Piam*, as in *Quispiam*.

Usquam, in any place; to any place. For *ullisquam* i. e. locis: whence *ulsquam*, *usquam*. *Quam* as in *Quisquam*, and as *Piam* is *Uspiam*, which seems to be put for *Ullispiam*. ¶ *Al*. from *ἄλς*, *ᾠς*, unto, and *quam* i. e. *aliquam*. Hence "to any place" is supposed the primary meaning.

Usque, as far as, unto, to. Fr. *ἕως* or *ᾠς*; *que* being for *χῆ*, aliquo aut ullo modo; or for *αἰ*. See *Absque*. Also, continually, incessantly. That is, all the time reckoned from one point to another.

Usta, burnt ceruse. Fr. *uro*, *ursi*, *ussi*, *ustum*.

Ustūlo, I burn all round, singe. Fr. *uro*, *ustum*.

Usūra, the use or enjoyment of a thing; interest paid for the use of money lent. Fr. *utor*, *usum*, *usurus*.

Usurpo, I use much; I exercise, practice, execute, perform. Also, I call, name, i. e. nomine, I use by a particular name. Columella: "*Hoc nomine usurpant agricolæ ramos*" &c. Also, I make my own by use or prescriptive right; I ac-

quire. Also, I make use of without proper claim, usurp. Fr. *usura*, whence *usuripo*, *usurpo*. *Po* is possibly from Gr. *-πω*, as in *βάλλω*, *ἔρω*, *μέλλω*, &c. Or it may be allied to *Pe* in *Volupe*.

Usus, use, practice, enjoyment of a thing, profit derived by the use of a thing. Also, use, custom, acquaintance, intimacy. Fr. *utor*, whence *utsus*, *usus*.

Ut, as, like as, according as. For *uti*, and this for *ute*, from *ῥτε* i. e. *τρόπῳ*. Or from *ᾠτε*, which Donnegan states is Doric for *ᾠστε*. The aspirate is dropt, as in *Ἐλκος*, *Ulcus*; and *Ω* changed to *ū*, as in *humerus* from *ἰμως*, *ἰμωρ*, and in *fūris* from *φῶρις*. Again, *ut* is *how*. Cicero: "*Credo te audisse ut me circumsteterint*." *ἰτε* would mean the same. *Ut* is also "*how*" in exclamations and in interrogations. Also, *howsoever*, although, like *Quamvis*. So *ut ut* is *howsoever*, in whatever manner: *ut* being repeated, as *Quis* in *Quisquis*. *Ut* is also as soon as, or during the time that. Cicero: "*Ut hæc audivit*," &c. Terence: "*Ut numerabatur argentum, intervenit homo*." *Ut* is here, *ῥτε* (*χρόνῳ*). Or it is here the same as before. For we should say, *JUST AS* he heard this, *JUST AS* it was being counted. *Ut* is also so that, in order that, to the end that, and may here be referred to *ᾠτε* for *ᾠστε*. And where it means to such a degree that, and is put after *Adeo*, *Sic*, *Talis*, &c.

But where *ut* is that, as in Nepos: "Si verum est *ut* populus R. omnes gentes virtute superarit," there *uti* seems to come from *ὑτι*. And so where it means, I wish that, *velim ut*. Yet it can be explained, *Velim ita ut*. Some refer *uti* and *ut* in all their significations to *ὑτι*: but Vossius well observes that *ut* is used in numerous senses in which *ὑτι* is not.

Utcumque, howsoever, whensoever. *Ut* is how and when, and *cumque*, soever. See *Quicumque*.

Utensilia, utensils. Fr. *utor*. As necessary for use.

Uter, a bag of skin or leather blown up like a bladder. Fr. *οἶδος*, Æol. *οἶδορ*; a swelling tumor: hence it might be used for a swollen bag. Fr. *οἶδος* is *uder*, *uter*. ¶ Al. from *ὑδαρος*, the paunch. Or fr. *uterus*. "Siquidem *uter* vinum, oleum, *uterus* foetum continet: *uter* corio, *uterus* cute tegitur: *uter* protuberat, ita et *uterus*." V.

Uter, whether of the two. *Uter* i. e. *uterus* is fr. *ὑπότερος*: dropping *πο*, *ὑπερος*. We have Ulysses from *Ὀδυσσεύς*. ¶ Or fr. *ἕτερος*, other. Or from *ὁ ἕτερος*, the other: whence *οὔτερος*, *uterus*. But then *U* should be long.

Uterīnus, born of the same mother, ex eodem *utero*.

Uterque, both the one and the other. For *utercunque*, whethersoever of the two. This sense of *uterque* seems properly to require another *uterque* to support it. As in Terence:

"*Uterque utrique est cordi*." Cæsar: "Cū *uterque utrique* esset exercitus in conspectu."

Uterus, the paunch, belly; the womb. From *ὑδαρος* or *ὑδαρος*, which is explained by Hesychius *γαστήρ*, which has both the senses. Hence *uderus*, as *Ὀδυσσεύς*, Ulysses: then *uterus*. ¶ Al. from *ὑστέρα*, (*ὑτέρα*,) the womb. ¶ Al. from *uter*, a bag.

Uti: See *Ut*.

Utilis, useful, fit, &c. Fr. *utor*. Fit to be used. As Gr. *χρήσιμος* from *χράσμαι*, *χρήσομαι*.

Utinam, I wish that. *Uti* is *Velim uti* or *ut*. *Ut* is used in the same sense. *Nam*, as in *Quisnam*, *Quianam*. It seems here to bear distinctly the sense of *μὴν*, (Æol. *μὰν*, transp. *νὰμ*,) truly.

Utique, certainly, assuredly. For *uticumque*, *utcunque*, as *Ubique* is for *Ubicunque*. That is, howsoever, in what way soever, in every way, under any circumstances.

Utor, I am in the habit of using, I make use of. Also, I am in habits of intimacy with. Fr. *ἔθω*, I am accustomed; pf. mid. *ἔοιθα*, whence a verb *ἑοιθίω*, *ἑοιθῶ*, whence *eūtho*, (as pUnio from *πΟΙνῇ*,) then *eutho*, *utho*, and *uto*, as *λατῶ* fr. *λαθίω*. Al. from pf. mid. *ἔωθα*, whence a verb *ἑωθίω*, *ἑωθῶ*, whence *eutho*, (as *φΩρὸς*, fUris,) *utho*, then *uto*. Or from *ἑωθῶ*, transposed to *ᾠεθῶ*, *οᾠtho*, *αtho*, then *utho*, as pUnio from pŒna. Or *εὔθω* was formed from *ἔθω*, as the *T* is added in *εὔδω*, *εὔδης*,

εὐλαί, εὐρύς, εὐράς.¹ *Uto* was anciently used, as Priscian affirms. Indeed it is used by Cato.

Utpôte, as.. *Utpote* properly expresses such a likeness as is (*pôte*) possible in the nature of the case. Plautus: "Satis nequam sum, *utpote* qui hodie in-ceperim amare." Again: "Similiorem mulierem, magisque eandem, *utpote* quæ non sit eadem, non reor."

Utriculārius, one who plays on a bag-pipe. Fr. *uter*, *utri*, whence *utriculus*.

Utrinque, on both sides. It seems formed from *uterque*, *utrumque*, like *Hinc* and *Il-linc*.

Utrum, whether of the two; whether. Fr. *uter*, *utrum*.

Ut ut: See *Ut*.

Uva, a grape. Fr. *uveo*, to be moist. As full of juice or moisture. Varro: "*Uvæ*, ab *uvore*." Or it is from *ύω* or *ύέω*, whence *uveo*. Or from *ύδω*, moisture; whence *udiva*, *uva*. Or *uva* is from *οιδω*, a swelling; whence *udiva*, *uva*. *Uva* is also said of bees hanging like a cluster of grapes; and of the glandulous substance which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate, from its resemblance to a grape.

Uveo, I am wet, moist. Fr. *ύέω*, whence *ύερός*, rain.

Uvidus, wet. Fr. *uveo*, as *Frigeo*, *Frigidus*.

Vulcānus, Vulcan. Fr. *fuli-*

go, whence *Fuliganus*, (like Oppidanus, Arcanus,) *Fulganus*, *Fulcanus*, *Vulcanus*. ¶ *Al.* from *fulgeo*, whence *Fulganus*, &c. ¶ Vossius refers it to *Tubalcain*, *Tu* being omitted.

Vulgo, I make common, spread among the (*vulgu*) people.

Vulgò, commonly, generally. In *vulgo*.

Vulgu, *Volgu*, a crowd, populace. Fr. *ὄχλος*, transp. *ὄλχος*, *Φόλχος*, whence *folgu* and *volgu*. Wachter notices Anglo-Sax. *folc*, Germ. *volk*, folk.

Vulnus, a wound; mental wound, calamity, grief. Fr. *ὤλη*, a wound made whole, whence *ὤλινος*, *ὤλνος*, *culpus*. ¶ Or from *ὤλινος*, same as *ὤλιος*, destructive, fatal. ¶ *Al.* from *ἐλκος*, a wound; whence a word *ἐλκινος*, *ἐλνος*, then *vul-nus*, as *ἑλκος*, *Ulcus*.²

Vulpes, *Volpes*, a fox. Fr. *ἀλώπηξ*, *Φαλώπηξ*, whence *valop-es*, *volpes*. Or fr. *ἀλώπηξ*, transp. *ἀώληπηξ*, whence *volpex*, (as *Ἄεντος*, *Ventus*,) *volpes*. ¶ *Al.* from *volipes*. *Qui volat pedibus*. Or *pes*, as in *Sospes*, *Cæspes*.

Vultuōsus, expressing too much the feeling of the mind by drawing in or distorting the (*vultum*) countenance; affected, sour, louring.

Vultur, *Voltur*, a vulture. Fr. *ὀλετήρ*, a destroyer; whence

¹ See Lennep Etym. Gr.

² "Fr. *ἀλῶδα*, *ἀλῶω*, to bruise, beat." Haigh. Hence then *ἀλδίνος*, *ἀλνος*.

ἰατῆρ, *vokter, vokter*. ¶ Or fr. *vello*, whence *vultum*, as Pello, Pultum, whence Pulto. From its plucking or tearing. ¶ Al. from *volo*, whence *volatum, vultum*. "Ob crebrum *volatum*." F. ¶ "A *vultus*. A perspicacissimo *vultu*." Ainsw.

Vulturnus, the east wind, or south-east wind. Vossius suspects that is so called, as blowing from the Mare *Vulturnum*, mentioned by Pliny, 35, 26. ¶ Or from *volvo*, *volutum*, whence *voluturnus, volturnus*, as Tacitum, Taciturnus. Isaac Vossius: "*Vulturnum* inter Deos recenset Dositheus, et interpretatur στρόφιον, ut dici possit a *volvendo*." ¶ Al. from *volo*, *volatum*, whence *volaturnus, volturnus*.

Vultus, Voltus, the countenance. Fr. *volo*, *volitum, vultum*, whence *voltus*. As indicating the wishes and desires.

Fulva, the matrice or womb. From *volvo*, whence *volva, vulva*. Quæ factum involvit.¹

Uxor, a wife. *Uxor* is fr. *ξυγάρος, ξυνᾶρος*, whence *unxoris, uxoris*; or whence *ξυνᾶρος*, transp. *uxoris*. Or *uxor* is from a word *ξυνάωρ, ξύνωρ*, transp. *unxor, uxor*, or *uxpor, uxor*. ¶ Al. for *unxor* from *ungo, unxi*. From smearing with fat the posts of her husband's house on her first entrance. Pliny: "Proxima adipis laus est, maximè suilli, apud antiquos etiam religiosi. Certè novæ nuptæ

intrantes etiamnum solenne habent postes eo attingere."²

X.

Xēnium, a gift sent to a stranger, guest, friend, &c. *Ξένιον*.

Xērampēlinus, of the color of dried vine-leaves. *Ξηραμπέλινος*.

Xērōphāgia, the eating of dry meat. *Ξηροφαγία*.

Xīphias, the sword-fish. *Ξίφιας*.

Xystus, a covered place, piazza; a covered or shady walk. *Ξυστός*.

Z.

Zābūlus, the devil. *Ζάβουλος*.

Zāmia, a loss. *Ζημία*, Dor. *ζαμία*.

Zāplūtus, very rich. *Ζάπλουτος*.

Zea, spelt, a kind of corn. *Ζέα*.

Zēlōtes, jealous. *Ζηλωτής*.

Zēlōtȳpus, jealous. *Ζηλότυπος*.

Zēlus, zeal. *Ζήλος*.

Zema, a boiler, &c. *Ζήμα* or *ζίμα*.

Zēphȳrus, the west wind. *Ζέφυρος*.

Zēta, an apartment. From

² Donatus adds: "Vel quoddam lotos maritos ungebant:" and quotes Ennius: "Exin Tarquinium bona femina lavit et unxit."

¹ Al. from *δαλφός, Æol. δελφός*.

diata, whence *zeta*. The Greek Ζάβολος is the same as Διάβολος. We say soldier for soldier.

Zingibēri, ginger. Ζιγγίβε-
ρις.

Zizania, tares. Ζιζάνια.

Zōdiācus, the Zodiac. Ζω-
διακός.

Zōna, a girdle, zone. Ζώνη. Also, a purse, which the ancients wore in their girdles. *Zonæ* are the zones, or circles which surround the sky and earth, like girdles.

Zōthēca, a chamber or recess. Supposed by Salmasius to mean properly (θήκη) a place where (ζῶα) animals were kept and fattened for sacrifices, as in the Temple of Jerusalem were recesses for this purpose. But some understand it as a room where persons stay or live. Fr. ζῶ, and θήκη, a repository. It is at all events the Greek ζαθήκη. *Zýgia*, presiding over nuptials. Ζυγία.

Zýthum, beer or ale. Ζύθος.

APPENDIX

OF

THE MOST DUBIOUS DERIVATIONS.

Abies, a fir. "Fr. *ἄβιος*, a wild pear; the fruit of which its cones something resemble." Tt. ¶ From *ἄβις*, says Haigh. "*Abies* is explained by Hesychius a fir or pitch-tree. But Stephens says that *ἄβις* is nothing but Lat. *abies*."

Acerra, a censer, a chest or vessel to burn incense in. Fr. *acer*, whence *acerra*, (as *ἑσπέρα*, *Patera*,) *acerra*. As made of maple-wood. So *Pyxis*, a box, is called from being made of box-wood. And perhaps this derivation of *acerra* is correct. ¶ Al. from *ἀρχαία*, an altar; transp. *ἀρχαία*, *ἀρχαία*. Festus calls it an altar which was placed before a dead person, and on which incense was burnt.

Ador, a kind of pure wheat. "From *α*, not; *δόρυ*, a spear. This corn being without the beard or spear." Tt. ¶ Al. for *athor* (See *Deus*) fr. *ἀθήρ*, a beard of corn. ¶ Al. from *aduro*, as *Agger* from *Aggero*. As being used in adorations.

Adulo, *Adūlor*, I fawn upon, soothe, caress, flatter. As this word is applied peculiarly to dogs, Mr. Barker¹ states that he rejects every etymology of it which does not refer to dogs. He favors the following derivation of Martini: "Malim ab *aulā* significante *ollam*; ut *adulor* sit, Sector *ollam* more canum iis caudā blandientium, a quibus catillones esse sinuntur." He observes that *Dacier* has omitted this reference to dogs in giving the same derivation: "*Adolari* pro *adollari*, *ad ollam* ire, *ollam* sectari, quod parasitis solenne." It appears that *adulor* was written also *adolor*. ¶ Al. from *ἄλδω*, *ἄλδω*, to bark or yelp. For *adhulo*. That is, to fawn upon by yelping. ¶ Al. for *adosculor*, cut down to *adulor*. ¶ Al.

for *aduro* from *οὐρά*, a tail. That is, to fawn upon by moving the tail. ¶ Of those who omit a reference to dogs, some suppose *adulor* to be properly said of those who ever wait (*ad aulam*) at the halls and palaces of the great to flatter them. ¶ Or of those who are (*ad alam alterius*) at the wing of another. As *contubernalis* is from *taberna*. ¶ Al. from *δοῦλος*, a slave. From the servility of flatterers. *A* added, after the Greek method: or put for *ad*. *Adulor* for *addulor*, as *Omitto* for *Ommitto*. ¶ Al. from *ἀδύλιζω*, Doric for *ἡδύλιζω*, I speak pleasant things to another. But *A* should be long, and *U* short.

Æsculus, *Esculus*, the beech, or hay oak, or holm oak. Fr. *esca*, as *φηγὺς* from *φάγω*. Turton: "Because its nut or mast is edible." Martini: "No age was so ignorant as not to know the use of corn: although at the same time men employed for food those things which were attainable without any great labor or preparation: and hence *φηγὺς* might well be called from *φάγειν*." But this derivation says nothing of the diphthong: ¶ Al. from *ἀγύλας*, a kind of beech. Hence *ægilus*, *æcilus*, (as *μιοτέω*, *misceo*,) *æsculus*, (as anciently *Pæna* for *Pæna*,) then *æsculus*.

Affania, idle discourse, tittle-tattle, stuff, nonsense. Fr. *affor*, *aris*. See *Fatuus*. *Ad*, over-much. ¶ Al. from *Ἀφάναι*, *Aphanna*, a paltry town in Sicily or in Attica, and proverbially used for anything vile or low. See *Apinæ*. ¶ Al. for *atvania* from *ad* and *vamus*.

Agōnalia, *um*, some festival. *Vossius*: "From *ἀγωνα*, libations to the dead. Used in a confined sense. The *LXX.* have *ἀγώνους χοάς*." ¶ *Varro* seems to deduce it from *ἀγων*, a leader: "Dies

¹ Classical Journal, No. 20, p. 387.

Agonales dicti ab *agone*, eo quòd interrogatur PRINCEPS civitatis, et PRINCEPS gregis immolatur."

Alea, a die; game of dice. From ἀλέα, Doric of ἡλέα, vain, senseless, silly, unprofitable. ¶ Al. from ἀλῆ, perplexity, uncertainty. From the uncertainty of dice. ¶ Al. from ἰαλέω or ἰαλῶ fut. of ἰάλλω, to throw. ¶ Isidorus dreams that it was derived from the name of a Grecian soldier who invented the game of dice in the Trojan war.

Amellus, a herb or flower supposed the same as star-wort. From *Mella*, a river of Gaul. Virgil says of it: "Et curva legunt prope flumina *Mella*." Martyn says that one of the Arundelian MSS. and the Cambridge MS. here read *Amella*.

Amussis, a carpenter's rule. Forcellini states that the more rational etymologists derive it from *am*, about; and *assis*, a plank. Varro defines it "TABULA quâ utuntur ad saxa leviganda." Is *amussis* then a plank placed round about anything to make it level? That is, (*assis*) a plane moved (*am*) about a surface. Isaiah: "The carpenter stretcheth out his rule, he marketh the god out with a line, he fitteth it with planes, and he marketh it out with the compass," &c.

Ananœum. "A kind of larger cup which those, who entered on a winematch, were obliged to drink off. From ἀναγκαιον, necessary. Casaubon remarks that an old Greek poet calls the delirium occasioned by too much drinking ἀνδραν γλυκειαν, a sweet necessity, and that *ananœum* was so called as inducing it. And that, where Plautus uses it, he alludes to the draught of hemlock which culprits were obliged to drink in some cities of Greece, or to that draught of the river Lethe which all of us must taste. Turnebus observes that ἀνδραν in Hesychius is a judicial urn, and that *ananœum* was so called as being of the same dimensions with it. Others read and explain the word otherwise." F.

Angerona, some Goddess. For *Aggerona*, Ἀγγηρόνη, from *a*, not; γῆρυς, the voice. For she is represented with her mouth sewed up and sealed, or, as others say, with her finger on her mouth, as a token of silence. ¶ Al. from *ango*, *angere*, to press close, to close.

Antenna, *Antenna*, the cross-piece to which the sail of a ship is fastened. For *artenna* from ἀρτεμών, acc. ἀρτεμῶνα, (ἄρτεμνα). ¶ Al. from *am*, about, and

tendo, or τένω *Æol.* of τέλω, or *teneo*.

Antes, *ium*, rows of vines; files or ranks of soldiers. Fr. *ante*. Dacier explains it "ordines anteriores." Ainsworth says: "the *FORE* ranks or outmost ranks of vines." Virgil speaks of "ἐπτακμος antes." ¶ Isaac Vossius asks: "An ab *amites*?" That is, from *amen*, *amitis*, from *ameo*, *amitum*, to go round. From *amites* would be *antes*, *antes*.

Apollinæris, henbane, nightshade. Apuleius: "Ab ipso *Apolline* qui eam invenisse fertur."

Aprilis, April. Fr. *aper*, *apri*. As in this month a boar was sacrificed. ¶ Al. for *aperilis* fr. *aperio*. The earth beginning this month to open itself. But, says Scaliger, this could not apply, as there were but ten months, and so April would fall in spring-time only every now and then.

Area, a threshingfloor, barnfloor. Hence, any open surface, field, plain, flat, area, yard. Fr. *areo*. "Quia ibi *areantur* fruges." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *alea* (as σηλία, σελία; βαλδος, vaRius,) fr. ἀλώα, a threshingfloor.

Areo, I am dry. From ἀέω, considered the same as αέω, to dry. Hence *areo*, as αέω, uRo. ¶ Al. for *aéreo* fr. *aër*, *aëris*. To be exposed to the air. We say, To air.

Arista, a beard of corn; ear of corn. From Germ. *aehr*, an ear of corn. ¶ Al. from Goth. *arista*, *rista*, to shake. A added, as some think also in Adulor. ¶ "From Arab. *arizah*." Tt.

Armoracia, horse-radish. "Pliny says that in the Pontic language it is called *armon*. Or from *Armorica*, the country from whence it was brought." Tt. ¶ The Greek ἀρροπακία is put down by Forcellini. But Dioscorides says: 'Παρὰ τῆς ἀγρίας, ἣν Πρωμαῖοι ἀρροπακίαν καλοῦσι.

Artemisia, the herb mugwort. "From a queen of that name who first used it. Or from *Apræmus*, Diana: because it is used in those disorders of women over which she presided." Tt.

Arundo, a reed or cane; a pipe made of reed. For *arudo* (like Testudo) from *areo*. Forcellini explains it "aquaticus frutex in longam altitudinem excrescens, cortice lignoso et inarescente," &c. But A is short in Arundo, long in Areo. Yet so A is short in Arena from Areo. And in Dicax I is short from Dico. ¶ Al. for *arudo*, from Σεξ. *rend*, a reed.

Etym.

3 x

As, *assis*, a pound-weight, or anything which may be divided into 12 parts. A small piece of money. Fr. *ās*, one; *ās*, *ās*, Dor. *ās*, *ās*. *As* being considered as an integer or whole.

Asio, a horn-owl. "For *asio* fr. *ās*, Cretan form of *ōs*, an ear. As Gr. *ās* from *ōra*, ears. Or for *asio* fr. *asinus*. Its ears hanging down like those of the ass." V.

Assula, a lathe, shingle, "assula." For *assectula*, fr. *assecō*, *assectum*. And perhaps this is true.

Atriplex, the herb orage. "Corrupted from *atraphax* fr. *ἀτράραξ*." V.

Arēna, an oaten straw; oats. Wachter: "Haber, (Germ.) avena. Belg. haver. Videtur esse ab *aben*, deficere: quia avena est vitium frumenti, teste Plinio. Eodem fonte *arena* derivatur." ¶ Isaac Vossius puts down *ἀρῆνα*, as defined by Hesychius "small sterile trees." Virgil: "Steriles dominantur *arēnæ*."

Aula, a pot. Hesychius has: *ἀύλα*, *παρθέριον*. What we call, an omnium-gatherum. But perhaps *ἀύλα* is nothing but *aula* Hellenized.

Autūmo, I think, imagine; I say, aver, relate. If *tūmo* is a termination, (as in *Ætūmo*, and as *Timus* in *Maritimus*), *autūmo* may be from *autō*, to speak out. Then the sense of thinking is secondary: as *φημι* in Homer, which Donnegan renders "to announce as one's opinion of oneself, or think, or suppose." ¶ Al. for *avitūmo* (as *aUceps* for *aViceps*) from *avis*. I conjecture from the flight of birds. Thus the sense of saying is secondary, as *Censeo* is to think, judge, and express what we judge. ¶ Al. for *auctorūmo* fr. *auctor*. *Auctor* sum, I give my opinion. ¶ Al. from *αὐτός*, oneself. I speak from myself.

Axicia, *Axitia*, scissors to clip the hair with. For *assicia*, (as *ulySSes*, *ulyXes*), fr. *adseco*, *assico*. But the word is doubtful.

B.

Babeculus, *Babæculus*, a word believed to be corrupt, for which *babaculus* is proposed from *βᾶβαξ*, *βᾶβακος*, a servant's name: and *baculus* fr. *βάκηλος*, a great booby.

Bacca, a berry. Fr. *pasco*, whence *passica*, *pasca*, *bacca*. ¶ Al. from *pario*, whence *parica*, *pacca*, *bacca*. So our Berry is from To Bear. ¶ Haigh: "Per-

haps at first a grape, fr. *βᾶραξ*, mad, from its intoxicating quality: and then a berry of any other quality." ¶ "It seems to be from Hebr. *baccah*." Tt.

Bacētus, *Bacæolus*, foolish. Fr. *βᾶραξ*. But the word is doubtful.

Bāro, *Vāro*, a blockhead, dolt. The old Scholiast on Persius states, that in the language of the Gauls *barones* were soldiers' fags, and hence that it was used of stupid clowns. ¶ Al. from *varus*, a fork for supporting nets, a stake. Hence a dolt, like *Stipes*. ¶ Al. from *βᾶρος*, weight, heaviness. But the quantity of A is an objection. ¶ Wachter contends that in the passage of Cicero, "Apud Patronem et reliquos *barones* te in maximā gratiā posui," *barones* is used for "viros principes," and refers it to Germ. *bar*, conspicuous. Others to *Bapts*, so that *barones* are men of weight in a kingdom. To *barones* in this sense our word Baron or Barons is perhaps allied. "Some," says Todd, "derive Baron from *ber*, an old Gaulish word signifying commander. Others from Hebrew and Celtic words of the same import. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man; in which sense Baron or Varon is still used by the Spaniards; and our law uses Baron and Femme, husband and wife."

Batiola, a goblet. "Perhaps it should be written *batioca* or *batinoa*. Isidorus has plainly: *Batioca*, *Patera*. Athenæus mentions *Batrida* in the list of cups." V. ¶ Al. for *batinacula*.

Bedella. "It seems to be the same as *bedellum*." F.

Bellis, the white daisy. Fr. *bellus*, which has been supposed to be the origin of another flower called *Bellie*.

Bestia, a wild beast; any brute animal. For *biestia* from *πνέσται* pp. of *πνέω*, to squeeze, crush. As properly applied to tigers, lions, &c. ¶ Al. for *vestia* fr. *vestis*, or from *ἔω*, *ἔωναι*, to clothe. As *bestie* do not so properly feed as clothe man.

Blatta, purple-cloth. Purple, says Vossius, being the color with which the *blatta*, when taken by the hand, tinges it. ¶ Turnebus supposes *blatta* to be the color not of purple, but of the *coccum*; from the grains of which little worms come out, and dye with a very florid color. ¶ Others refer it to the color of blood congealed. For in one of the ancient Glossaries *blatta* is explained by *θρόμβος αἱματος*, a cake of blood. Whence then is *blatta* in this sense?

Boa, a large sea-serpent. Fr. *βοῦς*, *boûs*, an ox. From its large size. Or, as some say, because it was said to stick to cows and suck them till they bled. ¶ Al. from *βῆς*, considered an Æolic change of *δῆς*, a diver.

Boa, a swelling of the legs from walking. Vossius: "From its resemblance to that of a bite from the *boa*. But Salmasius traces it to *βόη*, Æol. for *δῆη*, pain, distress." Dacier: "From its large size, i. e. as large as an ox." See the former *Boa*. *Boa* is defined also by Pliny "morbis popularum cum rubent corpora."

Brassica, cabbage or colewort. Wachter notices the Welsh *bresych*, Germ. *wersich*. ¶ Hesychius mentions that *βράσκη* was used by the Italians for *κράμβη*. But this does not help us. ¶ Al. for *prassica* fr. *πρασκή*, pertaining to a row or bed in a garden. This is much too general a sense.

Burra, trifles. Vossius supposes it was properly a common vile raiment (*burri coloris*) of a red color. See the second *Burra*.

C.

Cæsius, grey, sky-colored. Fr. *cædo*, *cæsum*, to beat. Nonius explains Cæsium "purum, candidum, a Cædendo: quod ita ad candorem perveniat."

Cālābrīca, a kind of bandage used in tying wounds. "If there is room for conjecture, it was called perhaps from the (*Calabæ* oves) Calabrian sheep." F.

Calamenta, the dry parts of a vine. "From the ancient *cala*, Gr. *κάλον*, dry wood." F. *Kālon* is properly burnt, from *καίω*, *kalō*. Some read *calamēta*, the fragments (*calamorum*) of reeds or stalks.

Callæus or *Callæinus*, of a purple, Venetian, or sea-green color. Gr. *καλλίδιος*. Salmasius: "The color of most gems is derived from the name of the gems, as the hyacinthine from the hyacinth. But the term *callæica* or *callæina* was adopted from the color *callæinus*." What shall we say of *callæis*, which is explained by Forcellini "a precious stone resembling a sapphire, and of a bright sea-green color?" Vossius: "From this color *callæious*, the gem *callæis* has its name." Surely we should rather expect that from *callæis* was *callæicus*. The fact may be that *καλλὰς* existed in Greek and produced *καλλίδιος*, *καλλαικός*, and *callæi-*

eus. Or that from *καλλίδιος*, (*καλλίδιος*), was formed *callæis*, thence *callæicus*.

Cāmēna, *Cāmæna*, a Muse. Fr. *cano*, whence *canima*, (as *Alō*, *Alima*, whence *Alma*), then *canimēna*, (as *Habena*), then *camēna*. ¶ Varro says it was anciently written *Casmēna* and *Carmēna*. As *Cano* from *χαῖν*, so *Casmēna* might come from *χάω*, *κέχασμα*. *Carmēna* would seem to be allied to *carmen*. ¶ Al. soft for *canēna* fr. *cano*. But whence the *CE*?

Cānālīcolæ, qui *canalem colant*. "Festus: 'Canalicolæ forenses, homines pauperes dicti, quod circa canales fori consistere.' Scaliger monet dicendum 'circa canalem', non 'canale'. S. 'Fait enim locus in Foro Romano Canalis dictus. Plautus: 'In infimo foro boni homines atque dites ambulant: in medio propter Canalem ibi ostentatores meri.' Sed quid fuerit ille Canalis, non constat. Quidam intelligunt viam demissionem in foro, canalis instar excavatam: alii fossam quæ corrivatas aquas acciperet et in cloacam immitteret." F. "Loca luxuriæ apud Veteres plerumque erant case et tabernæ per ripas dispositæ. Hinc et ganeones et scorta et plebs quæque vilissima, cum in iisdem domunculis ad ripas habitarent, dicti canalicolæ." W.

Cancelli, lattices or windows made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c.; balusters or rails inclosing any place. Fr. *καγκάλις*. ¶ Al. from *cancrī*, which Apuleius is supposed to use in the sense of *cancelli*, but which Forcellini thinks may be taken in its common sense. From *cancrī* in its common sense Becman deduces *cancelli*: "A discretis cancrorum pedibus."

Caprōna, *Caprōneæ*, forelocks. "Pro caperona. Quia frontem caperent, corrugent." V. ¶ Al. from *caper*, *capri*. As having the appearance of goats'-horns.

Cara or *Chara*, a kind of parsnip or carrot. "Sunt qui putent herbam dictam *careum*, Gr. *κάρων*, eandem esse cum eâ quæ *cara* aut *chura* dicitur a Cæsare, quæ, lacte admixto indeque effectus panibus, inopia militum multum levavit. Huc facit quod Dioscorides *cari* radicem coctam æquè edulem esse ait ac pastinacæ." F. To this word seems allied *Carota*, a carrot.

Cardo, a hinge or hook. Used metaphorically for a variety of things on which others turn. Fr. *κραδῶν*, *κραδῶν*, transp. *καρδῶν*, vibrating, shaking backwards and forwards. ¶ Al. from *κάρδη*, (*κάρδη*) a hook or machine from which anything is suspended. ¶ Haigh: "From *κάρτος*,

strength." ¶ See a northern derivation in Carbo.

Caracum, *Caracum*, wine boiled down one third. Gr. *κάρουον*, which is thought however to have been received by the Greeks in later times from the Latins.

Carex, sedge. "Fr. *caro*, *ἔρε*. As fit to tease or scrape with." V. "Fr. *καίρω*, to abrade. From its roughness." Tt. *Caro* indeed is from *καίρω*.

Carpiscillus, a kind of shoe or slipper. Perhaps from *καρπῖς*, a slipper; Dor. *καρπῖς*, transp. *καρπῖς*.

Cascus, antique, out of date. Fr. *χάσκω*, to have gaps or cracks. That is, from age. ¶ Al. from *cado*, *casum*, whence *casicus*, (as *Medeor*, *Medicus*,) *cascus*.

Casteria, a place in which the oars and other tackling of a ship are kept, while the ship is laid up. For *schasteria*, (as Falto from *σφάλλω*,) *σχαστήρια*, fr. *σχαδῶ*, *ἔσχασται*, to let loose, let down; and also, to stop, pause. Nonius: "*Casteria*, locus ubi, cum navigatio conquiescit, remus et gubernacula conquiescunt." But neither the word nor its meaning is certain.

Catomidio, I strike (*κατ' ὅμων*) on the shoulders. Some read *catamidio*, i. e. *καταμειδῶ*, I laugh at.

Cātillus, a puppy, whelp. Also, the young of other animals. For *gatulus* fr. *γάτα* pp. of *γάς*, (whence in Homer *ἐγγεγαυῖα*,) as *γόνος* and *ἐγγονον* are an offspring fr. *γενῶ*, *γένονα*, same as *γάς*. A little production, ¶ Al. from *catus*. A little sagacious thing. ¶ Varro says it is a diminutive of *canis*. Then it would be *canulus*, not *canitulus*, *catulus*.

Catumeum, a kind of cake used in sacrifices. "It seems to mean a cake of flesh cut from the neck of an animal. Fr. *catomum*, which some glosses render a neck: *κατ' ὅμων*. This may be confirmed from the fact that many of the cakes mentioned in this passage of Arnobius are taken from various limbs of animals: as *Caro Strebula* from the huckle-bone, *Ærumnæ* from the gullet, *Tæniæ* from the intestines, *Offa Penita* from the tail, &c." F.

Caudex, the stem or trunk of a tree. From *καύω*, *κάω*, (whence *σκάπτω*, &c.) to scoop, hollow. *Caudicæ* were boats made of hollow trunks of trees or of thick hollow planks; or of such trunks or planks placed rudely together. ¶ Al. from *καύω*, (allied to *καλώ*, whence *Cædes*,) to cut, fell. As being severed from

the tree, as *κορυβς* from *καίρω*, *κέκορμαι*. Or as being cut into many thick planks, a joining together of which was called *caudex*.

Cella, a storehouse for wine, oil, honey, and other provisions. Fr. *celo*, to hide, keep secret; whence *celera*, (like *Patera*,) then *celra*, *cella*. And this seems the true derivation. ¶ Al. from *χηλὸς*, a chest; whence *celula*, *cella*. ¶ Vossius notices Hebr. *CLL*, to hide.

Cères, *Ceres*. Jamieson: "Could we view it as of Scythian origin, it might be traced to Suio-Goth. *kaíra*, which is exactly synonymous with Lat. *queror*. Because she went from place to place bewailing the loss of her daughter." Or for *queres* from *queror*. ¶ Al. for *Geres* from *ῥήγνυς*, which is stated by Hesychius to be one of her names. ¶ Al. from *ce-reo*, which is said to be an old word for *creo*, to create. As producing the fruits of the earth.

Cérussa, white lead. Vossius: "Fr. *κηρός*, whence *κηρόεις*, *κηρόεσσα*, *κηροῦσα*. As being like wax." Why so? ¶ Al. from *κηρόω*, to hurt; participle *κηρόουσα*, *κηροῦσα*, *ceruise*. That is, pernicious.

Chalcidicum, a spacious portico, hall, &c. "Genus ædificii, ab urbe *Chalcidicè* dictum," says Festus, and says no more. ¶ *Χάλχη* was purple.

Cibus, food. Festus: "Fr. *κυβέριον*, a wallet in which they put food." A manuscript reads here *κίβος*, a word used by Orus as quoted by Ursinus on Festus. ¶ "From Hebr. *cibush*, to eat." Tt.

Cicada, an insect which in the summer months sits on the trees in southern countries and makes a shrill sound. Fr. *κίκεος*, a young grasshopper, in Hesychius. But *cicada* is not this insect.

Cicônia, a stork. Also, the bending of the fingers in the form of a stork's bill, and so shaking them by way of ridicule at a person behind his back. From the *Cicônes*, a people of Thrace, who are said to have held it in great veneration. ¶ Lhuyd: "Armoric *stikua*."

Cinrus, a hodge-podge. Fr. *κινρῶς*, *κινρῶ*, to mix; whence *cinrus*, *cinrus*.

Cisium, a kind of two-wheeled car. Fr. *κέκισαι* pp. of a verb whence *κίστη*, a box. ¶ Al. from *κίω*, *κίω*, to go, move.

Cluacina, *Cluacina*, a surname of Venus. Pliny: "Cum Sabini jam dimicaturi adversus Romanos propter raptas virgines, in ipsâ acie, raptis conciliantibus, pacem fecissent, depositis armis

myrtēā verbenā in eodem loco purgati sunt: ibique postea signum Veneris positum fuit, quæ inde *Cluacina* dicta est: *cluere* (some read *cluare*) antiqui PURGARE dicebant." ¶ Al. from *cluo*, to be glorious. Plautus: "Qui perjurum convenire vult hominem, mitto in Comitium; qui mendacem et OLIOSUM, apud *Cluacina* sacrum." ¶ Al. from *cloaca*. Lactantius: "*Cluacina* simulacrum in *clouā* maximā repertum Tatus consecravit; et, quia, cujus esset effigies, ignorabat, ex loco illi nomen imposuit."

Cluaculum, a knife with which victims were sacrificed. Festus: "Vel quia *clunes* hostiarum dividit, vel quia ad *clunes* dependet."

Clostra, the first milk after the birth. Fr. *coalesco*, *coalescitum*, whence *coalestrum*, *colestrum*, and *colostrum*, somewhat as U in Gerundia. It is particularly glutinous; whence some refer it to κόλλα, glue. ¶ Al. from κόλον, food.

Concipilo, I snatch at, tear. For *conpilo*, I pillage, rob. Ci being supposed to be added here, and in Reciprocus, Incitega, Recipero.

Cossis, *Cossus*, a worm which breeds in wood. Fr. κέκορσαι, (κέκοσσαί,) pp. of κείρω, to devour. ¶ Al. from κίς.

Crēmo, I set on fire, burn. From a word κρεμῶ, κρεμῶ, formed from κέκρεμαι (κέκρεμαι) pp. of κείρω, to devour, consume. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. θερμῶς, to make hot: transp. θερμῶς, θερμῶ."

Cucullus, a cornet or coffin of paper, used by grocers and apothecaries to put their spice in. And hence Vossius deduces its sense of a cloak with a hood: "A formā, quia *cucullus* capitis refert conum inversum, planēque chartaceo *cucullo* similis est, ut ex palliis Hispanicis et bardocucullis apparet." Wachter: "Germ. *kogel*, tegmen capitis. Anglo-Sax. *cugle*. *Cucullum* fuisse GALLICUM capitis tegumentum, ex Martiale, Juvenale, et Columellā discimus. Posteris Celtarum in Cambriā *cochl* non ampliūs mitram, sed pallium deotat, forte quia *cochl* Celticā linguā est nomen generale et omnibus tegumentis commune. Interim vox ita concepta est, ac si tegmen orbiculare sonaret, a *kugel*, globus: re ipsā suffragium ferente, quæ globi instar caput cingebat. Sed fortasse fallimur. Nam Salmasio, qui Græcas habet aures, et Gallicas voces ubique Græcis vindicat, κόκκys est apex, crista, et inde *cucullus* tegmen capitis in summo acuminatum. Et hoc sensu videmur vocem Gallicam

etiānum usurpare in *kogel-han*, *gockel-han*, gallus cristatus." Camden refers it to Brit. *cucul*, pallium. Others to κόκλος, whence *cucullus*, *cucullus*.

Cúdo, *ère*, I strike as a smith, hammer, forge. Perhaps allied to *cædo*, to strike. If *cædo* was from a word *cales*, possibly *cúdo* was from a word κάλω or kolō. ¶ Al. from κόπτω, κόττω, whence *coddō*, *cuddo*, *cúdo*.

Cunctor, I hesitate, scruple, delay. For *contor* from *contus*. Taken from a sailor who sounds the shoals and depths of the sea, and proceeds with hesitation. *Contor* was said for *cunctor*. ¶ Al. from *cunctus*. *Cuncta* exopior, I try all expedients and can settle on none.

Curculio, *Gurgilio*, the weasand of the throat. Corrupted from γαργυρεῖν. Or from Germ. *gurgel*, the throat. *Curculio* was also a small worm which eats the pith of corn. As being, says Servius, nothing but throat. The Greeks called a shrimp *καρίς* as being all (κάρα) head.

Curro, I run. The Greek Etymologicon explains (under κύκω) κύρω by τρέχω. From κύρω, fut. καρῶ or κάρωσ, Æol. κάρω, Vossius derives *curro*. The Æolians, he states, said στρakes for σαρakes. ¶ Al. from *currus*.

D.

Dispenno, I stretch out. Taken from the (*pennæ*) wings of birds. ¶ Al. for *dispendo* fr. *pando*.

Dolium, a cask, barrel. "Quia *dolando* fabricatur," says Vossius. But O should thus be short.

Dōlo, I cut smooth, hew, chip. "From Hebr. *dhal*, I attenuate." V.

Draucus, qui alios subagitat. Α τραῦς, τέτραυκα, perforo: unde vox quædam τραυκός. ¶ Al. à δράω, ago. Qui agit. Sed, unde U in primā?

E.

Ea, (whence *eum*, *eam*, *eorum*, &c.) this. From ε, it; whence a word ἐδς, ἐθ, pertaining to it. But this is far from satisfactory.

Egeo, I lack, need. From α, not; ἐχω, I have. Whence a word ἀχέω, I have not, I want; hence ἐχέω, and *egeo*, as Gutta for Chutta. Vossius quotes Hesychius: Ἐχῆρες κερῶι, πτωχοί.

Elūcus, a stupor, heaviness. As taking

away (*luce*) the light (*e*) from the eyes. ¶ Al. from *ἔωλος*, of yesterday, as arising from yesterday's wine. Hence a word *ἔωλικός*, transp. *ἔλωικός*. ¶ Al. from *ἡλῶγος*, full of darkness. ¶ Al. from *ἄλῳ*, I err, blunder.

Everganeæ Trabes, in Vitruvius. "Aliis ita dictæ quod sint affabrè politæ et compactæ, ab *εὐεργής*; aliis ab *evergendo*, quod in aliquam partem *vergant* et *propendeant*." F.

Eugium. "Medium foramen τοῦ αἰδοῖου γυναικείου, et ipsum αἰδοῖον. Ab *εὐγειον*, fertile. Vel ab *εὐδαιον*, *eudæon*, foramen." F.

F.

Faba, a bean, or French bean. Hesychius explains *φάβα* by τὸ σύνθετος ὀσπριον, the common pulse. But was *φάβα* merely *faba* hellenized? ¶ Al. from *πᾶω*, to feed; or *φάγω*, to eat. ¶ Cornish *favan*.

Fāmulus, a slave, attendant. Haigh: "From *πᾶμα*, a possession." ¶ From the Oscan *famel*, says Festus. Whence was *famel*? ¶ Al. from *ἄμα*. Unus ex grege servili. ¶ Al. from *fames*.

Farferus, some tree supposed to be the white poplar. As flourishing on the banks of the *Farfarus*, a Sabine river. Ovid: "Amœnæ *Farfarus* umbræ."

Fatim, abundantly. Fr. *φάρδς*, to be talked of. Of which much may be said. So Sensim, &c. The Latins say *Multi-fariam*, &c. And this seems true. ¶ Al. from *ῥάφτης*, (*φάτης*), inexpressibly.

Fel, *fellis*, gall. Fr. *φᾶνλος*, juice being understood. See Bilis. ¶ Todd refers to Sax. *felle*, gall, anger; and quotes Spenser: "Untroubled of vile fear or bitter *fell*." ¶ Al. from *χολή*. See *Fames*.

Feria, holidays, festive-days. Fr. *lepal* i. e. *ἡμέραι*, sacred days. Hence *fiera*, *seria*. ¶ Al. from the North. "Germ. *seyren* is to celebrate, and *seyre* a festivity." W. ¶ Al. from *serio*. From the killing of victims. But E should thus be short.

Ferrum, iron. Wachter: "From Germ. *wer*, arms, instruments of defence." Haigh: "Fr. γέβρον, a shield, an instrument of defence: Æol. βέβρον." Or from Germ. *wer*, war: being the instrument of carrying it on. ¶ Al. from *θερῶ*, Æol. φέρω, (See *Ferveo*), to heat, melt. ¶ Al. from *serio*. The instrument of striking in war.

Festino, I hasten. Fr. *festum*, (whence *confestim*), fr. *σπευστός*, (fr. *σπεύδω*, *ἔσπευσται*), aspirated *σπευστός*, then *σπευστός*, (as from *ἔφάλλω* is *Fallo*), and *φειστός*. Wachter: "If we transpose *σπεύδω* into *πέσδω*, we have a word very near *festinus*." ¶ Or *festim* is possibly for *festim* fr. *fendo*, *fensi*, *fenstum*, (like *Hausi*, *Hautum*), to strike upon, and so suddenly. Hence *festim* will be suddenly, and so quickly. ¶ Al. from *ἔστει* pp. of *ἔω*, to hurl. As *βίρυφα*, swiftly, from *βίρω*. F, as in *Firmus*. ¶ Al. from the north. "The Franks said *heist*, *heister*, for the German *Haast*, that is, *Hasty*." W.

Flāmen, a priest appointed to some particular God. For *afflāmen* fr. *afflo*. *Afflatus* a Diis. ¶ Al. from the *flāmen*, which was worn by the *Flāmen* Dialis. ¶ Al. for *filāmen* fr. *filum*. "Sive quod *filum* esset annexum pileo sacerdotali, sive quod solo *filo*, urgente æstu, caput cingerent." V. ¶ Al. for *flāmen* for *pileamen*. As distinguished by the *pileus*.

Fæteo, *Fêteo*, to stink. For *fædeo* or *fedeo* fr. *fædus* or *fedus*, which Varro states the Sabines said for *hædus*. To smell like a goat. ¶ Al. for *fædeo* fr. *fædus*, filthy.

Fðtea, a pitfall. Fr. *fodio*, whence *fediva*, (like *Cadiva*), *fodicea*, (as *Alveus* from *Alvus* for *Alivus* from *Alo*), then *fovea*. ¶ Some suppose *forio* was the old form of *fodio*.

Fðveo, I warm, keep warm, cherish. For *foëo* fr. *φῶος*. *φῶς* is translated by Donnegan (inter alia) a blazing hearth, a fire. ¶ Al. from *focus*, whence *focius*, *focius*, *foveo*.

Fraxinus, an ash. Fr. *θράσσω*, *θράξω*, Æol. *φράξω*, (as *θῆρ*, *θῆρ*), to disturb. Ovid: "Ut QUATITUR tepido *fraxina* virga Noto." ¶ Al. from *frago*, *fragsi*, *fraxi*, as *Ago*, *Axi*. As strong in breaking. Hesiod derives the third age of men from ash-trees, as being robust. ¶ "From *φράξις*, a hedge. From its use in forming hedges." Tt.

Frænum, *Frænum*, a bit, bridle. Fr. *frendo*, whence *frendinum*, *frendnum*, *fre-num*. Quod facit ut equus *frendat*. ¶ Al. from the northern *renna*,¹ constringere, whence our *rein*. F, as in *Firmus*.

Frit, a small grain at the top of an ear of corn. "A *frio*, quia faciliè *friatur*."

¹ See Todd ad Rein.

Sed credibile est legendum *friz* a φρίξ, horror: quia summa pars spicæ horret aristis." F.

Fungor, I discharge, execute. Haigh: "Fr. *δνς*, a plough-share, and *αγο*, [or *ἔγω*], I drive. For *funagor*, to plough: metaph. to perform any other thing." ¶ Al. from *funis*, a cord, and *αγο*. I bound or make a boundary by drawing a cord. Hence, I finish.

G.

Galbei or *Calbei*, bracelets. Also, a bandage girt round the arm like a bracelet, and containing amulets. For *garbei* or *carbei*, (as pilgrim for pilgrim from *pergrinus*), fr. *καρπός*, the wrist. ¶ Al. from *galbus*. From the color.

Galēna, the ore of lead and silver; or the ore which remains after the stannum and the argentum are melted off. "Fr. *γελειν*, to shine." V. The Germ. *gall* is to shine: and *galdeus* probably existed in Greek, as appears by the word *γαλήνη*. *Ena*, as in *Habena*.

Gēminus, double, twin. Supposed to be transposed from *genimus* fr. *geneo*, to bring forth. Why? It may be deduced with a little more probability from *δυογενής*, born together; transp. *δυεμονής*. O dropt as in *Ramus*, *Dentes*: and the second O changed into I, as in *terminus* from *τέρμιονος*.

Gēmursa, a corn or swelling under the little toe. Quodd *gemere* faciat.

Gēna is said to have signified an eyelid among the ancients. This seems not certainly established. Propertius has "Exustæque tuæ mox, Polypheme, *genæ*." Yet here the part under the eyelid may be meant. Cicero: "*Genæ* oculos ab inferiore parte tutantur." The part under the eyelids has a near alliance with the upper part of the cheek. Forcellini thus disposes the senses of *gena*: "Membranæ tegentes oculos. Hinc de loco oculorum vel de ipsis oculis. Sæpius sunt partes subjectæ oculis, supra malas. Itemque ipsæ malæ (nam hæc propter vicinitatem faciliè confunduntur) externi, ubi barba nascitur." Forcellini here forgets the Greek *γένυς*.

Gith, a kind of seed. "From Arab. *ketsa*." Tt. This seems far from the mark.

Grādiōr, I step, go on, advance. If it has primarily the notion of slow progress or of going step by step,—as *gradus* in Seneca: "A cursu ad GRADUM

reduci:" which Forcellini explains "from a quick to a slow pace,"—*gradiōr* may come from *βραδύς*, slow. *Æol.* *γρᾱδύς*, as *Βλέφαρον* was in *Æolic* *Γλέφαρον*: that is, from a word *βραβίλλομαι*, fut. *βραβίσσομαι*, *Æol.* *βραδίουμαι*, *γρᾱδίουμαι*. Thus Johnson gives as one of the meanings of *To Step* "to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely," and quotes Thomson: "Home the swain retreats, His flock before him stepping to the fold." ¶ Al. from *ἀγείρομαι*, I rise; pp. *ἤγαρται*, whence *ἐγάρδην*, transp. *ἐγρᾱδην*, thence *gradiōr*, E dropt as in *Remus*, *Liber*, &c. ¶ "From Hebr. *DRG*, incessit per gradus: transp. *GRD*." V.

Grex, *grēgis*, a flock, herd. For *grax*, *gragis*, (as *grēssus* for *grAssus*, *brEvis* for *brAvis*), fr. *κράξω*, *κράξω*, to vociferate, make a noise. ¶ Al. from *ἀγείρω*, to assemble: perf. *ἤγαρκα*, *ἤγαρκα*, *γρέκα*.

Grundiles Lares are said to have been appointed in honor of a sow which brought forth thirty pigs. Fr. *grunda*, a sow; from *grundio*. ¶ Al. for *suggrundiles*, as presiding over such infants as did not live forty days, who were buried in a *suggrunda*. Fulgentius says that the tombs of infants were called *suggrunda-ria*.

Gurgustium, a mean obscure dwelling. Its proper meaning is perhaps a stew, as Forcellini translates it in *Cic. in Pison. 6*. From *gurgēs*, a spendthrift: or a whirlpool of extravagance and dissipation. ¶ Festus: "Genus habitationis angustum, a *gurgulione* dictum."

H.

Hædus, *Hædus*, *Hædus*, a kid. Haigh: "Fr. *αἰδης*, hell. Because goats and kids were sacrificed to the infernal gods." ¶ "From Hebr. *gedi*." Tt. Quasi *gedus*, says Vossius. ¶ Al. from *γοῖρος*, which Hesychius explains dirt. ¶ Al. from *ſædus*, dirty. The Sabines said *ſædus* of a kid.

Hæra, a hog-sty. Fr. *χοῖρος*, a hog. But this would make *hæra*.

Hæridus, *Aridus*, a diviner. Fr. *ara*. In the ancient Glosses it is explained *βωμοσκοπος*. But A would thus be long. ¶ Perhaps it is connected with *Haruspex*, *Aruspex*.

Hædæra, ivy. Quayle refers to Celt. *cidhear*. ¶ Or it is for *edera* from *edo*, like *ἑσπέρα*, *Patera*, *Arcera*. As corroding what it sticks to. ¶ Al. for *hetera* fr. *ἑταρῆς*, fem. of *ἑταρῆς*, a companion

As never growing by itself, but as accompanying something else. ¶ Al. from *κέρτος*, through many changes.

Helvella, a small kind of vegetable. For *heluella*. "From the ancient *helus* for *holus* or *olus*." F. ¶ Or possibly from *helvus* from its color.

Helvus, pale-red. "Fr. *πῆλός*, explained by Hesychius (inter alia) *ᾠχρός*, pale." V.

Hilum, a black spot in a bean. Anything vile or worthless. Fr. *φῶλον*, vile. We have *Heu* from *φῆν*.

Hirsutus, shaggy, bristly, rough. Fr. *horreo*, *horsum*, (as *Mordeo*, *Morsum*,) whence *horsutus*, (as from *Versum* is *Versutus*,) then *hirsutus*, as *Ille* for *Olle*, *Imbris* from *Ὀμβρος*. ¶ Al. from *φρίσσω*, (*φρίσσω*,) to be bristly. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *χερσώδης*, uncultivated, and so rough." ¶ Al. from *εἶρος*, (*εἶρος*,) wool.

Histrion, a stage-player. Livy says it comes from a Tuscan word *hister*, of the same meaning. Whence then *hister*? ¶ Festus says that stage-players were so called as having come first from *Histrionia*. ¶ Al. from *ἵσται* pf. pass. of a verb *ἵστω*, to liken, represent; whence proceed *ἵστος*, like, *ἵστω*, and allied to which are *εἶκω*, *εἶσκω*, *εἰκάζω*. ¶ Al. from *ἵστωρ*, *ἵστορος*, (*ἵστρος*,) one who is skilled or knowing.

Hōria, a small skiff. Fr. *ὄρος*, a boundary: whence *ὄρια ναῦς*, "quia eā litrus legimus," says Vossius.

Hostis, an enemy. Fr. *ὥστis* pp. of *ὤδω*, whence *ὤδισμαι* and *ὤδισμός*, explained by Donnegan "to contend with any one, to dispute against," and "strife, contest." Or *ὥστis* is explained, thrust out i. e. from the boundaries. Haigh says: "Fr. *ὥστης*, he that pushes." Cicero remarks that *hostis* anciently signified a foreigner.

Hostus, the quantity of oil which olives yield at every pressing. Fr. *ὥστis*, thrust out. ¶ Al. from *χῶστis*, from *χῶω* whence (or from *χέω*) is *χῶος*, a certain measure,

I.

Ilex, the holm-oak. Haigh: "Fr. *εἰλίξ*, *εἰλικός*, whatever turns or is turned round, small tendons, ivy, &c." But *ilex* should thus mean rather the ivy, not the tree. Unless *εἰλίξ* could be taken, as that round which ivy turns. We have in Horace, "*Arctiūs atque hederā proce-*

ra astringitur illex." ¶ Al. for *illex*, *illicis*, fr. *illicio*. From its attracting ivy. ¶ "From Hebr. *alah* or *alou*." Tt.

Immanis, huge, enormous; terrible to look at, frightful, fierce. Fr. *μανής*, wide. Haigh translates *μανής* "clear, thin, wide, soft." Did *immanis* mean properly terrible, *μανής* in the sense of Soft might be adduced. And *in* would be negative. ¶ Al. from *in*, not, and *manus*. As properly applied to fragments of stones, rocks, &c. too large for the hand to carry, and opposed to Gr. *χερμῆδια* from *χεῖρ*, *χερς*. A is short in *manus*? Yet Persōna has O long perhaps from Persōno. ¶ Al. from *ἐμμανής*, furious. But hugeness of size seems to be the primary sense of *immanis*. This reason goes against a derivation from an old word *manus*, good, mentioned by Macrobius, and referred by Wachter to *μᾶν*. I desire: i. e. desirable, good, as *Ἀφῶτος* from *ἄδω*, *ἄδω*.

Inchoo, I begin. Festus: "It seems to be derived from the Greek, since Hesiod calls *Chaos* the beginning of all things." ¶ Al. from the ancient *coħum*, the world. The word is spelt also *inchoo*. ¶ Or from *ἐγγχοα* pf. mid. of *ἐγγέω*, to pour, i. e. libations at sacrifices, which was the first thing done at them.

Incienus, *tis*, being near the time of bringing forth. Fr. *ἐγκύων*, *ovres*, pregnant. ¶ "Ab *iactere*, *incitare*. *Sese ciens* seu *incitans* et *movens* ad *fœtum* pariendum." V.

Incilo, I chide. "Dictis asperis mordeo. Vossius vellet ab *incio*, commoveo. Alii ab *incido*, concido." F. ¶ Al. from a word *ἐγχεῖλαι*, *ῶ*, from *χεῖλας*, a lip. Then *incilo* is to ridicule. Valckenaer: "Χλευή, ridicule, is for *χελευή* from *χέλος* same as *χάλος*, a lip. That is, I move my lips in ridicule. As *ἐπιλάλῃω* is to roll the eyes in ridicule."

Indigēto, *Indigēto*, I invoke. For *indiceto*, *indicito*, from *indi* for *indu*, i. e. in, (as in *Induperator*,) and *cito*, I call upon. But, if *indigēto* is the true reading, as some write it, this derivation will not account for the E.

Instar, i. e. ad *instar*, after the manner of. Fr. *insto*, i. e. *vestigis*. Pliny: "*Lætari quod honoribus ejus instatam*." ¶ Al. for *istar* fr. *εἵσται* pp. of *εἶσσω*, to liken. See *Histrion*.

Insubidus: "Inconsiderate, silly. Cui non *subit* quid agendum sit. Or fr. *subidus*, in which case in increases the force. Some translate it, unbecoming, inelegant, uncouth." F. See *Subidus*. ¶ Al. for

insipidus from *sapio*, as *salsus*, *insulsus*; or from *insipio*, as *recipero*, *recupero*. *Insudidus* is exchanged by some for *insipidus* and *insolitus*. ¶ Or, as from *Floro* is *Floridus*, and from *Subeo* is *Subitus* in the sense of sudden, so *insudidus* might possibly be formed in the sense of very sudden, and so rash.

Jugula, the constellation Orion. Varro: "Hujus signi caput dicitur ex stellis quatuor, quas infra duæ claræ, quas appellant humeros, inter quas quod videtur jugulum. Unde *Jugula*."

L.

Læbærum, the imperial standard, banner, or flag. Wachter: "Signum militare, PANNICULI vel JACINIE instar ex hastâ vel perticâ suspensum. Rem et nomen rei a Barbaris ad Romanos venisse, ostendit Cangius. *Labarum* Germanorum jam cernitur in nummis Augusti cum inscriptione DE GERMANIS. Omnis PANNICULUS veteribus Britannis et Germanis appellatur *larp*, *larp*, *lap*." ¶ A writer in the *Classical Journal* (Vol. 4, p. 228,) supposes that, as S. P. Q. R. is a combination of letters to represent an equal number of terms, (Senatus Populus Que Romanus,) so *Labarum* is made up of the initials "Legionum Aquila Byzantium Antiquâ Româ Urbe Mutabit."

Lâbrusca, wild-vine or bryony. "Fr. *labrum*. As growing in the ridges or lips of fields." Tt.

Laburnum, the laburnum. "Fr. *labium* [or *labrum*]. Because it has labiated leaves." Tt.

Lâcerna, a kind of overall, cloak or great coat. Fr. *lacio*, to draw, drag, as *Lateo*, *Laterna*. Among the Greeks *σέρμα* was a floating robe with a long train, fr. *σέρω*, *σέρνμαι*, to draw, drag. "Forma *lâcernæ* fuit chlamydi similis, aperta et laxa, longior tamen et FLUXIOR." F. ¶ Al. for *lacertina*, as covering the (*lacertos*) arms.

Lâcertus, *Lâcerta*, a lizard. Vossius: "Isidorus: 'Ita vocatus quod BRACHIA habeat.' Ubi pedes *lacertorum* brachiis comparat; partim quia pedes eorum tanquam e palmis sive volis in digitos finduntur; partim quia pedes in obliquum flectunt, ut homo manus, cum quadrupes ingreditur." ¶ Al. for *laceratus*. Why? ¶ Lhuyd: "Irish *laghairt*."

Lâgeos, a kind of vine. Vossius: "Fr. *λάγαιος*, pertaining to hares." Perhaps from its color. Heyne (ad Georg. 2, 93.)

Etym.

says of the word: "Commodam etymologiam non habet."

Lar, *Lâris*, a God of cities, fields, dwelling-houses, &c. Traced to an Etruscan word signifying prince or president. Whence then this Etruscan word? ¶ Haigh: "From *λαρὸς*, agreeable, pleasant." Why? ¶ Al. from *λαῦραι*. As presiding over streets and ways. Whither has the *v* fled?

Larva, a spectre, goblin; a mask; a self-moving puppet. "From *Lar*, a familiar spirit," says Turton. For *lariva*.

Laurus, a laurel. Fr. *λάρην*, which is explained *δάρην* by Hesychius. Or Δ is changed to L, as in *Licet*, *Levir*, &c. Hence *labna*, as *ἐμφω*, *amBo*; and *launa*, as *νδβλα* and *νατλα* are interchanged, and as *aUfugio* is for *aBfugio*. Or thus: *laphna*, *launa*, *launa*. Thence *laura*, as *μὸνῃ*, *moRa*; *δεῖνδς*, *diRus*. The termination changed, as in *pauaA* from *παῦσις*, *imbris* from *ὄμβρος*, &c. ¶ Hesychius has: *λαῦρον τὴν δάρην*. But this *λαῦρον* is probably from the Latin. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *χλωρὸς*, green." The *χ* being dropt, as in *Læna* from *Χλαίνα*. *Laurus* then is for *lorus*, as *Aurea* for *Orea*. ¶ Al. from *λαύω*, whence *ἀπολαύω*, to enjoy. Laurels were eaten by the priests and poets. Hence Gr. *δαφνίφαγος*. Juvenal has in this sense "*laurum momordit*," and *δάρην* is perhaps fr. *δάπτω*, *δέδαφα*. ¶ Al. from *laus*. Being given as a meed of praise to conquerors at the games. Servius states that it was formerly *laudus*. ¶ Al. from *lavo*, *lauo*. "Pollet enim singulari vi ad PURGANDUM sanguinem." Ainsw.

Legula aurium, the flaps of the ears. "Quasi *ligula*," says Forcellini. Why E for I?

Lēmures, ghosts, goblins. Soft for *Remures*, and properly the manes of *Remus*. Hence *Lemuria*, a festival to the shades of departed friends. Properly, to the manes of *Remus*. As instituted by Romulus to appease the manes of his brother whom he slew. Ovid: "Romulus obsequitur, lucemque *Remuria* dixit Illam, quâ positis justa ferantur avis. Aspera mutata est in lenem tempore longo Litera, quæ toto nomine prima fuit. Mox etiam *Lemures* animas dixisse silentium: Is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat." ¶ Al. for *levimures* from *levimur* from *levis*, as *Femur* for *Ferimur* from *Fero*.

Lessus, a lamentation for the death of any one. Fr. *κλησις*, *κλησις*, a calling, calling out to.

Leucocrotta, a pernicious Indian animal. Perhaps an Indian word. Some read *leucoerota* from *leo*, and *cocrotta* or *co-crotta*, which see.

Liceor, I bid money for, offer a price for. "That is, rogo quo pretio liceat auferre," says Adam. But how do we get *liceor* from this? ¶ Al. for *diceor* (as *Licet*, &c.) fr. *δικαίουμαι*, *dicaor*, in a middle sense, I judge worthy.

Licium, thread, yarn; thread, string, cord. Also, the warp of a web. Vossius: "A λῆξ, obliquus. Quia obliquum stamini implicatur. Al. pro *ligium* a *ligo*. Quia utrimque iis stamina ligantur. Probat Scaliger. Al. pro *elictum* ab *elicio*. Quia nendo *elicitur* educiturque." But the I in *Ligo* and *Elicio* is short.

Lien, the milt or spleen. "Fr. *λεῖος*, soft or smooth." Tt. "So the Belgians call it Milte from Mild, i. e. mollis, lenis." V.

Limus, oblique, awry. "From *λεῖμα*, an animal like a snail, mentioned by Hesychius. That is, tortuous." Ainsw. ¶ Al. from *λέλειμαι* (whence Gr. *λεῖδος*), pp. of *λεῖω*, to leave. Leaving the direct way.

Lira, a ridge between two furrows. Vossius: "From Hebr. *nir*, a furrow." Hence then *lir*, as *λίτρον* and *λίτρον* are interchanged.

Lodix, a blanket or sheet. For *lotix*, (as *menDax* for *menTax*), fr. *lotum*. "As it is necessary to wash them from time to time." V.

Lōlgo, the cattle fish. And, because it ejects a kind of blood black like ink, it is put for the spite of a black-hearted malevolent man. Fr. *θόλος*, the black substance ejected by it. Θ into L, as some derive *Lorica* from *Θόρηκα*. D, which is often confounded with TH, is often changed in Latin to L. *Igo*, as in *Rubigo*. But O should be short.

Lucta, a wrestling. From a word *λακνός*, whence *λακνίζω*, to kick. U for A, as in *Culmus*, *Mulceo*.

Lutum, the herb woad, of use in dyeing. Fr. *λευκόν*, shining, bright. From the golden color of its flower. So *mustum* from *μύσχαλον*. We have *λευκέρτα* and *LuTetia*, *Κεῦος* and *Τῆπος*. ¶ Al. from *lutum* supine of *luo*, *diluo*.

M.

Mācēria, a garden-wall, park-wall. For *mageria*, *manugeria*, i. e. manu ag-

gesta. ¶ Al. from *μακρός*, long; whence *macer* and *maceries*. ¶ Al. from *macer*, thin. As made of brick without mortar.

Mantisa or *Mantissa*, an addition. Scaliger: "For *mann-tensa*, *mann-tesa*, (as *paSsum* for *paNsum*), *mantessa*, *mantissa*. For the *mantissa* was given by the hand, not contained in the weight." Festus however says it is a Tuscan word and Forcellini sides with him.

Marrubium, the herb horehound. "From Hebr. *mar rob*, a bitter juice. From its bitterness." Tt.

Martes, a marten, a large kind of weasel. From *Mars*, *Martis*. Bestia *martia* et *pugnax*. "Quodd vi *martia* mures gallinasque necet." F. ¶ "Marder, marder Germ. Martre French. Martori Ital. Mard Suec. Marta Span." W.

Martilus, a mallet. Fr. *μάρτιον*, *μέμαρται*, to divide. Wachter refers it to Germ. *barten*, to beat. Another reading is *marculus* traced to *μάρτιον*, *μέμαρκα*. Or supposed to be soft for *malculus* fr. *μαλάσσω*, *μαμύλαχα*, (*μέμαλχα*), to soften. *Mātula*, the Goddess of the morning. For *manituta*, from *mane*, the morning, and *tueor*, *tutum*. As guarding the morning.

Mediusfidius. *Fidius* was a name of Hercules, and *mediusfidius* is Me servet dius Hercules. But whence is *Fidius*?

Mentula, virile membrum. "A blandientibus nutriculis, quæ ut puerum Corculum vel Animulam suam vocant: ita et partem eam tractantes quæ masculi sunt, *Mentulam* i. e. mentem suam nominare eos solent." Perott. See *Putillus*.

Migro, I change my habitation. "From Hebr. *MGYR*, peregrinatio." Ainsw. ¶ Al. for *megro* (See *Niger*, *Liber*), fr. *μέγαρον*, *μέγρον*. That is, I establish my house in a place. Somewhat as *ελεῖν* is used for settling a colony in another country. ¶ Al. from *μω*, *μέμικα*, to move. See *Mico*. R, as in *Flagro*.

Milium, millet. Fr. *ἐλνυας*, whence a word *ἐλνυιον*, transp. *ἐμύλιον*, *μύλιον*, as *Lamina* from *ἐλαμένηα*. ¶ Al. from *μύλη*. "But," says *Dacier*, "*μύλη* is panic, which is different from millet. Unless *milium* received its name from a certain likeness between the two."

Micro, a sharp point; the point of a weapon, sword, &c.; a word; an end, i. e. the extreme point. Isaac Vossius notes: "*Μικρῶνα τὸν ἔξτερον*. Ἑρυθραῖοι." ¶ Al. from *μάχαιρα*, a sword, or *μαχαῖρον*; whence *μαχάρα* or *μαχαῖρον*, whence *micro*, as *Culmus* from *Κάλαμος*. But

micro is properly a point. ¶ Al. for *pu-*
cro (M and P being letters of the same
organ: See Multus,) fr. *pugo*, *pungo*.
¶ Al. from *μικρός*, or *μακρός*, or *mico*.

Mullus, a mullet or barbel. Fr. *mulgil*,
mulgilis, whence *mulgius*, *mulgius*, *mullus*.
¶ Al. from *μύλλος*, which was a fish, but
not the same as the *mullus*.

Muto, *δνις*, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀνδρείον. Vossius
reducit ad *μυττός*, "quomodo Hesychio
teste vocatur τὸ γυναικείον." Sed hoc
immane quantum distat. ¶ Addit Vos-
sius: "Apud Hesychium est et *μύτης*,
ὁ πρὸς τὰ ἀφροδίσια ἐκτεταμένος." ¶
Porcellini explicat Subagito (verb. ob-
scen.) per Concutio. Et forsitan ὁδὴ apud
Græcos est a *ὁδῶ*, *ἐσθθῶ*, (unde *σαῖνω*,)
quatio. Unde potest fieri ut *muto* (haud
aliter atque Muto, Mutavi,) sit a *moceo*,
moctum.

N.

Nimis, too much. Vossius: "*Ni-*
miūm, from *νῆ μείον*, non minus." So
Haigh and Ainsworth. Rather, *nimiūm*
is fr. *nimius*, this from *nimis*. *Nimis*
from *ne minus*, which preserves the same
idea: Not too little, but on the contrary
too much. *Nimis*, *ne dum minus*. Fr.
ne minus is *nemis*, somewhat as Potes
from Potis-es: then *nimis*, as *liber* and
plico for *liber* and *plico*.

Nitēla, *Nitedula*, a field-mouse. Dale-
camp derives it fr. *niteo*, "a *nitore* pilo-
rum et cutis." Vossius objects that the
I is long in Martial V, 38. But it seems
agreed that this word has no business
there. In Horace Ep. I, vii, 29, Bentley
indeed reads *nitedula* for *Vulpecula*,
where I must be long. But this is mere
conjecture. ¶ "Quia nitatur scandendo
arbores," says Vossius.

Nuntio, *Nuncio*, I bring news, report.
Nuncio for *nuncio*, (as N is added in
Splendeo, Lingo, &c.) from a word *νεού-*
χος, one who has news; whence a word
νεουχίζω, fut. *νεουχίσω*, *νεουχίω*, whence
νευχίο, *nuncio*. ¶ Scaliger: "As from
νῦν, *ἐνδῖς*, is *ὀνύκτα*, uncia: so from *νέος* is
ὀνύκτιος, *nuncius*." ¶ *Nuncius* has been
referred to *novus scio*, whence *noviscius*,
noicius, *nucius*. Qui scit nova, or Per
quem nova scimus.

O.

Ocrea, a boot or greave. From a word
ὀκρος, same as *ἀκρος*, high. The Greeks

called a high shoe or buskin *ὀκρίβας*.
And this account seems true. ¶ Al. from
oderus, as Gr. *κνήμις* fr. *κρήμη*. For *ob-*
orurea, (like *Ferreia*,) whence *obcrea*,
ocrea. ¶ Al. from *ὀκρος*, rugged. Festus:
"Quodd sit inæqualiter protuberata." I
suppose, crumpled like our military boots.

P.

Pane, *Pend*, almost. Fr. *πέλας*, says
Vossius. How?

Pampinus, the tender shoot or leaves
of a vine, vine-shoot, vine-leaf, vine-
branch. Martini: "From *πῶα ἀπὸ*
ὀλῆν, herba circa vitem." Hence *roam-*
pinnus, *pampinus*. ¶ Al. from *πῶα ἀπὸ*
λῆν.

Pandca, a kind of earthen drinking
vessel. "Some state that the *Panaci* were
a people of Rhætia, whence *panaca*." P.
¶ Al. from *πανάκης*, all-healing.

Pārda, the cover of a ship. "It
seems to be a Gallic word." P. It is
used by Ausonius and Sidonius. "*Para-*
da herba est notissima. An ex ea fieri
potuit teges?" Delph. Ed.

Passer, a sparrow. Fr. *ψάρς*, *ψαρδς*, ex-
plained by Hesychius a species of spar-
row. That is, from *ψαρδς*, *πααρδς*, transp.
πασσάρ. ¶ Al. from *σπαρσίον*, (transp.
πασσάριον,) explained by Hesychius a
bird like a sparrow. ¶ "From Hebr.
tsipor." Tr.

Patagium, an ornament sewed to the
top of a woman's tunic. Fr. *σπαθίω*, to
riot, to be prodigal; pf. *ἐσπαθῶκα*, whence
σπαθακίον, an expensive ornament. Hence
spathagium, *spatagium*, then *patagium*, as
from *Σπάλλω* is Fallo. And this may be
true. ¶ Scaliger thinks that *patagus* was a
disease which left behind no trace of it
but marks in the body; and that the *pa-*
tagium was interspersed with such marks.

Pausea, *Pausia*, a kind of olive. "Si
Servio credere placet, a *paviendo*, tan-
dendo. Aliiter enim ex se oleum non fa-
cit." F. For *pavisea* then. Credere non
placet.

Pendeo, I hang, am poised or sus-
pended. I overhang. I am in suspense,
am uncertain. I hang on, depend, rest
on. I am placed up, as said of laws or
advertisements. Fr. *penna*, a wing;
thence *pennidus*, *pennideo*, *pendeo*, some-
what as Aveo, Avidus, Avideo, Audeo.
As taken from birds poisoning themselves
on their wings. Ovid: "Olor niveis
pendebat in aëra pennis."

Pera, a shoe made of raw hides. Fr. *pera*, a sack. As being as inconvenient and illshaped as a sack about the legs. ¶ Al. from *πήρα*, a wallet made of leather; and thence applied to other things made of leather.

Persollata, *Persollata*, the herb burdock. Vossius: "In Greek *προσώριον* from *πρόσωρον*, a mask. In consequence of its wide leaves it was used as a kind of mask to keep off the heat of the sun. So from *persona*, *personula*, *persolla*, we have *persollata*." *Personata* is also said.

Pisinnus, a little child. For *pusinnus* fr. *pusus*. Why I for U?

Planta, a sprout, shoot, graft, scion; the whole tree, a plant. Referred to *βλαστός*, a young shoot. Rather, from a word *βλαστήν*, (like *μηχανή*, *ἐρικανή*, &c.) whence *blastna*, for softness *blastna*, transp. *blastna*, then *planta*. ¶ Dacier: "What Festus says, may be true, that *planta* is so called from the similitude of the human foot, since *Pes* is similarly applied. Varro has *Betæ pedes*." ¶ Todd notices Sax. *plant* and *plantian*.

Polimenta is explained by Festus, "testiculi porcorum, cum eos castrabant." Fr. *pola*, a ball. Festus: "*Polit*, *pilā ludit*." *Pola*, allied to *πόλος*, a circle or globe. Some suppose *pola* put for *polla* fr. *πάλλα*, which Hesychius explains a ball. Compare *pollen* and *pOrum*.

Porticus, a piazza, portico. Fr. *φέρειν*, *φέρειναι*, to carry, bear, hence to sustain. A portico was composed of a roof supported by marble pillars.

Potus is explained by Forcellini, *puer delicatus*. A *πόσθη*, τὸ αἰδοῖον ἀνδρείον; unde *πόσθη*, *πόσθη*. The word occurs in Catalect. Virg.: "Dispeream nisi me perdidit iste *potus*. Sin autem præcepta vetant me dicere, sanè Non dicam: sed me perdidit iste *puer*." That is, says Vossius: If the laws of metre prevent me from saying *potus*, because O is long, then I will say *Puer*. Heyne reads *putus*: "*Putus* pro *puero*, primā syllabā longā, in metri rationem peccat."

Procestrium: "A kind of fortification made (*pro castris*) before a camp. An antechamber for the prince's guard." Ainsw. It is explained by Festus "quo proceditur in muro." He seems to derive it from *procedo*, *processum*. The word occurs in Pliny Ep. 2, 17: but others read a different word.

Prælium, *Prælium*, battle. Jones: "From *πρόλις*, a foot-soldier." Donne-

gan: "*Πρόλιες*, heavy-armed infantry; or, according to others, standing in close ranks. In Manetho, opposed to cavalry." But how *OE* or *Æ* for *U*? ¶ "From *προῖλος*, a dance in armor," says Isaac Vossius. Where is this word found? ¶ Al. from *πρὸ* and *λίη*, a troop. That is, from a word *πρόλιον*. But how is this to be understood? A battle fought by troop opposed to troop, *λίη πρὸ λίης*? Compare the expression in *procinctu*.

Pulpa, the pulp of meat, flesh without the bone. Hence the pith or soft part in trees. For *palpa*, (as *cŪlita*, *lŪbricus*, for *cAlcita*, *lAbricus*, and as vice versā *vAlivæ* for *vOlivæ*), fr. *paipe*, considered the same as *paipe*, to quiver. "Quia mollis est et tremula." V. ¶ Al. from *πάλλω*, to quiver.

Pulpitum, a gallery, raised floor, stage; desk, pulpit. Martini: "A *βολβός*, quia instar bulbi tumet." ¶ Al. from *πολύβατον*, (*πόλβατον*), much walked upon. Or from *πολύφατον*, (*πόλφατον*),. Where much is spoken.

R.

Racemus. Forcellini: "Propriè videtur esse pars uvæ, paucis granis peculiariter pediculo pendentibus constans." Servius explains it "pars botryonia." And Gloss. Philox. explains it *παρὰ φύλῃς σταφυλῆς*. Forcellini adds: "In locis poetarum allatis *racemi* possunt et acini seu grana uvarum intelligi in Plinii non possunt." Fr. *ράξ*, *ράγος*, a grape-berry.

Ranceo, to get mouldy or musty. Fr. *μαραίνω*, pf. *μεμάραγκα*, (*μάραγκα*), to wither, make to decay. *Ma dropt*, as *Γα* in *Lactis* from *Γάλακτος*.

Ratis, pieces of timber fastened together; a float; a boat. For *ρατρίς*, (*ρατρίς*), stitched. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *βραδὺς*, slow. As worked slowly and with difficulty."

Rēchamus, a pulley. "A *ραχμός*, scissura. Quia truncus, in quem orbiculi inseruntur, excavatur et quodammodo scinditur." V. Rather from *ρήγμα*, a crevice; or a word *ρηγμός*.

Relicinus, drawn back. Forcellini explains *Frons relicina* "quæ reflexis in verticem capillis nuda apparet." And adds: "From *re* and *lacio*; whence *relicio*, to draw back, as *Allicio*, to draw towards." ¶ Vossius refers it to *licinus*. Gloss. Vet.: "*Licinus*, ἀνδροπί." And Servius explains *licini boves* "qui sursum

versum cornua habent." Whence then is *licinus*?

Ren, a rein. *Rēnes*, the reins. "*Ren*, from φρήν, whence μεράρρενον." Ainsw. But the old word was *rien*. Plautus: "Glaber erat tanquam rien." ¶ Whiter: "We must surely think that the Latin *ren* belongs to Celt. *aren*." Quayle refers to Celt. *airne*. The Belgic is *nier*, which transposed is *rien*.

Replum. Baldus explains it "tota illa valvarum pars quæ inter impages tabulam totam interiorem replet." Forcellini says: "In hac voce explicandâ valde eudant interpretes, nec inter se conveniunt."

Rêtro, behind, back. Fr. ῥητρώ, ῥητρώ, to keep back. ¶ Al. from *réw*, which Donnegan translates (inter alia) "to pass away, glide away, fall away." This agrees with the sense of *re* in *Recedo*, &c. "The world recedes—it disappears—"

Rica, a little cloak or mantle or kerchief or hood with which women covered their heads in sacrifices. Dacier: "Fr. *πέκος*, (*πέικος*.) which Hesychius explains ζῶμα, ζώνη. So that *rica* properly meant a head-band, and was so applied to kerchiefs, diadems, mitres, &c. And then to a mantle or cloak covering the head." ¶ Al. for *reica* fr. *reicio*, *reicio*. As throwing the hair back. Or as thrown behind the back.

Ricinum, *Ricinium*, *Recinium*, *Reicinium*, a woman's short cloak. For *reicinium*, fr. *reicio*. Servius: "*Recinus* dicitur ab eo quòd post tergum *reicitur*." Varro: "*Ricinio* utebantur duplici. Ab eo quòd dimidiam partem *retrosum* *jaciebant*: ab *rejiendo*." ¶ Others refer these words to *rica*.

Ruidis, in its natural state, unwrought, unformed, rough, rude. Unskilled, unpolished. Fr. *raudus*, *ëris*, A being neglected. ¶ Al. from *ruo*, as *Viridis*. In a state of overthrow. *Ruidus* is used by Pliny in the sense of *rudis*.

Rumex, sour dock, a kind of sorrel. "From the oriental *ramach*, a spear. From the shape of its root." Tt. *Rumex* is indeed a weapon resembling a Gallic spear in Gell. 10, 26, and Lucil. apud Fest. ¶ "Fr. *rumo*, to suck. (See *Ruma*.) As they sucked its juice to quench thirst. Or for *strumex* fr. *struma*. Pliny calls it 'ad *strumas* efficacissimus.'" V.

Rumpus. Varro: "Pedamentum ferè quatuor generum . . . Quartum est pedamentum nativum ejus generis, ubi ex

arboribus in arbores tractatis vitibus vinea fit: quas traduces quidam *rumpes* appellant." Vossius: "From *rumpo*. As being torn from a tree to be taken elsewhere. Whence it is called also *Tradux*."

S.

Săgio, I am quick-scented; I have a quick perception. From *Pera sag*, a dog.

Sancus, the Sabine name for Hercules, and therefore probably of a northern origin.

Sandăpila, a bier for the poor. Fr. *sarido-păelos*, i. e. from *sarids*, *saridos* and *păelos*. "Hoc est, asser sive tabula loculi vel arcæ. Erat enim *sandapila* loculus ligneus, sive arca ex tabulis et asseribus compacta." V. Or from *sarida-păelos*, *sarida* being the accusative. ¶ Al. from *δωρα πάλης*, as placed before the door.

Sănies, putrid blood. "From *Hebr. SNH*, to be changed. For *sănies* is blood changed." V. ¶ Al. for *sanguis* fr. *sanguis*.

Sanna, a wry mouth made in jeering and scoffing. "From *Hebrew SN*, a tooth." V. As *To Taunt* is referred to *Tand*, a tooth. ¶ "From *Hebrew SNNH*, aculeata oratio," says Casaubon. ¶ Al. from *sănnas*, a fool; a word used by Cratinus. That by which we make another appear foolish or ridiculous. ¶ Al. from *sănnō* fut. of *sălvo*, to shake, move. "One mode of derision is by putting one's thumbs on one's temples, and by moving the other fingers and the rest of the hand as an ass moves its ears." Ed. Delph. on the line of Persius: "Nec manus auriculas imitata est mollis albas."

Săpinus, *Săppinus*, the lower part of a tree which part has no knots. It is also the fir-tree itself. "Fuller refers it to the *Hebrew SPYNH*, ships. Servius: Est abietis species apta *NAVIBUS* quam *săpinum* vulgò vocant." V.

Săpio, I have a taste, relish, or savor. Fr. *sapor* (Compare *Sopor* and *Sopio*.) fr. *δωds*, juice, *Æol. δωδp*. When Horace says "*Ova succi melioris*," *Succi* is taste. S added as in *Sagitta*, *Signum*, &c., and O for A, as *Paro* and *Lavo* are thought to be put for *Porro* and *Lovo*. ¶ Al. from *Saxon sœpe*, *sap*. ¶ "From *Hebrew SPH*, a lip, mouth, with which we taste." Ainsw.

Sardis, a kind of young tunny. Perhaps as being a native of *Sardis*, or of *Sardinia* which in Greek is *Σαρδία*.

Sarmadacus. Augustin: "Ille plannus erat, de iis quos *sarmadacos* jam vulgus vocat." Forcellini: "Acron on Horace seems to say that there was one *Sarmada*, who used to deceive the people in the Circus: that from him were called the *sarmadaci* whom he joins with the *Sortilegi*." ¶ Al. from *σαρμὰς*, explained by Suidas a bank. We say Mountebanks.

Sarracum, a kind of waggon or carriage. Dacier: "Pollux explains *σάρακος* a vessel in which the instruments of actors were put. *Soracum* and *saracum* are the same. *Saracum* is explained by the Glosses *Vehiculum*. We will say then that *soracum* was called first a vehicle in which was a basket or vessel for containing things, and afterwards any vehicle. *Salmasius* is not to be heard, who makes them different. We find it variously written *soracum*, *saracum*, *sarracum*, *serracum*. But, wherever *sarracum* or *serracum* is read, we must read *saracum* or *soracum*." Forcellini: "The penultima of *sarracum* is long in Juvenal, that of *soracum* is short in Plautus." They seem therefore to be different words.

Sātūreia, the herb savory. "Quia saturat," says Vossius. As used for stuffing food. Or as saturating food with its taste. ¶ Al. for *satyria* from the *Satyr*i who were lascivious. "Veneris incitatrix *satureiam* esse colligunt ex Ovidio et Martiale." F.

Sentis, a briar. Fr. *sentio*. From the acute sensation it produces, when touched. "Quod a tangentibus quamprimum *sentiat*ur." V. ¶ "From Arab. *sena*, sharp." Tt.

Sēpēlio, I bury. Fr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave: *σπη* being softened into *sēpē*, as perhaps *Sibi* from *Σφί*. ¶ Tooke: "To Bury, Saxon *Byrgan*, means to defend. As Gray expresses it—"These bones from insult to protect." It cannot escape you, that the Latin *sepelio* has the same meaning: for *sepes* denotes what is cast before a place to prevent an entrance." But *Se* in *Sepes* is long. ¶ "From Chald. *SPL*, humile case. That is, I lay in a low place." V.

Seccenāris Bovis in Livy is an expression, of which, says Crevier, the sense is entirely unknown. "Alii, ut in re admodum obscurā, alie comminiscuntur." F.

Sicilis, I cut or mow what was not well cut before. For *secilio* fr. *seco*. But whence this peculiar meaning of *sicilio*?

Silānus, a conduit pipe or cock, a stone image through which water was made to run. Fr. *silus*, as *Sylva*, *Sylvanus*. The nose of the image being turned upwards. ¶ Al. for *selanus* fr. *σάλπη*, *σάλπηξ*, Dur. *σάλπηξ*, a tube. O into I, somewhat as O into I in *Cinis* from *Kēnis*. ¶ "From Arab. *SYALN*, a flowing of water." V. Rather, from *SYL*, a flowing, whence Vossius deduces *SYALN*.

Silicernium. Vossius: "It sometimes denotes an old man, and is thought to be derived from *silex cerno*; as, from having his body bent, an old man observes the flintstones as he walks: or from *silens cerno*, as an old man was shortly to be seen (*silentibus*) by the Shades. Philophrastus derives it from *silicea hernia*, a disease under which most old men labor. [Or *ernium* is considered to be a termination, and an old man to be called *silicernium* from his being as hardhearted as a flint.] Festus speaks of a second signification of this word: Verrius, he says, thinks that *silicernium* was used of a (*far-cimen*) sausage, by eating which a family was purified. Philophrastus thinks it was so called from its being of a hardness as (*silicea*) flinty as that of the fleshy *hernia*; Verrius from the person, on account of whose death the family required to be purified by it, seeing the Shades (a *cernendo silentes*); others from the herb *sil*, this sausage either being seasoned with it or being of the color of it. *Silicernium* signifies also a feast of the *Dii Manes*, consisting of those piles of food which were taken to the funeral pile to be burnt together with the dead body; for persons were not allowed to eat or taste them. Donatus accounts for the word, (à *silentes cerno*) from the circumstance of the Shades seeing these piles of food and enjoying them; or from those, who brought them, being allowed only (*cernere*) to see them, not to taste them; for, whoever ate or drank of the libations made to the Shades, was polluted. Servius explains *silicernium* by *silicernium*, a supper placed on (*silicem*) a flintstone. Ovid calls a Tegula and a Testa what Servius calls a *Silex*, and confirms what Servius says, that the Romans used to put funeral meats on a flintstone, and that *silicernium* was derived from this. A fourth signification is a funeral feast made by old men, on their departure from which they bade

fastwell to one another, as being likely to see each other no more. Some think it so called from their dining (*silentes*) in silence and without mirth, as being in a melancholy mood. But they agree with Servius as to the latter part of the word, deriving it fr. *cena* for *cena*, as *Pena* was said by the ancients for *Pena*, and *Dumosus* for *Dumosus*. The *S* in *silicernium* was changed to *R*, as *Valesii*, *Fusii*, *Papirii* were said at first for *Valerii*, *Furii*, *Papirii*, and as *Casmen* was said for *Carmen*. Others derive it in this sense from *se*, without, and *lucet*; for *silicernium*, i. e. *ἀσυχρία*, as for grief they did not burn candles in this feast as they did on birthdays. Others derive it from *sil* and *cena* for *cena*, as the herb *sil* was much used in these suppers; as with its seed or root they seasoned wine. I think Servius's opinion the most probable that *silicernium* is fr. *silex* and *cena* for *cena*, and denotes (*cenam ad silicem*) a supper by a flintstone. This appellation was afterwards given to a kind of sausage, from its being eaten at a funeral supper to purify a family; and to a decrepit old man, as being likely to have a *silicernium* soon made for him or as deserv- ing to have one made for him."

Siligo, a kind of fine wheat. The later Greeks said *σάγρις*, but this Vossius deduces from Lat. *siliginis*. Donnegan observes that it was made from a summer wheat, the use of which was introduced by the Romans. ¶ "From Hebr. *SLG*, snow, from its whiteness. Juvenal: Sed tener et nivus (panis) mollique siligine factus." Ainsw.

Singulus, one by one, one separate from another. "For *sigulus* from Hebr. *SGLH*, peculium, peculiare, singulare." V. The *N* added as in *Lingo*, &c. ¶ *Al.* from *sinē*, without, i. e. without another, like "*Exsoros* from '*Ends*. *Sinē*, *sinēda*, (like *Mordicus*), thence *siniculus*, *siniculus*, *singulus*. ¶ "From *la*, one; *tya*; whence *tyya*, one. Hesych." Isaac Voss.

Sinus, *Sinum*, a milk-pail; a wine-bowl. Fr. *ῥίνας*, a kind of vessel. Thence *ῥίνας*, (as vice versâ *Deus* from *Θεός*), and *οῖνος*, as Doric '*Ἀοῖνα* for '*Ἀθήνη*, and as our loveS for loveTH. So some derive *roSa* from *ῥάδος*. ¶ "Or fr. *ῥίνας*, *ῥίνας*, to whirl. As that in which milk is whirled round. For Isidorus represents *sinus* to be a vessel in which butter is made." V.

Sobrini, *Consobrini*, cousins. But the

words are variously understood.¹ *Sobrini* is said to be put for *sororini* fr. *soror*, *sororis*: but, why *B* should be introduced, is by no means clear.

Sileo, I am wont. For *sedeo*, (as *oLeo* is for *oDeo*,) this for *sætheo*, (See *Ordo*,) from *ῥῥα* pf. mid. of *ῥῥω*, I am wont. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *φίλω*, I am wont." Thence *hileo*, (as *Heu* from *ῥεῖ*) and *hæleo*, (as vice versâ *clinis* from *κλινῖς*), then *sileo*, as *Sex* from '*Ἔξ*. ¶ *Al.* from *ῥῥος*. That which we are wholly engaged in, says

¹ Vossius: "As the children of two brothers are called *Patruales*, and of a brother and sister *Amitini*; so the children of two sisters are properly called *consobrini*. But Trebatius calls the children of brothers and sisters *consobrini*. And Cicero means by the *consobrini* of *Ligarius* a son of his mother's brother. The children of *Amitini* also were so called, for *Spartian* makes *Trajan* and *Adrian* *consobrini*. Hence the Latin Glossary explains the word thus loosely: '*Consobrini* sunt, qui ex sorore et fratre, aut duobus fratribus vel sororibus sunt nati.' Indeed *Donatus* says that those, whom we usually call properly *consobrini*, are properly *sobrini*: '*Sobrini* sunt ex duobus sororibus: *consobrini* ex fratre et sorore.' But elsewhere he shows that others thought differently: '*Sobrini* sunt *consobrini* filii: verum, ut alii patant, de sororibus nati: ut sint *sobrini* quasi *sororini*.' And indeed *Festus* says that the children of *consobrini* are called *sobrini*: '*Sobrini* est patris mei *consobrini* filius, et matris meæ *consobrini* filius.' Here we must take *consobrini* in a wide sense to comprehend brothers, whether *Patruales* or *Amitini*: for the children of all these are called *sobrini*, as *Cains* tells us: 'Item patru magni, amite magnæ, avunculi magni, materternæ magnæ nepos, neptis: qui ex fratribus patruelibus aut *consobrini* aut *amitinis*, undique propagati, propriè *sobrini* vocantur.' The degree of *sobrini*, as *Trebatius* says, was the last degree of relationship: whence also, as the same author says, the children of *sobrini* mutually call themselves *sobrini* from the nearest name in alliance, as they have no proper name of their own. Cicero distinguishes these degrees: '*Sequuntur fratrum conjunctiones post consobrini consobrini*.' Where *consobrini* is *ἀνψιδῆς*; but *sobrini* is *ἀνψιδῆος*, as that word is explained by *Philoxenus*."

Vossius, we are said to be accustomed to do.

Sorbus, the service-tree. "Fr. *sorbeo*. Its fruit stops fluxes." Tt.

Sororiculata vestis. "So all the MSS. The Edds. have *soriculata*. The origin of either word is uncertain, and the meaning yet undiscovered." Thus Ed. Delph. "Turnebus," says Vossius, "says it is written in ancient MSS. *sororiculata* and *sororeclata*; and explains it *Virgata suris* et *lacionibus regulis*, for *suroregulata* from *surus*, a branch, and *regula*; or from *surus* and *rica* or *ricula*. What if the stripes, with which they were embroidered, represented the figure of field-mice; from *sorex*, *saricis*, whence *soriculus*? So from *Vermis*, *Vermiculus*, is *Vermiculatum opus*."

Spero, I hope. "From Hebr. *SBR*, to hope." V. Hence *spero*, *spero*. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. *σπερώω*, to make firm, [to assure oneself,] *Æol.* *σπερέω*." That is, fr. *σπερέω*, *σπερέω*. ¶ Scheide refers *spero* to *spes*, and *spes* to *σπώω*, to draw, draw on. From the protraction of hope.

Spica, an ear of corn. Fr. *σπῆχυς* *Æol.* for *σπῆχυς*. But why *spica* for *spica*? ¶ Al. from *σπρίδες*, any instrument of pricking, as a spur, goad: acc. *σπρίδα*, *σπρίδα*, *Æol.* *σπρίδα*. ¶ Al. from *spina*, whence *spinicus*, *spinica*, *spinicum*, (like *Tetricus*,) contracted to *spicus*, *spica*, *spicum*. The ancients, says Vossius, said *spicus*, *spica*, *spicum*. ¶ Isaac Vossius refers to *ψῆ*, which in the accusative is *ψήξα*, transp. *σπῆξα*. But how does *ψῆ* apply? ¶ "From Germ. *picken*, to prick," says Wachter, who refers to the same source Gr. *τρικνέω* and *τρικνός*, bitter, i. e. pungent.

Spiritus. "*Spiritus* est qui nascitur scorto, in cujus nidum plures conspirant amatores: adeo ut, licet non minùs quàm ceteri uno nascentur parente; tamen, quia is incertus est, natus videri quæst ex patribus convenciis, ut loquitur Plautus. Et hæc causa est cur *spurius* dicatur a *σπορά*, ut Modestinus ait. Nisi dictum malis a parte quâ femine id sunt quod sunt: nam ea vocatur *spurius* a *σπορά*." V.

Squatina, a skate. For *squalitina* fr. *squalo*. See *Squalus*.

Stannum, pewter. Soft for *stagnum* fr. *σταννός* fr. *σταννός* fut. 2. of *σταννέω*, to distil: or from pf. pass. *ἐσταννέμενος*. Pliny: "Is qui primus *fluit* in fornacibus liquor *stannum* appellatur: qui se-

cundus, argentum: qui remansit, *galena*." ¶ Lhuyd compares the Cornish and Armoric *stann*, and the Irish *stann*. And Wachter refers *stannum* to the Welsh *ystann*, and this to "*ystannio*, maculare: quodd, cum sit plumbum album, nigras tamen *MACULAS* in manibus attractantium relinquit."

Stips or *Stipes*, a small piece of money. Fr. *στέψος*, gain, in Hesychius. Curtius: "Ob inopiam suburbanum hortum exiguâ *stipe* colens." Here Forcellini explains it "*lucrum, emolumentum*." ¶ Varro: "A *stipando*: nam, quod asses libræ pondo erant, qui acceperant majorem numerum, non in arcâ ponebant, sed in aliquâ cellâ *stipabant* i. e. componebant, quò minus loci occuparet."

Stiprum, rape; adultery; fornication. Among the Ancients it meant disgrace, turpitude. Scaliger derivat a *stapeo*, ut quod facit ut *stupeamus*. Quodammodo ut Gr. *μύσος* a *μύω*, claudio oculos seu linguam. ¶ Al. a *στίω*, tentigine laboro.

Subidus. "Vetus Poëta apud Gellium: 'Dicere cum conor curam tibi, Pamphila, cordis, Quid mi abs te queram? verba labris abeunt. Perpectus miserum manat subido mihi sudor: Sic tacitus, subidus; duplo ideo pereor.' *Subidus* videtur esse a *subando*, et significare libidine æstuantem, mollem, deliciis amorum deditum, minimè durum, aut rusticum. Ut sit sensus: Amore quidem æstuo, et tamen tacere cogor: ideo duplici de causa pereor. Alii interpretantur scientem, videntem, peritum rei amatoris. Unde *insubidus* ponitur pro rudi, rustico, ignaro." F. See *Insobidus*.

Subulo, a piper. "A Chald. *sibbul*, Syr. *sehol*, Arab. *sunbul*, *spica*. Sed *συνδοχικός* eo notatur *σπρίγ* sive calamus." V. *Subulo* has another meaning. Forcellini: "*Subulones* etiam dicuntur cervorum quoddam genus rectis cornibus, et in modum *subula* acuminatis, simplicibus, et non ramosis: vel potius in modum *tinis* rectis et simplicibus." Vossius: "*Subula* quoque dicuntur instrumenta ferrea, quibus lapides excavantur ac poliantur. Græci *δρυγας* vocant. Indeque animalis quod Græci vocant *δρυγας*, quia *δρυγας* h. e. *subulam* cornu suo referat, itidem *subulomis* nomen datum."

Suburra, *Sübura*, a Roman street and tribe. Some vain attempts have been made at the derivation of this word: but the investigation of the origin of the names of places is generally ineffectual,

and at all events does not fall in with the plan of this work.

Supfrāgor, I support or recommend; I support by voting. "From the *suffragines* which especially sustain an animal, by which it sustains and supports itself." Perot. Then *Refragor* is for *Resuffragor*. ¶ Al. from *ὀποφράσσομαι*, taken in the sense of speaking after another or seconding him. But why G?

Suppārum, *Sūpārum*, *Sipārum*, a linen sail fastened to the highest part of a mast, a topsail; a flag, streamer; a linen garment. Festus says: "Velum omne quod ex lino est, *supparum* dicitur." Dacier derives *supparum* from *ὐπὸ* and *φάρος*. Donnegan explains *φάρος* "a cloke or loose robe; a veil or other covering for the head and face; a sail; linen cloth." But what is *ὐπὸ*? Festus says that the *supparum* is the same as the Subucula, which is an under garment. Then *ὐπὸ* is explained. But Varro directly contradicts Festus: "Capitium ab eo, quod caput pectus: alterum quod subtus, a quo Subucula: alterum quod SUPRA a quo *supparus*, nisi quod id dicunt Oscē." Is then *ὐπὸ* here Up, as in *ὀποπτεύω, ὀποπτομαι*, &c.? ¶ Vossius, Forcellini, and Dacier notice a word *σίφαρος*, a topsail.

T.

Talitrum, a rap or fillip with one's finger. "Talus seems to have been anciently said of the little bones not only of the foot but of the hand. Gloss. Philox.: 'Talares, κόνδυλοι ποδῶν. Talarii, κόνδυλοι ΧΕΙΡΩΝ.' Hence *talitrum*." V.

Taminia uva, a kind of wild grape. Dacier: "*Taminum* sive *tamina* erat macula, tabes. Inde *attaminare*. Inde *taminia* uva maculis variegata, distincta, quæ ideo etiam Variana et Variola nuncupata, ut ex Plinio Macrobioque cognoscere est."

Tasconium, a kind of potter's earth. "A loco *Tasco*," says Ainsworth.

Taurii, *Taurilia*, games in honor of the infernal Gods. Dacier: "*Taurii* dicti quod a ludimagistro discipulis in crudo bovis [i. e. *tauri*] corio impelleretur, donec virtute talorum consisteret."

Tragopan, a bird thus described by Livy: "Major aquilâ, cornua in temporibus curvata habens, ferraginei coloris, tantum capite phœniceo." Dacier: "It seems formed from *τράγος*, a goat, and *Πάν*, Pan. As being like Pan with goat's

Etym.

horns. Instead however of its having goat's horns, Solinus says that it has rams' horns." Vossius adds that the color of the head was like the color of Pan, and quotes Virgil: "Quem (i. e. Pana) vidimus ipsi Sanguineis ebulli baccis minioque rubentem."

Tranquillus, calm, still, smooth. Said properly of a calm unruffled sea. Qui *transiri* aut *tranari* quit. But power is expressed in adjectives by *Bilis*, *Ilis*, &c.

Trichila, a covered walk made of vines, &c. Or an arbor. Jos. Scaliger refers it to *τρίχλος*, "pilis densus et quasi impeditus." Rather from a word *τρίχλως* formed from *τρίχες*. But Scaliger's idea seems not a happy one.

Tūbus, a pipe, tube. Fr. *tuba*, a trumpet which is of that form. ¶ Al. from a word *τόπος* formed from *τυπῶ* fut. 2. of *τύπτω*. "Quia PERCUTIENDO est excavatus," says Scaliger.

Turdus, a thrush. From *surdus*, deaf. *Κωφότερος κίχλης* is a Greek proverb. But why T for S? Nor does the Æolic Τῶ for Σῶ seem to assist us here.

Turpis, ugly, hideous; applied to the conduct, base, disgraceful. For *torpis* fr. *τέτροπα* (*τέτροπα*) pf. mid. of *τρέπω*. That is, perverse, awry, awkward. It is otherwise explained as that from which we turn in disgust.

Tutulus, a tower or high head dress; the peak or tuft of a priest's cap. Varro says that *tutulus* means also the highest part of a city, a citadel, which he refers to *tutus*, defended. Hence a tower or high head-dress. But Ennius shortens the first syllable of *tutulus*.

V.

Vacerra, a stake; palisade. For *bacerra* from a word *bacus*, whence *baculus*.

Vagina, a sheath. Fr. *πῆγω*, to fix tight: Dor. *πάγω*, whence *pagina*, *vagina*. ¶ Al. from *vaco*. But VA should thus be short. ¶ Al. for *valgina* from Celt. *balg*, a sack, bag, purse, pod, &c. which is allied to Lat. *bulga*. ¶ Lbuyd: "Irish *saighin*."

Vatius, h-v-legged. Vossius: "Fr. *βαρὺς*, which Hesychius states was used by the Tarentines for *καταφεψῆς*, inclining to one side more than to another." But this seems hardly the meaning of *καταφεψῆς*.

Veneo, *Vaneo*, to be exposed to sale, to be sold. Fr. *ἀνέω*, whence *ἀνέτοιμα*, to purchase. Hence *coneco*, and *veneco*,

somewhat as gEnu from γΟνυ. ¶ Al. from αἰνέω, to praise; αἰνέομαι, to be praised, and hence to be set off, set off for sale.

Vēpres, Vēpris, a thorn, bramble, bush. Fr. βῆρς, βῆρδς, Æol. βῆρδς, a bramble, says Scaliger. I suppose, through transp. βῆρδς, then bepris, (as some derive vEneo from ὠνέω, and somewhat as gEnu from γΟνυ,) and vepriis.

Verruca, a wart. "From Arab. verrukah." Tt. ¶ Al. for verrunca. "Heliotropio, zacynthā, aliāve herbā verrucariā averruncatur, h. e. avertitur." V.

Vērex, a wether-sheep. From a word φέρβητ fr. φέρβω, to nourish, feed. As feeding merely and not propagating. ¶ Al. for verpex fr. verpus.

Vestigium, the print of a foot, a print, mark, trace. Hence the sole of the foot, which makes the print. Also, a token, proof. Vestigium temporis is an instant or moment. Cicero: "Eodem et loci vestigio et temporis." Time is compared to space, of which a mere print occupies the smallest portion. Forcellini otherwise: "Translatio a celeritate facientis vestigium, quòd scilicet nihil pæne citiùs fiat quàm vestigium." Hence "e vestigio" is instantly. But whence is vestigium? Here are guesses. As Fastigium is from Fastus, Scheide refers vestigium to ἵσται pp. of ἵω, I place, set, i. e. my foot. V, as in Vespera. ¶ Al. from βῆω, to go, pp. βέβησται; as from βέβησσαι is βήσσα. So some derive ἵχνος from ἵκω, ἵχα. ¶ Al. from ve and stigo, (whence Instigo,) to make a prick or mark.

Vincio, I bind. From a verb πικνίζω, (same as πικνύω, to press close together,) fut. πικνίσω, πικνίσω, transp. πικνίσω, whence pincio, vincio. ¶ Al. from ἵς, ἵδς, a fibre, tendon, and so a string, cord. ¶ Al. from ἰσχύω, to prevail over, somewhat as κρατέω is to hold or detain. Hence ἵχω, vicio, vincio. ¶ Al. cut down from vimina-angustio, whence vimcio, vincio.

Vinulus, Vinulus. Plautus: "Compellando oratione vinulā, venustulā." The word Venustulā gives much weight

to the opinion of Wachter who refers it to Celt. *sein*, fine, neat. ¶ Isidorus says: "Vinnulata vox est levis et mollis et flexibilis. Dicta a vinnō, cincinno molli-ter flexo." But whence is this vinnus? ¶ Dacier: "Vinulus, mollis, a vini diminutione. Nam vinum, quod generosum non esset, vinulum et cillum appellabant."

Vireo, to be verdant or green. From ἔαρ, ἔαρος, spring.

Vitellus, the yoke of an egg. Turton: "Fr. vita. Because it contains the life of the chick." But I should thus be long. Rather, from φέρον, an offspring. For phitellus. ¶ Al. from λέκιδος, the yoke of an egg: Æol. λέκιδος, transp. πιθέλος, whence vitelus, vitulus, vitellus.

Ulmus, an elm. Anglo-Sax. *elm*, Belg. *olm*, Germ. *ulm*. (Also, Irish *ailm*, if I understand Lhuyd rightly.) But all these, says Wachter, are in the opinion of Skinner from the Latin. ¶ Haigh: "Fr. δλμος, a mortar, a pestle, a tripod, a kind of a cup, a part of the leg, the trunk of the body, a stupid fellow. The four first significations have nothing in common, but the wood of which they are made; and the remaining ones clearly allude to the trunk of a tree. This is undoubtedly the elm, the timber of which was in very general use among the Greeks and Romans." But δλμος is rather from a verb δλω, δλωαι, to roll round, as Lennep suggests.

Unedo, the fruit of the strawberry tree, and the tree itself. Pliny: "Pomum in-honorum, ut cui nomen ex argumento sit *unum tantum edendi*." Turton copies Pliny: "A kind of crab, so called because from its austerity only one can be eaten at a time."

Voconia pyra. "Called perhaps from one Voconius, who first planted them: though Pliny ranks them among those, the origin of which was not known. In Harduin's MSS. it is *vocima*." F.

Ursus, a bear. Haigh: "Fr. χέρσος, uncultivated, rough." Hence *hercus*, then *ursus*, as Helcus, Ulcus.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

Ærumna. "A stick on which pedlars raised and carried their fardels."—Rather, a stick raised for this purpose.

Ætas. *Æcum*, *ætiitas*, as *Bonum*, *Bonitas*.

Ævum. "Fr. *αἰών*, whence *ærum*," &c. As *δολοN* becomes *doluM*.

Alce. "Anglo-Sax. *elch*, Suec. *elg*." W.

Allare. Lhuyd: "Irish *altair*, Armor. *altor*."

Ambulo. Jones: "Fr. *ἀμφελάω*, *ἀμφελάω*." That is, ago me circumcirca. Hence *ambelo*, as *ἔμφο*, *ambo*; then *ambulo*, as *σκοπέλος*, *scopulus*.

Amo. Al. from Arab. *umm*, a mother.

Anas. Al. from *ἀνάσσα*, *ἀνάσσει*.

Ancile. Compare *Incile*.

Animus. Cicero: "Humorem et calorem qui est fusus in corpore, *animus* denique illum *spirabilem*—"

Anser. "For *chanser*." As *Eres* for *Cheres*.

Apex. "As tied with thread." Wachter explains it of binding the head, and compares it with Goth. *waip*, a diadem.

Apinæ. Forcellini says on *Apinarius*: "Salmasius thinks it comes from Gr. *ἀπάνα* or *ἀπάνη*, which occurs in *Suidas*, and signifies anything trifling or ridiculous." *Apinæ* may be referred to the same.

Apis. Compare *Examen*.

Apud. "For *adpud*." Compare Gr. *ἐμποδόν*.

Aqua. "Fr. *ακνία*, level." Xenophon: *Πεδίον ἂπαν ὈΜΑΛΟΝ ὈΞΗΠΕΡ ΘΑΛΑΤΤΑ*. Sir W. Drummond gives *aqua* to the Orientals.

Aquila. Lhuyd: "Irish *akuil*, Armor. *ækl*."

Arbor. Al. from a word *ἀριφόρος*, very

productive. Whence *ἀριφόρος*, *ἄρφορος*, and *arbors*, as *ἄμφο*, *ambo*.

Ardeo. "From *aridus*, *ardus*." As *Calidus* for *Calidus*. Virgil: "Postquam exhausta palus, terræque ardore debiscunt." *Ardore* is dryness.

Armilausa. "A defectu manicarum vestis quædam militaris Latino-barbaris dicitur *armilausa*, i. e. non manicata, absque manicis, ab *arm* brachium, et *los* destitutus." W.

Asellus. Dele "See above."

Asper. "Fr. *ἄσπορος*." Compare *prosperus* from *πρόσφορος*.

Assiduus. Compare *Sedulus*.

Auctor, (2). My learned friend Mr. Quayle explains it thus: "He, who is selling, adds to, increases the price."

Auctoramentum. Mr. Quayle explains it: "That which is added to, given beyond, the stipulated reward." Fr. *augeo*, *auctum*.

Augeo. "Goth. *aukan*, Germ. *auchen*, Icel. *auka*." W.

Auster. Wachter: "Plaga australis est pars mundi æstiva et omnium calidissima." Ovid has "ΤΕΡΙΔΟ ΝΟΤΟ."

Balleus. "Fr. *βάλλω*, pp. *βίβαλται*." Rather, from *βλητέος*, Dor. *βλατέος*, transp. *βαλτέος*.

Bes. Tacitus in *Ann.* vi, 17, has "duas scænoris partes." The Delphin Editor says: "Intelligo duas partes ex tribus partibus, vel duas tertias partes." See *Homer* II. K. 253.

Blandus. Wachter: "Martinus observat quòd Hebræis una vox *Planum*, lævem et *Blandum* significet. Hinc *blandum* deducit a *plano*. Is *blandus* est, qui plana, non aspera loquitur." One who talks smoothly. *Planus*, *planidus*, as *Vivus*, *Vividus*, Hence *plandus* and *blandus*.

Bucca. Lhuyd: "Armor. *bôch*."
Buso. Lhuyd: "Irish *bûaf*."
Caduceum. "For *caruceum*." Vice versâ *meRidies* is for *meDidies*.
Cæcus. Lhuyd: "Irish *káoch*."
Campus. Al. from Celt. *kamm*, crooked, curved.
Capo. Wachter elsewhere refers it to Germ. *kappen*, to cut, which he compares with *κόπτω*, *kopō*, to cut.
Carduus. Wachter refers to Celt. *carthn*, to clear from dirt, and to Germ. *karden*, to card.
Cartilago. So Tusculago.
Carus. Al. from *xpéios*, in want; Ion. *xphios*, Dor. *xphios*, *xphos*, transp. *xâpos*.
Caula. "For *caveola*." Or for *cavula*.
Centum. Lhuyd: "Brit. Armor. Corn. *kant*, Irish *keant*."
Cerno *Hereditatem* may be compared with the Greek phrase *Νομίζω Θεούς*.
Cippus, a sharp stake. Wachter compares it with "Anglo-Sax. *cyp*, trabs, lignum dolatum; Engl. *chip* and *chip-ax*; and Gr. *κοκκίν*, Germ. *kappen*."
Clam. To the Slavonic derivations given by L'Eveque of Palam and Coram, should have been added that given by him of *clam*: "*Clam* veut dire *Secrètement*, en cachette: et me paroît aussi Slaxon. *Clam* se dit pour *kolami*, et (par une contraction très conforme au génie de la langue Slavonne) *klami*, au milieu des Pieux; c'est à dire dans des cabannes qui étoient formées de Pieux revêtus d'écorces, de peaux, ou de branchages."
Cluxia. Lhuyd: "Brit. *klyn*."
Codex. Madan explains it "a table-book, made of several boards joined together."
Cæna. Lhuyd: "Armor. *kðan*, Cornish *kðn*."
Cogo. "For *coago*." Whence *co-egi*, *co-actum*.
Compesco. "So *Dispesco*" &c. Add *Segrego*.
Considero. "... *ἐφίστημι τὸν νοῦν*." Homer. Il. κ, 45: "Ἐλὶ φρένα θήχ' ἑποίει."
Cor. Or fr. *κίap*, Æol. *κίop*.
Cresco. "For *crassesco*." That is, to grow thick, large, numerous, &c. *Cru-desco* is explained "to increase" by Martin on Georg. 3, 504. Tooke refers *cresco* to Anglo-Sax. *kersan*, to grow, and remarks that the Latin etymologist struggles in vain to discover any other source. Others refer it to *κρέας* or *creo*.
Crusta. Lhuyd: "Irish *krusta*."
Crystallum, crystal, &c.

Culex. Lhuyd: "Irish *kayl*."
Cuneus. Lhuyd: "North Wales *kŷn*."
Cuprum. Lhuyd: "Irish *kopar*, Brit. *koppr*, Corn. *koher*, Armor. *kuev*."
Curtus. "Fr. *κέρπονται*." Whence *κουργός*, *κουργός*, *curtus*.
Delubrum is fr. *λόβω*, *lao*.
Dens, dentis. Al. for *tends*, *tendis*, from *τρέβω*, to eat. "Goth. *funth*, Belg. *tand*." W. "Brit. Corn. Armor. *dant*." Lhuyd.
Destino. "So *Deteneo*, *Detino*." So *Retinaculum* from a verb *Retino*, *avi*.
Disco. Lhuyd: "Brit. *dysgy*, Corn. *desky*, Armor. *diski*."
Dissipo. "Germ. *seiven*." Wachter writes it *sieben*. He mentions Germ. *sapen*, and Sorab. *sipn*, *fundere*.
Dormio. "Fr. *δέρμα*, &c." A verb formed from a substantive often expresses the use for which it is intended. Thus *Olkos* is a house; *Olkw* is to dwell in a house. *Templum* is a space in the air cut off mentally by the augurs for the purpose of viewing; *Contemplor* is to view such a space. So from *Δέρμα*, a hide—as hides were in the olden time specially used for lying on and sleeping on—a verb might have been formed signifying to lie on or to sleep on a skin, and so to sleep in general. Add to the passages already cited the following from Homer: *Ἀντάρ δ' ἔγ' ἦρας ἔδδ' ἐνδ' δ' ἔσπαρτο βυβὸς βοδὸς ἀνταύλοιο*.
Dorsum, the back. "Quòd *devexum* sit *deorsum*," says Festus. Rather, quòd sit *decursum*, as inclining downwards. This is properly applicable to quadrupeds. *Dorsum* is also a ridge of hills. In Sussex are hills called the Boar's-back.
Duco—Dux. Wachter mentions Welsh and Armoric *dug*, *dur*.
Ebrius. "For *ebibrius*." Compare *Proprius*.
Equus. Lhuyd: "Irish *each*."
Exercitus. Gibbon: "So sensible were the Romans of the imperfection of valor without skill and practice, that in their language the name of an army was borrowed from the word which signifies exercise. Military exercises were the important and unremitted object of their discipline."
Exta. "For *exsecta*." So *Prosecta*.
Exuo. The fact is, a LATIN word *duo* existed as formed from Gr. *δύω*; then *ex-duo* was formed, which was softened to *exuo*.
Facesso. "Or *facesso* hinc, is *facio* iter hinc." Compare *Proficio*, *Proficiscor*.

Faleo. Wachter mentions the northern "*falke*, agitate, and *falke*, circus."

Fannus. Haigh: "Fr. *φάνος*. Temples were richly ornamented."

Fannus. "As being conducted by the light of tapers." Compare *Vespillo* from *Vesper*.

Furca. Or from *φορέω*, *φορῶ*, whence a word *φορική*, *forca*, *furca*.

Gallus. Lhuyd: "Irish *gall*." He elsewhere represents *peav-ghall* to be the Irish for Pea-cock.

Gloria. Lhuyd: "Irish *gleoir*."

Hibernus. For *himernus*. Compare *scaBellum*.

Hic (2). Read at the end *ἦκ'* instead of *ἦε*.

Honor. "Honor aliquando fuit vox media, INJURIAM significans, testa Gellio." W.

Hospes. "For *hespes*, as dEntes" &c. Read "as vice versâ."

Immo. Compare *Penitus*.

Industriâ, purposely. Said of what happens not accidentally on our part, but with our exertion and taking pains to bring about an event.

Labium: "Fr. *λαβέω*," &c. Juvenal: "Hujus Pallida *labra* cibum CAPIUNT digitis alienis." ¶ "A Germ. *leiben*, dividere. Margo oris est naturâ in labium superius et inferius divisa." W.

Latus, wide. Lhuyd: "Irish *leathan*."

Laurus. Lhuyd: "Armor. *lôre*. Irish *lavrás*. Brit. *lawrye*."

Levo. So *κουφίζω* is to lift up, from *κεῦφος*, light.

Liber. Lhuyd: "Corn. *liver*, Irish *leavar*, Brit. *lhyeyr*."

Libra. "As properly weighing a *libra*." Compare *Pondo*.

Littera. Lhuyd: "Irish *litrir*, Corn. and Armor. *litheren*."

Locusta. "German Sprinkel, a locust, from Springen, to spring. So Lat. *locusta* means a leaper, if derived from *lâken*, to leap." W.

Lustrum is from a word *λοῦστρον* from *λόω*, and perhaps in the first sense from a word *λόστρον* from *λόω*.

Lustrum (1). In antepenult. read "(i. e. *luxi*)" &c.

Macero. "As from *τάρακα*" &c. Read "As from *τήκω*, is *τηκερὸς*, Dor. *τακερὸς*," &c.

Manus. Lhuyd: "Irish *man*, *main*."

Metus. Il. κ, P21: Πολλάκι γὰρ ΜΕΘΕΙ τε καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλει πορεύεσθαι.

Mille. Lhuyd: "Irish *mile*. Brit. and Corn. *mil*. Armoric *mill*."

Miror. Al. for *mermiror* fr. *μερμυρίζω*, to ponder anxiously, and so to observe intently.

Mulier. Wachter: "Proprie est mulieris a Germ. *malen*, molere." Or fr. *μόλλω*, to grind; fut. *μωλά*.

Murus. Lhuyd: "Irish *mur*, Brit. *mwr*."

Ollus. "Ancient form of *illius* or *ille*." So *Ipsus* was used.

Pallaca. From Gr. *παλλακή*.

Persona. Al. from *πρόσωπον*, whence *προσωπία*, *προσωπίνα*, transp. *προσωπίνα*, whence *persopina*, as dEntes from *ἄδοντες*, vEster for vOster: thence *persona*.

Pica. "Apparently from Anglo-Sax. *spæcan*, to speak, talk. It is called by the poets *Loquax* and *Garrula*." W.

Platessa. Or from a word *πλατέω*, *πλατέωσα*.

Podus. "As pOdes" &c. We say mOlten from mElt.

Præcidaneus. "For *præcido* for *præcedo* seems uncommon." See however *Præliganeum*.

Præda. "For *prædata*." Whence *prædta*, *præta* or *præda*.

Pratum. Al. from *βρωτὸν*, eaten or to be eaten: Æol. *βρῶτον*, as *πρᾶτος* is Æolic for *πρώτος*: thence *bratum* and *pratum*.

Probo. As *Destino*, *avi*, and *Retinaculum*, are from *Teneo*: so from *prohabeo* might be *prohibeo*, *avi*, cut down to *probo*, *avi*. *Prohabeo*, I hold out, I hold forward, viz. that I may inspect and examine. ¶ Al. from *προφάω*, *προφῶ*, in the sense of *προφαίνω*.

Propero. Al. from *προφέρω* (με), I advance.

Quasillus. Lhuyd: "Irish *keishin*."

Questus. "Fr. *queror*." So *Haustus* from *Haurio*.

Quisnam. Or *nam* is indeed. See *Nam*.

Ruga. Lhuyd: "Irish *roka*."

Saburra. "Fr. *sabulum*." Whence *sabulera*, as *Patera*, *Arcera*. Then *sabulra*, *saburra*.

Saliunca. Martyn says that it is the *Nardus Celtica*, a species of *Valerian*, and that it was named *Ἀλιουργία*. Is then *saliunca* for *saliunga*?

Sanguis, blood. "It may appear strange," says Isaac Vossius, "and yet it is true that *sanguen* is analogically deduced from *alma*." Does not the Reader stare? However, let us try to get *sanguis* from *alma*. Gen. *αἷματος*—*αἷμος*—*ἄμος*, as *αἶσσει* becomes *ἔσσει*—hence *hamquos*, as *Tis* becomes *QUis*—*hamquis*,

for IS Latin answers to OX Greek in the termination of the third declension—*sanguis*, as 'Eξ becomes Sex—*sanguis*, as *princeps* becomes *princeps* and *Samakrit* *Sanakrit*—then *sanguis* falls naturally into *sanguis*. Is the Reader reminded of London and Brutus!

Saturnus. Lhuyd: "Irish *Saturn*, British *Sadurn*."

Scisco. "For voting" &c. Job: "The cause, which I knew not, I searched out."

Somnus. Al. from *sopio*, whence *sopinus*, *sopinus*, *somnus*.

Sonus. Lhuyd: "Irish *son*, *soin*. Brit. *sôn*, *sûn*."

Soror. Lhuyd: "Corn. *hor*."

Sororio. Forcellini: "Pariter cresco, duarum *sororum* geminarum instar. Festus: '*Sororiare* mammae dicuntur puellarum, cum primum tumescunt, ut Fraterculare puerorum.' Pliny: '*Mammæ sororientes*.' Id est, nimis pariter turgentes vel noxiâ lactis copiâ, vel alio aliquo vitio."

Stera. "Ab *στέρη*." So our Story for History.

Stolidus, line 2. Read "sucker" for "suckler."

Suggillo. Al. from *subigo*, whence *subgillo*, as *Occo*, *Occillo*—then *subgillo*, *suggillo*.

Sylva, *Silva*. *Silva* seems to be the

true reading. It is sanctioned, says Forcellini, by Gifanius, Manutius, Densiquius, Cellarius, Vossius, by the best Inscriptions and by ancient Mss. Is then the derivation of this word from *ἐλα* or from *ἐλῶν* shaken? No more than the derivation of *Fama* is shaken, because it is not written *Phama*. Forcellini remarks on Inclytus: "Some write Inclytus, because words, though they are of Greek origin, in consequence of long adoption gradually pass into the Latin spelling, like *Fama*, *SILVA*."

Tellus. Lhuyd: "Irish *tealla*."

Testis. Lhuyd: "Brit. *tyst*."

Teter. For the first account of this word I am indebted to an able scholar, Alfred Phillips, Esq., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Tilia. Lhuyd: "Irish *teileag*."

Titulus. Lhuyd: "Irish *tietel*, Welsh *titl*."

Tracto. "Or *traho* is here" &c. *Tracto* is *traho* *sepe*.

Tristis. Lhuyd: "Brit. and Corn. *trist*."

Ultrò means also far off. Plautus: "*Ultrò* istum a me." That is, to a point removed. Compare *Ulterior*. Also, still more, moreover. Virgil: "*His lacrymis vitam damus et miserecimus ultro*." That is, still further, as a further display of mercy.

FINIS.

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